

A
Compleat History
O F
EUROPE:
O R, A
View of the Affairs thereof,
CIVIL and MILITARY,
F O R
The YEAR 1703.

CONTAINING

All the Publick and Secret Transactions therein;
the several Steps taken by *France*, for an Universal
Monarchy, and to Enslave her Neighbours; the Wars
in *Italy, Poland, Livonia, Muscovy, Germany, the West-*
Indies, &c.

Intermix'd with
Great Variety of Original Papers, Letters,
Memoirs, Treaties, &c. several of which never before
made Publick.

WITH

The Remarkables of the Year; the Present State
of the Imperial, all the Royal Families, and other th
Princes and Potentates of *Europe*; their Births, Marri-
ages, Issues, Alliances, &c. more exact than any Extan.

A L S O,

The Parliaments, and Privy-Councils of *England,*
Scotland and Ireland, and the Court of *Stannaries.*

WITH

Correct LISTS of all Persons in Offices or
Places of Trust in Her Majesty's Government.

To be Continued Annually.

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street; *J. Nicholson*, in *Little-Britain*; and *Andr. Bell*,
at the *Cross-Keys* in *Cornhil*. 1719.

W. Musgrave.



THE PREFACE.

THE Method pursued in the Course of this History, for 1703, being much the same, as that for the two preceding Years, it cannot be expected I should say much to it by way of Preface, without I take upon me to recapitulate, which is both tedious and unnecessary.

Such great Variety of Actions, Surprizing Revolutions and Events, and unaccountable Traverses of Fortune have happen'd within this Annual Revolution, as are, perhaps, not to be parallell'd in the Series of a whole Century; so that I have found it not only very difficult to keep a due and methodical Account of them, and to contain my self within my due Bounds of Sheets, but several of the Relations themselves have been so various, contradictory, and uncertain, that I will not bind my self to answer for the Truth of all of them.

It has very rarely happen'd, either in our own Time, or the Days of our Fathers, that we have had Three Parliaments in One Year, I mean One in each of those Kingdoms that compose

A 2

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pose the British Monarchy; but 'tis yet more surprizing to tell you of a Fourth held within that Compass of Time, which was that of the Stannaries in Cornwall and Devonshire, which, as they are all Instances of Her Majesty's great Goodness to Her People, we have taken all the Care we could to give an Account of their Proceedings, in respect to the great Variety of Subjects, and Occurrences that came before; many of which, especially some Speeches interspersed here and there, as they fall within their due Time and Place, will, I have good reason to believe, be found both Novel, Instructive, and Entertaining.

I need not make any Apology for my pursuing my usual Method, in relation to the Remarkables of the Year, the Main of which are made up of the Lives, Characters and Families of those who have made their Exit within the Time; and here as I can, without Vanity, say, that this Design has been considerably Improved in that Respect, so I am very ready to testify my Acknowledgements to those Friends of mine, who have been so communicative and assistant to me herein; and must beg leave to repeat in Substance, what I have urged the preceding Year, that I shall always take it for a Favour, that any Helps of this Kind should be imparted to me by the Friends or Relations of the Deceased, whether Acquaintance or Strangers, in City or Country, and the same may be directed

The P R E F A C E.

to those Booksellers whose Names are prefix'd to the Book.

What I have said concerning Lives, may also in some measure be offer'd concerning the Lists: How Communicative some Persons have been from Oxford and Cambridge, will best appear by the Lists themselves; I hope the good Example of those two famous Seminaries of Learning, will be a leading Card for others to follow.

I shall not particularize the other Alterations and Improvements that have been made this Way, only I shall observe, what, I think, was never done before; and that is, that there are here inserted, the Lists of the Parliaments of England, Scotland and Ireland, both Lords and Commons, as also of the Stannaries, with greater Accuracy and more Correctly, than perhaps any thing of this kind was ever done before. I will not presume to say there is not a Literal Fault in them, several will seem presently to occur to the Eyes of many; and therefore, to obviate some Objections that have been made upon this Account; let them not think, that because they find Ormonde instead of Ormond, Scarbrough instead of Scarborough, Montagu instead of Montague, Crawford instead of Crawford, and Multitudes more of this Kind, that it proceeds either from Carelessness or Ignorance, since those Noble Persons, whose

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whose Titles these are, write them so themselves, and surely they are best Judges how to do it.

I have nothing to add concerning the Great Families of Europe, but what I have said before in my former Prefaces. And for the Appendix, I had only room at this time to bring in the Abstracts of the most useful Acts of Parliament: But, tho' I have now omitted some Papers that very well deserve to be perpetuated, I shall be sure not to forget them at another Opportunity, when I believe they will be no less acceptable to the Publick.

I have, by way of Introduction to my First Annual History, I mean that for 1701. given an Account of my Undertaking to write the History of Europe from the beginning of the Seventeenth Century, to the Forming of the Treaty of Nimeguen, in 1676. since I had before writ the History from that Period to the Conclusion of the Peace of Reswick, in 1697. from whence it was continued by two several Editions more to the End of the Century. I have repeated my Promise in my last Year's Preface, so that it might reasonably be expected I should before this have made the same in some measure good. I confess, I am ashamed to mention it, because others cannot be so sensible as my self how many Interruptions I have met with in it: However, I dare assure them now, that they'll soon find some Performance, and,
per-

The PREFACE.

*perhaps, not unanswerable to their Expectations ;
since some of the very same Reasons which re-
tarded the Work, will necessarily contribute
and prove very useful towards the rendring it
much more compleat than otherwise could have
been expected.*

THE

THE PREFACE

It is a pleasure to me to have this book
of the first of the series of the
series of the work, and I hope that
it will give you some idea of the
work more than I can say.

Yours faithfully,

THE

A
Compleat History
OF
EUROPE,
FOR
The YEAR, 1703, &c.

HAVING in the History of the preceding Year not so much as taken Notice of the Bill brought in early that Session by the Commons for preventing occasional Conformity, by reason it had not attain'd to its full Maturity, and that we expected some further Light into that grand Affair; it will be necessary to look a little back, and observe, That tho' there was a smart Opposition made to the Bill by some Gentlemen in the House of Commons, yet it was carried there by a great Majority; and on the 2d of *December* sent to the Lords for their Concurrence, who appearing not so fond of this Bill in the Circumstances of it, were pleased to make several Amendments to it, which, with a Copy of the Bill it self, are here set down, as well as the Agreements and Disagreements of the Commons to those Amendments, for the Reader's better understanding of the whole Matter.

December
1702.

2 *A Compleat* HISTORY of EUROPE,

December *Hodie prima vice lecta est*
1702. *Billa, Intituled, An Act*
for Preventing Occasional
Conformity.

Bill for
prevent-
ing Oc-
casional
Confor-
mity.

Agreed
to by the
Commons

Disagreed
to by the
Commons

Disagreed
to by the
Commons

AS nothing is more con-
trary to the Professi-
on of the Christian Reli-
gion, and particularly to
the Doct. of the Church of
Engl. than Persecution for
Conscience only; in due
Consideration whereof an
Act passed in the First
Year of the Reign of the
late K. *William* and Q.
Mary, Intituled, *An Act for*
Exempting their Majesties
Protestant Subjects, dissent-
ing from the Church of Eng-
land, from the Penalties of
certain Laws, which Act
ought inviolably to be
observed, and Ease given
to all Consciences truly
scrupulous; nevertheless,
whereas the Laws do pro-
vide that every Person to
be admitted into any Of-
fice or Employment should
be conformable to the
Church, as it is by Law
establish'd, by Enacting,
That every such Person
so to be admitted, should
receive the Sacrament of
the Lord's Supper, accord-
ing to the Rites and Usage
of the Church of *England*;
Yet several Persons dis-
senting from the Church,
as it is by Law establish-
ed, do join with the Mem-
bers thereof in receiving
the

Line 12. After [*Mary*]
add [*of Glorious Memory*]

l. 21. After [*Scrupulous*]
add [*but*]

l. 22. Leave out from
[*whereas*] to [*several*] in
the 35th line.

l. 4. Leave out [*such*]

the Sacrament of the *December*
 Lord's Supper, to qualifie 1702.
 themselves to have and
 enjoy such Offices and Disagreed
 Employments, and do as to by the
 terwards resort to Con-Common
 venticles or Meetings for
 the Exercise of Religion
 in other Manner than ac-
 cording to the Liturgy
 and Practice of the Church
 of *England*, which is con-
 trary to the Intent and
 Meaning of the Laws al-
 ready made: Be it there-
 fore Enacted by the
 Queen's most Excellent
 Majesty, by and with the
 Advice and Consent of
 the Lords Spiritual and
 Temporal, and Commons
 in Parliament Assembled,
 and by Authority of the
 same, That if any Per-
 son or Persons after the
 First Day of *March*, which
 shall be in the Year of
 our Lord one Thousand
 Seven Hundred and Two,
 either Peers or Common-
 ers, who have or shall
 have any Office or Offices,
 Civil or Military, or re-
 ceive any Pay, Salary,
 Fee, or Wages, by reason
 of any Patent or Grant
 from Her Majesty, or shall
 have any Command or
 Place of Trust from or
 under Her Majesty, or
 from any of Her Maje-
 sty's Predecessors, or by
 Her or their Authority;
 or by Authority derived

4 A Compleat HISTORY of EUROPE.

December from her or them,
1702. within the Kingdom of
England, Dominion of
Wales, or Town of *Ber-*
wick upon *Tweed*, or in
Her Majesty's Navy, or
in the several Islands of
Jersey and *Guernsey*, or
shall be admitted in any
Service or Employment in
Her Majesty's Household

Disagreed or Family: Or if any
to by the Mayor, Alderman, Recorder, Bailiff, Town-Clerk,
Commons Common-Council-Man,
or other Person bearing
any Office of Magistracy
or Place of Trust, or o-
ther Employment relating
to or concerning the Go-
vernment of the respec-
tive Cities, Corporati-
ons, Boroughs, Cinque-
Ports, and their Mem-
bers, and other Port
Towns within the King-
dom of *England*, Domini-
on of *Wales*, and Town
of *Berwick* upon *Tweed*,
who by the Laws are Ob-
liged to Receive the Sa-
crament of the Lord's Sup-
per according to the Rites
and Usage of the Church
of *England*, shall at any
time after their Admission
into their respective Of-
fices or Employments, or
after having such Grant,
as aforesaid, during his or
their Continuance in such
Office or Offices, Employ-
ment or Employments, or
the Enjoyment of any Pro-
fit

1. 12. Leave out from
[Family] to [shall] in the
35 line.

1. 2. Leave out [*shall*] and read [*knowingly and willingly.*]

1. *ult.* After [*aforesaid*] add [*or at any Meeting where the Liturgy is used, and where Her Majesty and the Princess Sophia shall not be prayed for in expresse Words; according to the Liturgy of the Church of England.*]

1. To which Amendments of the Commons (to the Lords Amendment) as Entred on the other side, the Lords agreed, with the Addition following :

2. After the Words [*prayed for*] in the Commons Amendment, add [*in pursuance of an Act passed in the First Year of King William and Queen Mary, Intituled, An Act declaring the Rights and Liberties of the Subject, and Settling the Succession of the Crown; and the Act passed in the Twelfth and Thirteenth of King William the Third, Intituled, An Act for further Limitation of the Crown, and better Securing the Rights and Liberties of the Subject.*]

fit or Advantage from the same, shall Resort to or be present at any Conventicle, Assembly or Meeting, under Colour or Pretence of any Exercise of Religion, in other manner than

according to the Liturgy and Practice of the Church of England, in any Place within the Kingdom of England, Domini- on of Wales, and Town of Berwick upon Tweed, at which Conventicle, As- sembly or Meeting there shall be Five Persons or more assembled together, over and besides those of the same Household, if it be in any House where there is a Family inhabi- ting, or if it be in an House or Place where there is no Family inha- biting, then where any Five Persons or more are so assembled, as aforesaid,

1. After the Word [*or*] add [*knowingly and wil- lingly be present.* After the Word [*any*] add [*such*] After the Word [*Meeting*]

B 3 shall leave out [*where*] and insert [*in such House or Place, as aforesaid, altho*]

After [*Liturgy*] leave out [*is*] and insert [*be there*]

After [*used*] leave out [*and where*] and insert [*in case*]

After [*Majesty*] add [*whom God long preserve, Catherine the Queen Dowager*]

After [*Sophia*] add [*or such others as shall from time to time be lawfully ap- pointed to be prayed for*]

After [*be*] add [*there*]

2. To which Addition of the Lords to the Amendments made by the Com- mons to (the Lords Amendment) as Entred on the other side, the Commons agreed,

December 1702.

Agreed to by the Commons

Agreed to by the Commons with the Amend- ments fol- lowing, viz.

1. After the Word [*or*] add [*knowingly and wil- lingly be present.*

After the Word [*any*] add [*such*]

After the Word [*Meeting*]

December shall forfeit the Sum of
 1702. One Hundred Pounds,
 and Five Pounds for every
 Day that any such Per-
 son or Persons shall con-
 tinue in the Execution of
 such Office or Employ-
 ment after he or they shall
 have resorted to, or been
 present at any such Con-
 venticle, Assembly or
 Meeting, as aforesaid, to
 be recovered by him or
 them that shall Sue for
 the same, by any Action
 of Debt, Bill, Complaint or
 Information, in any of her
 Majesty's Courts at *West-*
minster, wherein no Es-
 soign, Protection or Wa-
 ger of Law shall be al-
 lowed, nor more than one
 Impar lance.

And be it further enact-
 ed, That every Person
 convicted in any Action
 to be brought, as afore-
 said, or upon any Infor-
 mation, Presentment or
 Indictment in any of Her
 Majesty's Courts at *West-*
minster, or at the Assizes,
 shall be disabled from
 thenceforth, to hold such
 Office or Offices, Employ-
 ment or Employments, or
 to receive any Profit or
 Advantage by reason of
 them, or of any Grant, as
 aforesaid, and shall be ad-
 judged incapable to bear
 any Office or Employment
 whatsoever, within the
 Kingdom of *England*, Do-
 minion

Disagreed
 to by the
 Commons

1. 2. Leave out [*One Hundred Pounds, and Five Pounds for every Day that such Person or Persons shall continue in the Execution of such Office or Employment*] and instead thereof insert [*Twenty Pounds, to be divided into Three Parts, whereof one Third Part to the Queen, one other to the Poor of the Parish where the Offence shall be committed, and one Third Part to the Informer.*]

1. 40. Leave out from [*aforesaid*] to the End of the Bill.

And add the Clauses,
A, B, C, D, E.

[A] *Provided, That no Person shall suffer any Punishment for any Offence committed against this Act, unless Oath be made of such Offence before some Judge or Justice of the Peace (who is hereby Impowered and Required to take the said Oath) within Ten Days after the said Offence committed, and unless the said Offender be Prosecuted for the same within Three Month after the said Offence committed; nor shall any Person be convicted for any such Offence, unless upon the Oath of Two Credible Witnesses at the least.*

[B] *Provided always, and be it Enacted, That from and after the said First Day of March, no Protestant Dissenter shall be Compelled or Compellable to take, serve, hold or bear any Office or Place whatsoever, for the Taking, Serving or Holding whereof he cannot be duly Qualified by Law, without Receiving the Holy Sacrament according to the Usage of the Church of England, and also Making and Subscribing the Declaration mentioned in the Statute, made 25 Car. 2. Intituled, An Act for preventing Dangers which may happen from Popish Recusants, any Statute, Law,*

minion of Wales, or Town of Berwick upon Tweed. December. 1702.

Provided always, and be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Person or Persons who shall have been convicted, as aforesaid, and thereby made Incapable to hold any Office or Employment, shall after such Conviction Conform to the Church of England for the Space of One Year, without having been present at any Conventicle, Assembly or Meeting, as aforesaid, and Receive the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at least Three times in the Year, every such Person or Persons shall be capable of a Grant of any Office or Employment, or of being Elcted into or holding of any the Offices or Employments aforesaid. [A] Clause agreed to by the Commons.

Provided also, and be it Enacted, That every Person so Convicted, and afterwards Conforming in manner, as aforesaid, shall at the next Term after his Admission into any such Office or Employment, make Oath in Writing in any of Her Majesty's Courts at Westminster, in Publick and open Court, between the Hours of Nine of the Clock and Twelve in the Forenoon, or at the next Quarter-

December.
1702.

Clause
[C] Dis-
agreed
to by the
Commons.

Sessions for that County or Place where he shall reside, That he has Conformed to the Church of England for the Space of One Year before such his Admission, without having been present at any Conventicle, Assembly or Meeting, as aforesaid, and that he has Received the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper at least Three times in the Year, which Oath shall be there Inrolled and kept upon Record.

Clause
[D] Dis-
agreed
to by the
Commons.

Provided also, and be it further Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That if any Person after such his Admission, as aforesaid, into any Office or Employment, shall a second time Offend, in manner aforesaid, and shall be thereof Lawfully Convicted, he shall for such Offence incur Double the Penalties before mentioned, to be Recovered in manner, as aforesaid, and shall Forfeit such Office or Employment, and shall not be Capable of having any Office or Employment, until he shall have Conformed for the Space of Three Years, in manner aforesaid, whereof Oath shall be made in Writing in One of Her Majesties Courts at Westminster, or

Clause
[E] Dis-
agreed
to by the
Commons.

Usage, or other thing to the contrary notwithstanding.

[C] Provided nevertheless, That this Act shall not extend to the University Churches in the Universities of this Realm, or either of them, when, or at such times as any Sermon or Lecture is preached or read in the same Churches, or any of them, for, or as the Publick University Sermon or Lecture, but that the same Sermons and Lectures may be Preached or Read, in such sort or manner, as the same have been heretofore Preached or Read; This Act, or any thing therein contained to the contrary, in any wise notwithstanding.

[D] Provided, That no Person shall Incur any the Penalties in this Act, by Resorting to, or being Present at the Religious Exercises used in the Dutch and French Languages, in Churches Established in this Realm, in the Reigns of King Edward the 6th, or of Queen Elizabeth, or of any other King or Queen of this Realm.

[E] Provided always, and be it Enacted by the Authority aforesaid, That nothing in this Act shall extend, or be Construed to extend to any Governor or Governorsof any Hospital or Hospitals, or to any Assistants of any Corporation or Corporations, Workhouse,

house or Work-houses, Con-
stituted, Erected or Employed
for the Relief, and Setting
of the Poor on Work and

at the Quarter Sessions of December
the County where he Re-
sides. 1702.

for punishing of Vagrants and Beggars; all which said Per-
sons, and every of them, shall be, and are hereby Exempted
from all the Penalties mentioned in this said Act, and are
hereby Adjudged and Declared not to be subject or liable
to any of the Penalties or Forfeitures mentioned in one Act
of Parliament made in the 25th Year of the Reign of King
Charles the Second, For preventing Dangers which
may happen from Popish Recusants, for or by reason of
any of the aforesaid Offices or Employments.

Ordered, That the said Bill shall be Read a Second
time to Morrow, at One a-Clock, and all the Lords
summoned.

Their Lordships having read the Bill, and made
those Amendments on the 2d, committed it to a
Committee of the whole House next Day, and car-
ried it; That it should be an Instruction to that Com-
mittee, that that Act should extend to no other Persons
than such as were comprehended in the Test Act of
the 25th of King Charles II. They went thro' the
Bill on the 7th: On the 9th a Clause being offered as
a Rider to be part of the Bill, and read 3 times,
it was resolved, That the Bill, with the Amend-
ments, Proviso's and Rider, should pass; and the same
having been sent to the Commons for their Concur-
rence, the Commons, on the 17th, desired a Confe-
rence with their Lordships upon the Subject-matter of
their Amendments; and that being readily agreed to,
the Lords following were named Managers of the
Conference, (viz.)

Dux Devon, Senescal.

Dux Somerset.

Dux Bolton.

Co. Carlisle, Marescal:

Co. Peterborow.

Co. Stamford

Co. Sunderland.

Co. Essex.

Dominus Lawarr.

Dom. Ferrers.

Dom. Wharton.

Dom. North.

Dom. Grey, W.

Dom. Mohun.

Dom. Raby.

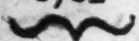
Dom. Rockingham.

Managers
of the
Confe-
rence for
the Lords.

Co.

December

1702.



Co. Anglesey.

Co. Berkeley.

Co. Torrington.

Co. Scarborough.

Co. Orford.

Vic. Townshend.

Dom. Herbert.

Dom. Haverham.

Dom. Sommers.

Dom. Halifax.

The Commons being come to the Conference, the Managers Names were read. Then the House was Adjourn'd during Pleasure, and the Lords went to the Conference, which being ended; The House was resumed, and the Lord Steward reported, That the Lords had attended the Conference, which was managed for the Commons by Mr. Bromely; who acquainted their Lordships, that the Commons agreed to some of their Amendments made to the said Bill, and to other Amendments they disagreed, and made Amendments to one of their Lordships Amendments, and delivered their Reasons as follow:

Commons
Reasons
against
the Lords
Amend-
ments.

To the first Amendment made by their Lordships to the Bill, Intituled, *An Act for preventing Occasional Conformity*, in Skin the first, Line the Sixth, the Commons agreed: But to the Second and Third Amendments, Line 10 and 11, the Commons disagreed.

First, Because that the Recital, That every Person to be admitted into any Office or Employment, should be conformable to the Church, as it was by Law established, was confined to such Laws as enacted, That every such Person should receive the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, according to the Rites and Usage of the Church of *England*.

Secondly, Because the Corporation and the Test Acts, which had been frequently evaded, and were by this Bill intended to be made effectual, did provide, That all Persons to be admitted into an Office or Employment, in pursuance of those Acts, should receive the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, according to the Rites and Usage of the Church of *England*; and all Persons under such Obligation to receive the Sacrament, the Commons conceived were obliged to be conformable to the Church, as it was by Law established.

To

To the Fourth Amendment, Line the 20th, the *December* Commons disagreed, because it depended upon the *1702.* former. To the Fifth Amendment, second Skin, Line the 4th. the Commons disagreed, because their Lordships admitted this Bill to be reasonable as to the Officers and Persons described in the former part of that Clause, and the Commons saw no Reason why that Bill should not equally extend to the Persons and Officers described in the latter part thereof, left out by their Lordships in that Amendment.

Secondly, Their Lordships leaving out in that Amendment those Words, (*viz.*) [*who by the Laws are obliged to receive the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, according to the Rites and Usage of the Church of England*] might countenance an Opinion, that the Persons described in the Words left out by their Lordships, were not obliged to receive the Sacrament.

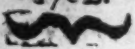
Thirdly, Those Words did equally refer to the Persons described in the former part of that Clause, to which their Lordships had agreed, as to the Persons described in their Lordships Amendment, and the Commons took it to be very evident, that every Person described in that Clause, as sent up to their Lordships, was obliged to receive the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, according to the Rites and Usage of the Church of *England*.

To the Sixth Amendment, Line the 20th, the Commons agreed. To the Seventh Amendment, Line the 30th, the Commons agreed, with some Amendments. To the Eighth Amendment, Line 34, the Commons disagreed, because (tho' many other Reasons might be offered, from which the Commons could never depart, yet at that Time they thought it sufficient to say) that the Penalties left out by their Lordships in that Amendment were reasonable, and no more than what were necessary to make that Bill effectual.

To the Ninth Amendment, third Skin, Line the 9th, the Commons disagreed, because they thought the Penalty of Incapacity, as qualified by the subsequent Provisoes, was a proper Punishment for that Offence; and the Commons conceived it necessary to encrease the Penalty upon a second Offence, as had been practised in many other Cases.

December

1702.

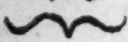


To Clause (A) the Commons agree. To Clause (B.) the Commons disagreed, because as that Bill took away no one Privilege as the Dissenters had by Law, so the Commons could not think it fit to give them any new Privilege by it. To Clause (C.) the Commons disagreed, because the Commons conceived there was no Occasion for it. To Clause (D.) the Commons disagreed, because the Commons thought it necessary that the Bill should equally extend to all Persons before recited, as obliged to receive the Sacrament, and saw no Reason for the Distinction made thereby. To Clause (E.) the Commons disagreed, because if such Persons were obliged to receive the Sacrament, there was no Reason to exempt them out of this Bill, and if they were not obliged, the Clause was unnecessary.

This done, and the Lords having insisted upon their own Clauses and Amendments, they appointed a Committee to draw up Reasons for their so doing, to inspect the Records for Precedents where Bills have begun in the House of Peers with Penalties in them as also where Bills have begun with Penalties in the House of Commons, which Penalties have been alter'd in the House of Peers, and report to the House.

Jan. 8.

1703.



On the 8th the Lord Steward reported from the Lords Committees appointed to inspect the Records for Precedents where Bills with Penalties have begun in the House of Peers, as also where Penalties were in Bills begun in the House of Commons, which Penalties have been alter'd in the House of Peers. By which Report it appears, That from the Twelfth Year of King *Henry VII.* (there being no Records before that Time remaining in the Parliament Office) to the Twelfth of King *William III.* there were many Acts with Penalties, which begun in the House of Lords, and also many Acts for the reviving and repealing of Acts of begun there, and also many Precedents of Acts of Parliament with Penalties, begun in the House of Commons, where the Lords had encreased, lessen'd and alter'd the Penalties, and had distributed them otherwise than was done by the House of Commons. They found Precedents of this kind in
an


an uninterrupted Course in every Reign, almost in every Parliament, and every Sessions, excepting the Reign of King *James II.* *January!*

The Lord Steward also reported from the Lords Committees the Reasons drawn by them for their Lordships insisting on their Amendments to the Bill, intituled, *An Act for preventing Occasional Conformity*, which were read and agreed to by the House, as followeth.

The Lords insisted on the Second and Third Amendment in the Preamble of the Bill: Because the Words left out of that Amendment were introductive Reasons to the Clause left out by their Lordships in the Fifth Amendment. Besides, as the Law then stood there were many Offices and Employments, to which Persons might be admitted without being under an Obligation to receive the Sacrament on that Account, and therefore they would not agree to let a Clause stand, wherein a Matter of Fact was positively affirm'd, which they took to be otherwise.

The Lords insisted on the Fourth Amendment, because it depended on the former: On the Fifth Amendment, because the Act of the 25th of King *Charles II.* called the *Test Act*, which had been found by Experience to have been an effectual Security against Popery, and which their Lordships were willing to enforce yet further by this Bill, as to the Dissenters, was known to every Body, and it was generally understood to what Employments it did extend; and therefore their Lordships thought it reasonable to rest there, and not to subject Men to the Penalties of that Bill, upon general or uncertain Words. 2. The Lords did not go about to take away the Force of the Corporation Act, or to lessen any Security the Church of *England* had by it, but could not agree to extend the Penalties of this Bill, to the general Words of that Act, which by Construction hereafter might serve Purposes which were not own'd at present to be the Intent of this Bill.

The Lords insisted on their Eighth Amendment, which related to the Punishments as they stood, when the Bill was sent up from the House of Commons. Whatever Regard their Lordships might have to Reasons, which the House of Commons were resolved

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But in Justification of their Amendment, their Lordships thought fit to say, That as they had an undoubted Right to begin Bills with Pecuniary Penalties, and to alter and distribute Pecuniary Penalties in Bills sent up to them by the House of Commons (which Right their Ancestors had always enjoy'd; and from which their Lordships could never depart) so they were convinc'd there never was a more just Occasion of making use of their Right, than in the present Case. 2. They conceived the Penalty of One Hundred Pounds, and Five Pounds a Day for every Day after the Offence Committed, to be excessive; and the whole being given to the Informer, would prove a dangerous Temptation to Perjury, and a pernicious Encouragement to Informers, the most odious sort of Persons, which would be a Blemish on the best Reign. Their Lordships had given a sufficient Proof of their Willingness to make this Bill as effectual as would consist with Reason, by agreeing to such a Pecuniary Penalty (besides the Loss of Office) as might be a proper Encouragement to Informers to swear the Truth, tho' not perhaps a sufficient Temptation to go further.

As to the Ninth Amendment, the Commons said, they disagreed, because they thought Incapacity a proper Punishment for that Offence. The Lords insisted upon their Amendments, because they thought directly the contrary. 2. Their Lordships observ'd, that as the Law then stood, any Person having an Office might be present at Mass upon much easier Terms, than he might be present at a Conventicle, if the Lords should depart from this Amendment. 3. The Lords thought, that an *English* Man could not be reduced to a more unhappy Condition, than to be put by Law under an Incapacity of serving his Prince and Country, and therefore nothing but a Crime of the most detestable Nature ought to put him under such a Disability, they who thought the being present at a Meeting to be so high a Crime, could hardly think, that a Toleration of such Meetings ought to continue long.

long, and yet the Bill said, The Act of Toleration ought to be kept inviolable.

The Lords did not think it at all necessary to make any Encrease of Punishment for a second Offence, because the first Offence was made Forfeiture of Office, and when the Office was gone, the Person might go to a Meeting without Breach of any Law while the Act of Toleration continued; and if he should afterwards get another Office, he would forfeit the same, and incur the Penalties in that Act, if he should ever after be present at a Conventicle, which their Lordships thought sufficient Punishment for a second Offence.

Second Skin, 33d Line. The Lords agree to the Commons Amendments to their Lordships Amendment, with the Addition of the Words following, after the Words [*pray'd for*] viz. *In Pursuance of the Act passed in the First Year of King William and Queen Mary, Intituled, An Act declaring the Rights and Liberties of the Subject, and Settling the Succession of the Crown; And the Act passed in the 12th and 13th of King William the Third, Intituled, An Act for the further Limitation of the Crown, and better securing the Rights and Liberties of the Subject.*

The Lords insisted on the Clause (B.) because to leave Protestant Dissenters subject to Penalties, if they did not accept of Offices, and at the same time to restrain them, if they accepted of them upon the Penalties of that Bill, from doing what they thought themselves obliged to in Conscience, was Persecution for Conscience, and did not agree with the Preamble of the Bill.

The Lords insisted on Clause (C.) because they saw no Reason why being present at Sermons or Lectures preached or read in the Universities, and established by ancient and very good Intentions should subject Men to the Danger of incurring the Penalties of that Law; and the same Clause was thought necessary in the Act of Uniformity.

The Lords insisted on Clause (D.) because the Foreign Reform'd Churches allow'd, or to be allow'd were by the Act of Uniformity exempted from the Penalties of that Law; and other Foreign Protestants, who had been forced out of their own Coun-

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Country by a cruel Persecution, having settled here in *England*, by Encouragement from Parliament as well as from the Crown, it would have a strange Appearance, if it should be thought so high an Offence for any of Her Majesty's Subjects in Office, but once to be present at their Way of Worship: This would give such a Discountenance to those of the same Religion abroad, as would no way suit with Her Majesty's Character of Head of the Protestant Interest in *Europe*.

The Lords insisted on Clause (*E.*) because the Persons concern'd in it had no Profit, nor any Trust but what related to the Poor; and without this Clause, Charitable Foundations, as Hospitals, publick Work-Houses, and the like would meet with Discouragements, and the Number of them might be lessen'd.

9. The Report of the Lords Reasons for insisting on their Amendments having been thus made, and the same having, with the Bill, been delivered to the Commons on the 9th, at a Conference, the Commons, after having debated the Matter, on the 13th, desired a Free Conference upon the Subject-Matter of the last Conference with the Lords; and the 16th being appointed for it, and those for the Commons being Mr. Bromely, Mr. St. John, Mr. Finch, Mr. Solicitor-General and Sr Thomas Powis. These last acquainted the Managers for the Lords. That the Commons had agreed to the Addition of Words their Lordships had made to the Commons Amendments to the Lords Amendment in the second Skin, Line 33, but insisted on their Disagreement to the Lords other Amendments, and to their Lordships Clauses mark'd *B*, *C*, *D*, and *E*. and therefore had desired this Free Conference with the Lords, in order to preserve a good Correspondence between the Two Houses.

Commons
Reasons
for disa-
greeing
to the
Lords A-
mend-
ments.

That the Interests of the Church and State were not to be supported without it, and that the Commons might omit nothing to maintain a good Correspondence, they had taken this Way, which had been practised with so good Success by their Ancestors.

That

That the Intent of the Bill for preventing Occasional *January.* Conformity was only to restrain, to put a Stop to a very scandalous Practice, which was a Reproach to Religion, gave Offence to all good Christians, and to the best among the Dissenters themselves.

That that Bill enacted nothing new; that it was intended to make the Laws in being more effectual.

That those Laws were thought sufficient to secure our Establishment; but since the Invention, since the Iniquity of Men had found out Ways to evade and elude them, the Commons would never doubt but the Lords would let these Men see they would not be wanting on their part to maintain and support it; That this Bill appears to the Commons absolutely necessary for the preventing those Mischiefs which might prove destructive to the Church and the Monarchy.

That the Commons were incapable of having any Designs they were ashamed to own: That they designed nothing but the Preservation of the Church of *England*, the Monarchy, and doubted not to meet with a ready Concurrence from the Lords in their Designs.

That if a National Church were necessary, the only effectual Way to preserve it, was by keeping the Civil Power in the Hands of those whose Practices and Principles were conformable to it.

That when the Corporation Act was made, the Parliament had fresh in their Mouths the Confusions and Calamities that had been brought upon the Nation by such as pretended to be at the same time in the true Interest of Religion and their Country: That the Parliament by that Act, and afterwards by the Test Act, thought they had secured our Establishment both in Church and State, and that they had provided a sufficient Barrier to defeat and disappoint any Attempts against them, by enacting, That all in Offices should receive the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, according to the Rites and Usage of the Church of *England*, and never imagined a Set of Men would, at any Time, rise up, whose Consciences were too tender to obey the Laws, but hardened enough to break thro' any.

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That as upon the Revolution, the last Reign began with an Act in Favour of the Dissenters, so the Commons desired in the Beginning of Her Majesty's Auspicious Reign, an Act might pass in Favour of the Church of *England*, That the Laws which had been invaded might now be effectually enforced; and that those Men might be kept out of Offices, who had shown they had never wanted the Will when they had the Power, to destroy the Church.

That nothing had been more misrepresented, than that Bill. That that Bill did not intrench on the Act of Toleration, and in no Respect affected what was enacted by it. That that Bill took not from the Dissenters any one Privilege they had by Law. That that Bill gave not any one Privilege to the Church of *England*, which was not (at least) intended her by the Laws as they stood.

Their Managers then acquainted the Lords, That the Commons insisted on their Disagreement to the Second and Third Amendments made by the Lords in the Preamble of the Bill, and on their Disagreement to the Fourth Amendment, and argued, That a Preamble was to declare the Occasion of making a Law, it made no Law, and if it were proper to the enacting Clause, 'twas a proper Preamble. That the Propositions advanced in that Preamble were these, That whatsoever Persons were enacted to qualify themselves, the Laws intended should be conformable to the Church. That if the Laws provided they should receive the Sacrament, and by that intended a Conformity; then whosoever broke the Intention of the Laws, broke the Laws, or at least evaded the Law, and it was fit to secure them against such Practices.

That if it were fit the Corporation Clause should stand in the Body, the Lords Reasons for the Amendments in the Preamble would not be of Weight. That the Preamble mentioned such Persons and such Offices, which must be the Persons and the Offices the Act related to, and could be no other. That the Word Enacting, which could only be understood of the Laws that did so enact, being relative, was still more plain and necessary. That however, and if the Lords had pleased,

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pleased, they might, by a very little Amendment, have obviated the Objection they made to those Words, by changing *every Person* into *several Persons*; which would have reconciled them to the most rigid Construction.

Then their Managers acquainted the Lords, That they insisted on their disagreeing to the Fifth Amendment, and argued, That the Words in the Test Act were more general and uncertain than those in the Corporation Act, which their Managers cited and compared. That the Words in the Corporation Act had been there more than 40 Years without any Inconveniency from them, or any Complaint against them from their being too general and uncertain. That the Inducements for passing the Corporation Act according to the Preamble were, That a Succession in Corporations might be perpetuated in the Hands of Persons well affected to the King and the established Government, and for the Preservation of the publick Peace both in Church and State.

That these were the Purposes the Commons designed in the Passing this Law. That these Purposes the Commons knew the Lords would with them own were very proper to be attained, and that the Commons could at no time disown, because they could at no Time have any other.

That the Lords agreed this Bill should relate to Officers in the Test Act, because the Law intended those Officers should be conformable; and if the Intention of that Law be the Reason to provide against such Evaders of it, the like Intention in the Corporation Act would serve for a Reason to provide against the Evaders of the Corporation Act. That by Occasional Conformity the Dissenters might let themselves into the Government of all the Corporations, and 'twas obvious how far that would influence the Government of the Kingdom.

That to separate from a Church which has nothing in it against a Man's Conscience to conform to, was Schism. That Schism was certainly a Spiritual Sin, without the superadding of a Temporal Law to make it an Offence. That Occasional Conformity declared a Man's Conscience would let him conform,

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and in such a Man Non-Conformity was a wilful Sin, and why should Occasional Conformity be allow'd in Corporations? When the Lords agreed, That out of Corporations it ought not to be allow'd. That if it be reasonable, as the Lords allow'd it was, That he who had an Office out of a Corporation, tho' it intituled him, perhaps, to very little Profits or Trust, should be conformable; it was certainly much more reasonable, That another who was trusted with Magistracy and Power in a Corporation, and had thereby a greater Influence, should be conformable.

The Managers for the Commons insisted on their Disagreeing to the Lords 8th Amendment, and argued, That if the Lords were pleased to consider how much greater the Penalties and other Penal Laws, were, in many Instances than in this, the presumed the Lords would not think those in this Bill excessive. That in laying Penalties, the Commons should always endeavour to make them such as should neither tempt to Perjury, nor totally discourage Information and Prosecutions, which they thought this Amendment of the Lords would do, should the Commons agree to it.

Their Managers insisted on their Disagreement to the Lords Ninth Amendment, and argued, That the Punishment of Incapacity, the Recapacitating and the Encrease of Punishment for a second Offence, were warranted by many Precedents of the like Nature in other Penal Laws. That an Incapacity, as qualified by the subsequent Proviso, was a very proper Punishment; That a Second Offence was a Relapse and an Apostacy, which were Circumstances that aggravated and made it more heinous than the first Offence, and therefore deserved an Encrease of Punishment.

That he was, indeed, reduced to a very unhappy Condition, who was made incapable of serving his Prince and Country; but in the present Case our Prince and Country would be in a more unhappy Condition to be served by such, whose Principles were inconsistent with the Good and Welfare of our Establishment.

That

That the Commons could never imagine the *January.* Lords could infer from this Incapacity, the taking away the Toleration. That the Toleration was intended only for the Ease of tender and scrupulous Consciences, and not to give a License for Occasional Conformity. That Conforming and Non-Conforming were Contradictions, nothing but a firm Perswasion that their Terms of Communion were sinful and unlawful could justify the one, and that plainly condemn'd the other.

For their insisting on their Disagreeing to the Clauses mark'd *B, C, D,* and *E,* their Managers offered these Reasons: That the exempting Protestant Dissenters from serving Offices would rather establish Occasional Non-Conformity than prevent Occasional Conformity, and therefore encrease, not cure the Evil the Bill was intended to remedy.

That the Act of Uniformity, which established the Liturgy and Practice of the Church of *England,* had provided for the Sermons or Lectures preached or read in the Universities.

That those Sermons and Lectures having been in such Manner provided for, it was not thought necessary when the Act passed in the 16th and in the 22d *Car. 2.* to prevent and suppress seditious Conventicles (in both which Acts Conventicles are described, as in this Bill) to have any particular Exceptions for them, and yet they were never by any Constructions taken to be Conventicles.

That the allowing an Exception to such as should be present at the Exercises in the Foreign Reform'd Churches would be to open a Door for the evading this Law.

That the Places of Governours of some Hospitals were very considerable Preferments, and given as such to the Clergy of the Church of *England,* and the Commons could never consent by any Law to let in the Dissenters to the Enjoyment of them.

The Managers for the Lords did maintain the Alterations made in the Bill, and the Clauses added to it. The Substance of what was said by them was, That the Lords were as desirous as the Commons to pre-

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serve a good Correspondence betwixt the Two Houses. That by their agreeing so far as they had done to that Bill, they had gone a great Way for the preventing the Evil the Bill was intended to remedy, and own'd it to be a Scandal to Religion that Persons should conform only for a Place.

That the Lords did not take going to a Meeting to be *malum in se*, for that the Dissenters were Protestants, and differ'd from the Church of *England* only in some little Forms, and therefore the Lords thought Loss of Office a sufficient Punishment, without an Incapacity. That it could never be thought those of the better Sort would be guilty of this Offence, if they were, they lose their Offices, and Loss of Office was a severe Penalty in inferior Officers of the Customs and Excise, and who had little else to subsist on: In short, they would be undone by the Loss of their Office; and this the Lords thought severe enough, without carrying it much further; That this was yet more considerable in Patent Places, which by a common Custom were bought and sold, and were of the Nature of Freeholds.

That Incapacity was too great a Penalty, and that it was hard to imagine any Offence, that was not Capital, could deserve it. That there was no more Reason to punish this Offence with Incapacity, than to make it Felony. That the Dissenters were not obnoxious to the Government, as when the Corporation Act was made.

That the most considerable Persons of the Dissenters were well affected to the present Constitution, and were hearty Enemies to the Queen's and Kingdom's Enemies. That in some Corporations the Lords took the Election of Members to serve in Parliament to be only in such as were concern'd in the Government of them, as at *Buckingham*, &c. and the Lords would not by this Bill deprive Men of their Birth-rights.

That the Lords did not think fit to bring any greater Hardships upon the Dissenters, since great Advantages had accrued from the Act of Toleration. That the Dissenters had formerly been seditious, and had appear'd in open Rebellion, they then declared both against Church and State. But of late in the
greater

Greatest Extremity of the Church they join'd with *January.*
 her. When the Bishops were in the *Tower*, the Dis-
 senters shew'd they had no Prejudice to the Church,
 and so they had continued to behave themselves.

That the Lords did equally desire a good Cor-
 respondence betwixt the Two Houses, and were so
 satisfied of the Necessity of Union at this Time, that
 they thought all Measures fatal that might create any
 Divisions amongst Protestants at home, or give any
 Check to the necessary Union amongst our Allies
 abroad, of the Reform'd Religion.

For which Reasons, in a Time of War they thought
 Alterations unnecessary and dangerous, and were un-
 willing to bring any real Hardships upon the Dis-
 senters at this Time, or give them any Cause of Jeal-
 ousies or Fears.

That the Toleration had had such visible and
 good Effects, had contributed so much to the Securi-
 ty and Reputation of the Church of *England*, and pro-
 duced so good a Temper amongst the Dissenters,
 that the Lords were unwilling to give the least Dis-
 credit to that Act; being sensible, that Liberty of
 Conscience and gentle Measures were most proper,
 and had been found most effectual toward the En-
 creasing of the Church, and diminishing the Number
 of Dissenters.

That the Lords apprehended, that some Parts of
 that Bill by them amended, had an Air of Severity
 improper for that Season; That tho' there might be
 some Things to be found fault with, yet a proper
 Time ought to be taken to apply Remedies; That
 the attempting too hasty Cures had often prov'd fatal:
 That the Lords could not conceive, the Interest of
 the Church and State were not to be supported
 without this Bill, since in case of such Danger and
 Necessity, this Remedy must have been proposed
 before now, by some of those worthy Members of
 the Church of *England*, who in so many Parliaments
 since the Toleration had shown so much Zeal for the
 National Church and Government.

That the Lords thought they had sufficiently shewn
 their Dislike to the Practice of Occasional Conformity,
 on which they inflicted no less a Punishment than
 Loss of Place, and had consented likewise to a rea-

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sonable Fine to be laid on those who were proved guilty of that Crime. The Lords could not but conceive, That if this Bill did enact nothing new, there would not be such a Contest about it; that it was plain, tho' Occasional Conformity ought always to have been esteem'd a Crime, but that the Practice was New, and the Punishment provided by this Law New likewise, the Lords consent to a Punishment, but would proportion the Penalty to the Offence.

That the Commons gave up this Argument, when they proposed for new Invented Crimes, new Invented Punishments.

That as the Commons need not to be ashamed of Designs so laudable as the Preservation of the Church of *England*, and Monarchy, so the Lords conclude their desires of securing the Toleration Act, the Peace and Quiet of the Kingdom at home, and the Interest of the Nation abroad, would meet with a fair Construction, especially when they hoped the Church was so well secured by her Doctrine, by the good Laws of the Realm, and the Protection of so Pious a Queen, assisted by a Parliament so well affected to the Church and State.

That the Lords not only allowed the necessity of an Established Religion, and a National Church, but being likewise of that National Church, they could never be wanting to those Measures they thought proper to secure it; and tho' by the first appearance the Members of the House of Commons might seem upon this Occasion the most Zealous Champions to the National Establishment, yet the Lords thought the only Contest between them was, which should most befriend and take care of the Church; the one would procure a hasty settled Submission, not so much to be depended upon, the other would obtain for her a more gradual but a safer advantage over those that Dissent from her, the same End being designed by both, and only some difference in the Means to attain it.

That the Lords did not well understand the Inference, that as upon the Revolution the last Reign began with an Act in favour of the Dissenters, so the Commons desired in the beginning of Her Majesties Reign an Act might pass in favour of the Church. The Lords conceived that both Reigns began upon the same Bottom and Foundation; and that as in this
Reign

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Reign Her Majesty had been pleased to give Gracious Assurances as to Liberty of Conscience; so in the last, the Church ever met with Protection and Support.

That the Interest of both Princes was to Support the Church against her Enemies; that it was hard as well as untrue to say of the Dissenters, they never wanted the Will, when they had the Power to destroy the Church and State; since in the last and greatest Danger the Church was exposed to, they joyned with her with all imaginable Zeal and Sincerity against the Papists, their Common Enemies, shewing no prejudice to the Church, but the utmost respect to her Bishops, when sent to the Tower; and that ever since they had continued to shew all the Signs of Friendship and Submission to the Government of Church and State. That in truth, formerly the Dissenters had been Seditious and in Arms and Opposition to the State and Church; but it was the Effect of Persecution, and that even then, they were open and avowed Enemies, but that Toleration and Tenderneſs had never missed of procuring Peace and Union, as Persecution had never failed of producing the contrary Effects.

That the Lords could not think the Dissenters could properly be called Schismatics, at least that differ'd in no essential Point; that such an Opinion allowed, would bring a heavy Charge upon the Church of *England*, who by a Law had Tolerated such a Schism; That Connivance had been used to Schismatics; That Publick Allowance was never given to such, and the Churchmen having allowed Communion with the Reformed Churches abroad, Professing *Calvinism*, it must follow, they held them not Guilty of Schism, or could not allow Communion with them.

That this Bill inflict'd a Second Punishment on those who fled from *France* for their Religion; That they sought a very improper Refuge amongst those that must think them Guilty of Schism and must use them accordingly; That this might be used as an Argument to Justifie even the Persecution in *France*: Why might not the Roman Catholicks with reason Banish those, that even Protestants could hardly Endure amongst them, and for whose Doctrine and Practice they shewed such an Aversion, that a Man must forfeit his Place, and

January. and undergo a hard Penalty but for entering Once into their Congregation.

That the Lords could not depart from the Clause relating to the *Dutch* and *Walloon* Churches so long Established among us, least it should give great Disgust and Offence to our Allies abroad; and at the same time forfeit the greatest Character could be given a Church, that of Tenderness and Charity to Fellow-Christians; the Contrary Practice being what was so much abhorred amongst Roman Catholicks.

That tho' the Lords allow'd That no Man had a Place by Birth-right, or but few such Examples in our Government, yet that giving a Vote for a Representative in Parliament, was the Essential Privilege whereby every *English* Man preserved his Property; and that whatsoever deprived him of such Vote deprived him of his Birth-right.

The Lords were of Opinion, The Dissenters should have Liberty of Conscience, but Agreed to the further Measures proposed by the Commons, to allow neither Dissenters, nor Occasional Conformists any share in the Government; but they took this to be the great Security for the Established Religion, that all who Sate in the House of Commons must be Churchmen, and the difference between a Churchman chose by Churchmen and chose by Dissenters was only this, that the former would be for using Severer, the other Gentler means, for bringing the Dissenters into the Church.

That the Disagreeing to the Clause relating to Work-houses where the Poor were Employed and Relieved, seem'd very hard, since it could never be conceived, That the Distribution of some Presbyterian Bread to the Poor, and Dissenting Water-Gruel to the Sick, could ever bring any Prejudice to the Church of *England*, especially by such that having no Authority in the Government, or Profit by the Administration of such Charities, gave them indifferently to those of all Perswasions. Allow them Charity to cover their Sins, which God allows and commands.

That the Lords conceived the Act of Toleration had visibly prov'd to the Advantage of the Church, that even the Practice of Occasional Conformity in a few, as it had done great Prejudice to the Dissenters,
so

so had it added to the Reputation and Authority of *January.* the Church; the Dissenters having determined the Point against themselves by this Practice; for if they could conform for a Place, much more ought they to do so in Compliance with the Law, and for the sake of Unity. But one or two Instances of this in so long a time. That the Lords were of Opinion, the Dissenters were coming into the Church, and that nothing but terrifying Measures and Severity could prevent the happy Union.

The main Design of that Bill was to secure the Church of *England*, and in this the Lords did perfectly agree with the Commons, both Sides of the House join'd in it with equal Zeal; and the main Point of this Bill being the Excluding all Persons from Employments of Trust, who join'd themselves to any other Bodies for Religious Worship, besides the Church of *England*. The Lords did agree intirely with them likewise in this; all the Difference was, what further Penalties should be laid, besides the Forfeiture of the Employment, on Persons so offending.

The Lords look'd on the fixing of Qualifications for Places of Trust to be a Thing so entirely lodg'd with the Legislature, that without giving any Reason for it, upon any Apprehension of Danger, how remote soever, every Government might put such Rules, Restraints or Conditions on all who served in any Place of Trust, as they should see Cause for; but Penalties and Punishments were of another Nature. *Draco's* Laws, by reason of their extream Severity, were said to have been writ in Blood; if petty Larceny were made Capital, here would be just Occasion for Censure.

There ought to be a Proportion observed between the Offence and the Punishment; and Offences of a lower Nature ought not to be punished more severely than Offences of a higher Nature.

Popery had been ever look'd on as that which they ought to apprehend and fear the most, and guard chiefly against it, being their most inveterate, most restless and most formidable Enemy; and therefore there had been always a great Difference put between Papists and Protestant Dissenters, how bad and dangerous

January. rous soever they might be. There had been a Spirit of Moderation eminently conspicuous in the whole Progress of our Legislation, with Relation to that Religion, suitable both to the natural Gentleness of the Government, and to the Charity which our Religion taught.

In the first Beginning of our Reformation under *Edward* the Sixth, the Act of Uniformity was conceived in Terms suitable to that Moderation. (2 & 3 *Edw.* 6. *Cap.* 1.) Any Clergy-man that should use any other Manner of Mass, wilfully standing in the same, or that should preach against the Book of Common-Prayer, for the first Offence was only to forfeit one Year's Profits of any one of his Spiritual Preferments, with 6 Months Imprisonment: Here was a mild Punishment, even of a Clergy-man offending, and yet this was not inflicted, unless he continued obstinate.

By the same Act, If any of the Laity should procure or compel any to use any other Form of Worship in a Cathedral or Parish-Church; even for so publick an Affront to the established Religion, he was only to be fined in 10*l.* or to suffer Three Months Imprisonment.

With this Gentleness was our Reformation at first set up; and tho', perhaps, it may be suggested, that by this Mildness Papists were so favourably used, that they had it soon in their Power to lay that Work in the Dust, and to burn those who had used them so mercifully: Yet when Things were happily re-established by Queen *Elizabeth*, tho' the Penalties were a little heightened, still the Moderation of that Time was eminent.

A Clergy-man that before for his first Offence had forfeited one Year's Profits of any one Preferment, did by the Act of the Queen forfeit one Year of all his Preferment, and the Procurers or Compellers of using another Form of Worship, even in a Cathedral, were fined in an Hundred Marks.

With such gentle Methods was our Reformation at first established: And when the many Conspiracies against the Life of that Queen forced the Government to greater Severities, yet in the Statute of the 23d of the Queen, the Hearing of Mass was indeed made
more

more penal, One Hundred Marks was set for the Fine, with a Year's Imprisonment, but with this Temper, That if the Person accused did before Judgment submit and conform, he was to be discharged; that is the highest Severity to which our Laws have carried the Hearing of Mass, and here is an easie Way provided to escape it. I needed not observe, that the Penalty of that Bill went higher, and was not so easily avoided.

A Papist Convict, as soon as he conform'd himself, and receiv'd the Sacrament, was immediately clear'd; no Incapacity lay upon him: But this Act carried that Matter further to a Year's Incapacity. A Papist that should relapse, and fall under a second Conviction, was only convicted over again, without any Aggravation of the Censure, which by this Bill was much heightened upon a second Offence; so that the Penalties of this Bill were higher than any the Law had laid on the Papists for assisting at the solemnest Acts of their Religion. It was true, if a Papist should hear Mass with Five Persons more than those of his own Family, he fell under the Penalties of this Bill; but all that had been abroad, and were acquainted with the Methods of that Religion, even where it acted in a full Freedom, knew that the Practice of solitary Masses among them were so common, that no Man of that Church was in danger of falling under any Penalty of having any Number about him in the Acts of their Worship.

When the first Act against Conventicles passed, which was the Foundation of a great part of this Bill, the Fines set were Six Months Imprisonment, to be redeemable by Five Pounds for the first Offence; a Year's Imprisonment, to be redeemable by Ten Pounds for the second Offence; and Banishment was the Punishment for the third Offence.

The Lords disliking that Severity, added a Clause for redeeming that by an Hundred Pounds, and appropriated the Fine: The Severity of these Pains did not agree with the Temper of *English* Men, and the Act was not much executed; some Years after that, a gentle Act was made, the Fines were then set at Five Shillings and Ten Shillings for the first and second Offence; but no Man could be fined above
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January. Ten Pounds for any Offence against that Act, except the Master of the House where the Conventicle was held, who was to be fined in Twenty Pounds.

The Severity of this was intended to force Dissenters to petition for the Toleration, that was then designed, and followed not long after; this Act was executed in *Starling's* Mayoralty with the greatest Severity, at the same time *Madam* was at *Dover*. Soon after that Prosecution was slacken'd, but after the Attempt made for the Exclusion, these Laws were again executed for some Years with great Severity, by a Popish Management. After they had set the Church against the Dissenters, then, according to their wonted Acts, they studied to set the Dissenters as much against the Church.

When by such Methods we were reduced to the last Extremities, then was the late King invited to come and deliver us; and after he had secured our Religion, our Laws and our Liberties, he, by the Act of Toleration which he pass'd, quieted those Heats which had almost consumed us: Whatever some might think, he will be still reckoned among the greatest of our Kings, to him we owed a long Continuance of a flourishing Time, even during a great War, and it was to him that we owed the great Happiness of Her Majesty's being now on the Throne.

The Church had no Reason to complain of the Effects of the Toleration, for as the Numbers of those who divided from us did visibly abate all over the Nation, so the Heat and Fermentation which was rais'd by those Divisions was almost entirely laid, and we could not but look upon that as a happy Step towards the Healing of our Wounds. But what might we not look for under the Reign of such a Queen! Whose Example, whose Vertues and Zeal gave us Reason to hope for a happy State of Matters in the Church, if undue Severities did not again raise new Flames, and set a new Edge on Mens Spirits, which might blast those Hopes, and defeat the Success that we might otherwise expect under such an Auspicious Reign.

Before the Act of Toleration pass'd, while Conventicles were illegal and criminal Assemblies, yet even then a Man in Office, that was present at them,

was only liable to a Fine of Ten Pounds, whereas by this Bill he was liable to a Fine of One Hundred Pounds for being present at them, tho' they had now an Impunity by Law: It did not seem so very suitable that the same Action should be made Ten times more penal after such an Impunity was granted, than it was before the passing that Law, while such Assemblies were illegal. This was yet more extraordinary with Relation to the Churches of the Foreign Protestants, that were taken care of even by the Act of Uniformity, so that these were Legal Assemblies, not only tolerated but allowed: Now, how unlimited soever the Legislature was, as to the Qualifications necessary for all that hold any Place of Trust, yet it seem'd contrary to all known Rules, to lay a very heavy Penalty on any Action that was allow'd by Law.

A known Maxim, with Relation to all Laws that were highly penal, was, That the Words expressing the Crime ought to be clear, and of a determinate Sense; not liable to Constructions and Stretches: Since the Greatness of the Penalty might prove an Inducement to make those Stretches, and carry them far beyond what was intended. The Crime so penal by this Bill, was to be in a Meeting with Five or more than the Family, under the Preference of Religious Worship, other than according to the Liturgy and Practice of the Church of *England*: Now they knew, indeed, what the Liturgy was, but it was not so easie to tell what the Importance of the Word Practice might be, or how far that might be carried, whether it was the Practice of Cathedral or Parochial Churches, and whether Practice should govern the Liturgy as in the not saying the second Service at the Altar, or Christning after the second Lesson? And whether all Family-Prayer, if not by the Form of the Liturgy, was not condemn'd? Tho' many Books for Family-Prayers had been much recommended and commonly made use of.

In the Countrey, few Persons of Condition were so Retired, as not to have often Five more than their Family within their Houses, must these be Excluded from Family Prayers, if it was not according to the Liturgy, and might not even the Liturgy Prayers, with-

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without Psalms and Lessons; be likewise included within these words, or at least be carried to that by Vexatious Informers, and be so given by easie Juries, and partial Judges: It therefore seem'd ensnaring and Unbecoming so Mild a Government, as ours happily was, especially when it was in such Hands, to lay so heavy a Penalty upon an Offence so dubiously Expressed.

But as the Penalty seem'd Excessive, and the words were of uncertain Signification, so the Lords did not approve of the Application of the Sums to be Raised by that Bill, that they should all go to the Informer. The Ancient Method was, to give them to the Crown, and to leave the Incouraging Informers to the Crown: It was one of those Trusts that were Lodged with the Sovereign; and so the Laws were to be Executed severely or more remissly as the Publick Occasions required; but by this Bill all was given to the Informer, One hundred Pounds for the Offence, and Five Pounds a Day for Three Months, both which might amount to Five hundred and fifty Pounds.

For tho' an Oath must be made within Ten Days, yet this not being to be done, in Open Court, the Party might not hear of it, and if he knew it to be false he might have no regard to it, so he might let it run to the Term limited by the Bill. That this Nation had been Groaning long under False Swearing that had been in every Corner, all sides had had their Share in it, 'till God poured out another Spirit upon us. One of the Chief Securities against False Witnessing, was, That such an Infamy Followed it, especially when Servants Swore against their Masters, That a small matter could not tempt even a bad Man, to so Base a Practice: But if so great a Sum were to be the Reward of such Villany, it was hard to tell where it would stop.

A Couple of bad Servants dismiss'd for ill Practices, might be tempted, in Interest, as well as Revenge, to lay a probable Story, and to carry it thro' by bold Swearing; a great deal of this sort was but too much Practised among us Twenty Years ago; and it was to be feared, that such a Bill as this would set the same things again on Foot.

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Those who were acquainted with the *Roman* Historians, saw in them what a Sort of People the *Dilatatores* were, the encouraging them, especially Servants against their Masters, was reckoned among the greatest Reproaches of the worst Emperors; but tho' *Domitian* made much use of such Vermin, It was set out with great Pomp and in very lively Expressions, as the Glory of *Trajan's* Reign, that he freed *Rome* from that Plague, and Banished all those Infamous Betrayers of their Masters. It was to be hoped, that a Reign which God delighted to Honour, should have no such Blemish cast on it: And that no Incouragement should be given to false Accusations and Perjury, which the Lords apprehended might follow, if so great a Reward were offered as this Bill proposed: They thought the Reward they Offer'd was enough to Incourage honest and well-minded Men to discover what they might know: And did not think fit to lay before them Temptations, that might be too strong in so Corrupt an Age.

As for this Occasional Conformity, the Lords did not go about to Excuse, or to Defend it, but they who had observed the Progress of those Matters, and had born a large share in these Controversies must acquaint the Commons, that it was no New Practice invented to Evade a Law: It had been both the Principle and Practice of some of the most Eminent among the Dissenters ever since *St. Bartholomews* in the Year, 1662. It was known, that *Baxter* and *Bates* did still Maintain it, and that several Books had been writ about it: And as the fiercest of the Dissenters, who intended to keep up a Wall of Partition between them and the Church, had opposed it much; so the Party of all the Dissenters that came nearest the Church, and of whom the greatest Numbers had come over to it, were those that Pledged for it. Nor was it a certain Inference, that because a Man Received the Sacrament in the Church, he could therefore conform in every other Particular: The Office of the Communion was certainly one of the brightest and best composed of any that ever was in the Church of God. The little Exceptions that lay to the Posture were so fully clear'd by the Rubrick that was added, that it was, indeed, a Wonder how any Person should except to any thing

January. in the whole Office. But it did not necessarily follow, that therefore every Man who was satisfied with this, should be likewise satisfied with every other Part of Conformity. There was a very Learned and Famous Man that lived at *Salisbury*, Mr. *Tombs*, who was a very zealous Conformist in all Points but in one, Infant Baptism; so that the receiving the Sacrament did not necessarily import an entire Conformity in every other Particular, no more than a Man who could subscribe to the Two first Articles of our Religion, that were indeed the main ones, and contain the Doctrine of the Trinity, and the Incarnation and Satisfaction of Christ, was by that concluded to assent to the rest of the Thirty Nine: The Dissenters agreed to the first, but refused some of the last: This was likewise to be remembred, That after St. *Bartholomew* in 1662. Occasional Conformity was a Step that carried many such further; from Occasional Conformity it grew to a Constant Conformity, if not in the Persons themselves, yet in their Children; so the Lords now saw some descended from Occasional Conformists, espouse the Cause of the Church with much Zeal. For these Reasons the Lords did conceive the Penalties in this Bill to be excessive, and unreasonable.

As to the Amendment in the Preamble, the Lords had Reason to insist on it, because the Words left out by them related to another Clause, which they thought ought not to stand in the Bill. But that was not all. The Words left out by this Amendment contain'd a Proposition, which they could not assent to as true: For as the Law stood, every Person to be admitted to any Office was not obliged to be conformable, or receive the Sacrament; Officers of Inheritance, Forest Officers, Non-Commission Officers in the Fleet, and many others, were under no such Obligation.

The Managers of the House of Commons themselves seem'd to admit the Words too general to be maintain'd in Strictness, and therefore they had laboured to qualifie them by Construction: That was an Expedient which must be resorted to, when untrue or improper Words happen to be found in a Law

already made, but when a Law was making, it had not been usual to contend for keeping in Words which were plainly liable to Exception. Especially in a Case where the Clause was unnecessary, and the Preamble sufficiently expressed the Design of the Law without it.

The Lords insisted on their Amendment, which leaves out the Words relating to the Corporation Act. They said, it could not be disputed but that the Test Act extended to all the considerable Offices and Employments, in which the Security of the Government might be concerned. That Law was made when the Kingdom was under a just Apprehension of Danger to the Church; and the Expedient agreed upon as most likely to secure her, was, That the placing all the considerable Offices in the Hands of her Members, so that the Design of the Test Act was the same with that of this Bill.

Experience had justified the Measures taken by that Law, and there had been no Complaint, That it was not extensive enough as to the several sorts of Offices.

To encounter a Practice, which it was supposed might be made use of to elude the true Design of the Test Act, the Commons had proposed by this Bill to restrain absolutely Persons in Office from going to Meetings; and the Lords agreed with them so far as related to all manner of Offices comprehended in the Test Act, which the Lords thought was the right Measure to go by. All Offices which related to Magistracy (as well within Corporations as without) were manifestly comprehended in the Test Act: And therefore the Lords wondred to hear the Managers of the House of Commons argue, That it was of Consequence to secure the Magistracy of the Corporations in the Hands of Church-men, or to affirm, That if this Amendment was agreed, Dissenters might let themselves into the Government of Corporations, since it was directly otherwise.

The Corporation Act was made when the Kingdom was just delivered from a long Usurpation, and was principally founded on Reasons peculiar to that Time.

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Indeed, nothing but so extraordinary a Juncture could have excused the placing such extravagant Powers in the Hands of the Commissioners appointed by that Act. Part of the Act had been repeal'd, and there was no great Regard had to it, at the Time when a more effectual Security was given to the Church by the Test. The Lords went not about to weaken the Force of the Corporation Act, but thought it not reasonable to extend the Penalties of this Bill to the general and uncertain Words of that Law.

The Managers for the Commons said, The Words of the Test Act were as general as those of the Corporation Act; if so, they seem'd to be contending about nothing; since how general soever the Words of the Test Act were, the Lords had argued they should stand in the Bill.

The Words in the Test Act were universally understood, no doubt remain'd to what Offices and Persons it extended: It was not so as to the Corporation Act, the Uncertainty of the Words in that Law determined the Lords to think, they ought not to be the Description of the Persons to whom the Bill should reach.

They thought themselves obliged to be more cautious in this Matter, because the Bill then depending did not only concern those who should for the future come into Offices, but such as were at present possessed of them.

In Corporations there were many Offices of a private and inferior Nature; some had been obtain'd by Purchase, some by long Services; and Men had attain'd to others in Course; some of these were Freeholds, many of them the whole Substance of Families, and, perhaps, had been enjoy'd many Years, under an Obedience to all such Terms as the Law now in being had prescribed. And the Lords thought it hard to disturb Men in their Freeholds and Possessions by new Laws, unless the Case were such, that the Security of the Government did appear to be manifestly concern'd. Where that did appear, the Lords could satisfy themselves to dispense with private Considerations (as was seen by what they had agreed to in that Bill) but they could not go further.

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The Lords look'd on the Penalties in that Bill, as it was framed by the House of Commons, to be very excessive, and such as bore no Proportion to the Offence, and therefore they could not agree to them. The Practice of Occasional Conformity was not new, it was almost of the same Date with the Act of Uniformity; it had been a known Dispute among the Dissenters, and vindicated in Print by some of them, and practis'd by many of them, who had no Thoughts of Offices, and had been a Means of bringing several Persons entirely from Meetings. The Objection to this Practice by those of the Church of *England* had been but of Late.

The Lords did not go about to justify Men who could come so far towards uniting with the Church, and yet would stop there, any more than they did to justify any other of the Points upon which the Dissenters continued their Separation. And since there was Reason to apprehend, that such a Liberty as that might be perverted to the eluding the Law, the Lords had agreed to restrain it. They were willing to make it impossible for such Men to keep in Offices, because Hypocrites would make use of such a Liberty; but they were not willing to ruine Persons utterly on Account of a Practice, that many well-meaning Men had been, and might be led into, and which they thought tended naturally to bring them over entirely to the Church.

The Penalty of 100*l.* and 5*l.* a Day, and that whole Sum given to the Informer, the Lords thought a dangerous Temptation to Perjury. Our Law had branded Informers with the hardest Character, troublesome Persons, who grievously charged, vex'd and disturb'd the Commons; this was the Description the Law had given of them. Judges must encourage these sort of Men according to the Terms of the Laws when made; but Legislators when they were considering of Laws to be made, must speak of these Men as they were. So great a Temptation will make the Innocent almost as insecure as the Guilty. Experience shew'd this in the Instances of some of the most active Informers in prosecuting Dissenters on the Acts against Conventicles, who were convicted of Perjuries against many Persons, tho' there the Tempta-

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And tho' the Commons have yielded to the Lords Amendments, that Two Witnesses should be necessary, and that the Time of Prosecution should not be left indefinite; yet that would not be sufficient, for both those Things were provided for in the Conventicle Act. And tho' the Commons had also yielded to shorten the Time for the Prosecution, yet the Penalty might still amount to a very great Sum, for the Five Pounds a Day might go on for Three Months.

The Punishment of a total Incapacity was the heaviest, next the Loss of Life, and yet it was to be inflicted for the first Offence. The Word Employment was more general than any Word the Test Act had, such Punishment ought only to be for a Crime of the highest Nature; and yet going to a Meeting was no Crime, as the Law then stood, nor would it be a Crime in any Man who was not in Office, when the Bill was passed into a Law.

The Lords agreed to that part of the Penalty which answer'd the visible Design of the Bill, by making the going to a Conventicle to be Forfeiture of Office. To go further to ruine Mens Estates, to make them infamous (for what could be more infamous than such a Disability) they thought was to exceed all Bounds.

The Managers for the Commons said there were greater Penalties in other Laws; it did not appear by any Instances which had been given. These Penalties were much heavier than in most of the Laws about Religion. But if that were true, what was to be Inferred from thence, if the Crimes were not the same in the heinousness of their Natures, Justice and good Policy required there should be some proportion between the Offence, and the Punishment. The Lords have quite another Consideration of the Penalties in this Bill, and those of the Test Act. In the present Case, an Innocent Man had only a sort of Negative Proof to defend him from False Witnesses, who might chuse to Assign such a time and place for the Fact, as they knew the Party could be least likely to defend himself. Whereas in the Case of the Test Act, the Man who resolved to obey the Law, which was to sub-

subscribe the Declaration, and receive the Sacrament, *January.* had not only the Liberty to chuse his own Witnesses of his receiving the Sacrament, and the Attestation of the Minister who Officiated; but the whole was put upon Record: So that when a Man had complied with the Law, he was beyond all possibility of suffering by a false Accusation.

There seemed to be no occasion here to increase the Punishment upon a second Offence, for it did not depend upon the former, as in most Cases, where the Penalty was increased for the second Offence; for when the Office was gone, the Person was under no legal Restraint from going to Conventicles. If he obtained a **New Office**, he brought himself at the same time under the reach of this Law, upon a new Account; and if he offended again, he would lose that Office, besides incurring the Pecuniary Penalty.

The Proviso, which was to qualifie the Incapacity, was made so very hard, that it was a new Instance of the great Severity of the Bill. A Man to set himself right again, must take more Publick Shame to himself than the severest Laws against Papists required to discharge all the Penalties and Incapacities of a Popish Recusant Convict, as appeared plainly by perusing the several Acts relating to that Matter; and the Lords would always be tender of putting greater Hardships on Protestant Dissenters, than Papists.

That no Comparison ought to be made between the Penalties the Law had laid upon Papists for Holding of Offices of Trust, without taking the Test and Receiving the Sacrament, and the Penalties to be laid upon Occasional Conformity, for Holding their Office after they had been at a Conventicle. That Difference of Punishment, that ought to be observed between these two, was not upon the Account that the Errors of the one were much greater than the Errors of the other, how true soever that was, but because the one depended upon a Foreign Power, and were subject to it; so the Nation was really in Danger if such Men should hold Employments, who must be looked on as publick Enemies, and as Persons who received Directions from an Authority that we were sure was ever Contriving our Ruine; but no such Danger could

January. be apprehended from Men who had no other Strength than what they had among their selves, which we were sure could no way be Compared to the Strength of the Eſtabliſhed Church.

As to this Occaſional Conformity, it would appear no ſuch Formidable thing, if we Conſider'd what the Senſe both of the Church of *England*, and of the Church of *Rome*, was of this Matter upon other Occaſions.

In the beginning of Queen *Elizabeth's* Reign, the Reformation and the Liturgy were put on a Foot, to bring over the whole Nation, that had then a Leaven of Popery, to Concur in it; It had this Effect, all the Papiſts of *England* came to Church, and were Occaſional Conformiſts: Yet the Church of *England* was not uneaſie at this; they Complained of no Danger from it. But who was Senſible of it? It was the Pope, and he was in the Right, as to his own Intereſt; for he ſaw what in time that Occaſional Conformity would grow to, and therefore he put a ſtop to it, and by a Bull Condemn'd it. And indeed the Church of *Rome* had ſhewed by the Methods of all their Miſſions, that they apprehended no Danger, but great Advantage from any Step of the Occaſional Conformity of Proteſtants. They accepted of any thing, and encouraged every thing of that kind; and we had all ſeen, by the fatal Effects of their Practice, that they were in the right, and gain'd their Ends by it.

As for the Clauſes about the Foreign Proteſtants, there was great reaſon to give them all juſt Incouragement, for as they had brought among us many new Manufactures, ſo they had carried them ſo far, that of late Years we had Exported to the Value of a Million of Woollen Manufactures more than was done in King *Charles's* Reign before they came among us; and the putting them under Apprehenſions or Diſcouragements, might be a means to drive them to a Country where they were ſure of an entire Liberty. The Book that goes under the Name of Mr. *De Wit*, ſhews the *Dutch* reckon'd that the Woollen Manufactures could never have ſuch a Settlement among us as with them, becauſe they who muſt Work them, could not have ſo entire a Liberty of Conſcience here as there: We had felt the happy Effects of the Liberty granted them in the laſt Reign, and it was to be hoped, that no-

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nothing would be done in this to impeach that, or to raise Apprehensions and Fears in the Minds of Men that were so useful to us in the most important Article of our Trade.

As to the Clause concerning Universities, we were not to consider the Danger they might be in under our present Circumstances, but what might happen in another State of Things. It was not so long since we saw what Advantages were like to be taken against those Learned Bodies, if there had been such a Law to furnish those that were troubling them without any Reason or Pretence, with the Handle that this Bill might have given them without this Clause; and therefore the Lords thought they were too much beholding to those great Foundations, not to take care of them, and thought themselves bound to secure them, even from remote and possible Dangers, besides that, the Vice-Chancellor and Heads of Houses, being Men often of great Dignity and Preferments, might by a severe Prosecution be ruined, unless secured by a Clause.

As for the Clause concerning those Societies that were engaged in taking care of the Poor, the Nation, and this City in particular, had seen such good Effects of their Care and Industry, that it could not seem reasonable to put any Discouragement upon them: How many poor Children did they take care of? They were by their Means cloathed and taught, and bound out to Trades; and if some mislead People join'd their Assistance and Charity to so great a Work, should they be hindred from it, or punished for it, if they had been so far mistaken, as to be at a Conventicle? But this Clause had no Relation to endow'd Hospitals, which were under peculiar Statutes, and to which none of these People had any Access: The Law had taken care of these, and secured them; and this Clause related only to free and voluntary Societies for such Charities, which the Lords did not think fit to put any Restraints, or to bar any from coming into them.

The Managers for the Commons, by way of Reply Commons to these Arguments urged by the Lords, said, That Reply. Several of the Lords Arguments were against the Bill.
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That the Lords had agreed to the greater Part of this Bill, and therefore should confine themselves, and speak only to their own Amendments. That no time could be more seasonable for this Bill than the present, because the Church was now in no Danger of Popery, or of Fanaticism: But good Laws were to be made for Posterity, and might be obtained most easily in the best Reigns. That the Right of Election of Members to serve in Parliament was in those that were concern'd in the Government of Corporations, and if they should by this Bill be turned out of their Employments, and consequently lose their Votes in the Elections; yet it could not be said, they lose their Birthrights, because no Man is born a Magistrate. That the Commons Penalty bore a just Proportion to the Offence, and that all above One Hundred Pounds was for an obstinate persisting in the Crime.

That the Offender could not be guilty thro' Inadvertency, he must offend knowingly and willingly. That the Test Act gave Five Hundred Pounds, a much greater Penalty than that in this Act, to the Informer; besides that Act brought the Offender under very great Disabilities.

That an innocent Man was no more secure under the Test Act, than under this Bill; The Question must be always upon his Acting or not Acting, which did not depend upon the Record; and a very violent Prosecution had been known within few Years against an Alderman of *Worcester*, a constant Conformist, only upon a Nicety, and where there had been no Fault in the Party.

That the Trial must be by a Jury, not in a Summary Way before a Justice of Peace, as in some of our Penal Laws. That it was very plain good Protestants might be affected by Prosecutions upon the Test Act.

Then the Managers left the Bill with the Lords, and said, They hoped the Lords would not let the Publick lose the Benefit of so good a Law.

The Free Conference being thus ended, and the Lords still adhering to all their Clauses and Amendments, except one, delivered the Bill to the Commons at another Free Conference on the 1st of Feb. and the same, as it then stood, is as follows.

*An Act for Preventing Occasional Conformity,
(as it was Amended and Argued to by the
Lords.)*

AS nothing is more contrary to the Profession of the Christian Religion, and particularly to the Doctrine of the Church of *England*, than Persecution for Conscience only; in due Consideration whereof an Act passed in the first Year of the Reign of the late King *William* and Queen *Mary*, of Glorious Memory, Intituled, *An Act for Exempting their Majesties Protestant Subjects dissenting from the Church of England from the Penalties of certain Laws*; which Act ought inviolably to be observed, and Ease given to all Consciences truly scrupulous: But nevertheless, whereas several Persons dissenting from the Church, as it is by Law established, do join with the Members thereof in receiving the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, to qualifie themselves to have and enjoy Offices and Employments, and do afterwards resort to Conventicles or Meetings for the Exercise of Religion, in other Manner than according to the Liturgy and Practice of the Church of *England*, which is contrary to the Intent and Meaning of the Laws already made: Be it therefore enacted by the Queen's most Excellent Majesty, by and with the Advice and Consent of the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, and Commons in Parliament Assembled, and by Authority of the same, That if any Person or Persons, after the 1st Day of *March*, which shall be in the Year of our Lord, One Thousand Seven Hundred and Two, either Peers or Commoners, who have or shall have any Office or Offices, Civil or Military, or receive any Pay, Salary, Fee or Wages, by reason of any Patent or Grant from Her Majesty, or shall have any Command or Place of Trust from or under Her Majesty, or from any of Her Majesty's Predecessors, or by Her or Their Authority, or by Authority deriv'd from Her or them, within the Kingdom of *England*, Dominion of *Wales*, or Town of *Berwick upon Tweed*, or in Her Majesty's Navy, or in the several Islands of *Jersey* and *Guern-*

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Guernsey, or shall be admitted into any Service or Employment in Her Majesty's Household or Family, or if any Mayor, Alderman, Recorder or Bailiff, Town-Clerk, Common-Council-Man, or other Person bearing any Office of Magistracy, or Place of Trust, or other Employment relating to, or concerning the Government of their respective Cities, Corporations, Boroughs, Cinque-Ports and their Members, and other Port Towns within the Kingdom of *England*, Dominion of *Wales*, and Town of *Berwick upon Tweed*, who by the Laws are obliged to receive the Sacrament of the Lord's Supper, according to the Rites and Usage of the Church of *England*, shall at any time after their Admission into their respective Offices or Employments, or after having such Grant, as aforesaid, during his or their Continuance in such Office or Offices, Employment, or Employments, or the Enjoyment of any Profit or Advantage from the same, knowingly and willingly resort to, or be present at any Conventicle, Assembly or Meeting, under Colour or Pretence of any Exercise of Religion, in other Manner than according to the Liturgy and Practice of the Church of *England*, in any Place within the Kingdom of *England*, Dominion of *Wales*, and Town of *Berwick upon Tweed*, at which Conventicle, Assembly, or Meeting, there shall be Five Persons or more assembled together, over and besides those of the same Household, if it be in any House where there is a Family inhabiting, or if it be in any House or Place where there is no Family inhabiting, then where any Five Persons or more are so assembled, as aforesaid, or shall knowingly or willingly be present at any such Meeting in such House or Place, as aforesaid, altho' the Liturgy be there used, in case Her Majesty, whom God long preserve, *Catharine* the Queen Dowager, the Princess *Sophia*, or such others as shall from time to time be lawfully appointed to be pray'd for, in Pursuance of the Act passed in the first Year of King *William* and Queen *Mary*, Intituled, *An Act declaring the Rights and Liberties of the Subject, and Settling the Succession of the Crown*; and the Act passed in the 12th and 13th of King *William* the Third, Intituled, *An Act for the further Limitation of the Crown, and better*

Se-

January.

Securing the Rights and Liberties of the Subject, shall not be there pray'd for in exprefs Words, according to the Liturgy of the Church of *England*, shall forfeit the Sum of Twenty Pounds, to be divided into Three Parts, whereof one Third part to the Queen another to the Poor of the Parish where the Offence shall be committed, and one Third part to the Informer, after he or they shall have resorted to, or been present at any such Conventicle, Assembly or Meeting, as aforesaid, to be recovered by him or them that shall sue for the same, by any Action of Debt, Bill, Plaint or Information, in any of Her Majesty's Courts at *Westminster*, wherein no Essoign, Protection, or Wager of Law shall be allow'd, nor more than one Impar lance.

And be it further enacted, That every Person convicted in any Action to be brought, as aforesaid, or upon any Information, Presentment or Indictment, in any of Her Majesty's Courts at *Westminster*, or at the Assizes, shall be disabled from thenceforth to hold such Office or Offices, Employment or Employments, or to receive any Profit or Advantage, by reason of them, or of any Grant, as aforesaid.

[*Clause A.*] Provided, That no Person shall suffer any Punishment for any Offence committed against this Act, unless Oath be made of such Offence before some Judge or Justice of the Peace (who is hereby empower'd and requir'd to take the said Oath) within Ten Days after the said Offence committed, and unless the said Offender be persecuted for the same, within Three Months after the said Offence committed, nor shall any Person be convicted for any such Offence, unless upon the Oaths of Two credible Witnesses at the least.

[*Clause B.*] Provided always and be it Enacted, That from and after the said First Day of *March*, no Protestant Dissenter shall be Compelled, or Compellable, to take, serve, hold or bear any Office or Place whatsoever, for the taking serving or holding whereof he cannot be duly Qualified by Law without receiving the Holy Sacrament according to the Usage of the Church of *England*, and also making and Subscribing the Declaration mentioned in the Statute made 25 *Car. II.* Intituled, *An Act for Preventing*

Dan.

January. “ *Dangers which may happen from Popish Recusants*
 “ any Statute, Law, Usage, or other thing to the
 “ contrary notwithstanding.

“ [*Clause C.*] Provided nevertheless, That this Act
 “ shall not extend to the University Churches in the
 “ Universities of this Realm, or either of them, when
 “ or at such times, as any Sermon or Lecture is Preach-
 “ ed or Read in the same Churches, or any of them,
 “ for or as the Publick Universities Sermon or Lecture,
 “ but that the same Sermons or Lectures may be
 “ Preached or Read in such sort or manner, as the
 “ same have been heretofore Preached or Read; this
 “ Act, or any thing herein contained to the contrary
 “ in any wise notwithstanding.

“ [*Clause D.*] Provided, That no Person shall incur
 “ any the Penalties in this Act, by Resorting to, or be-
 “ ing present at the Religious Exercises used in the
 “ *Dutch and French Languages*, in Churches Established
 “ in this Realm, in the Reigns of King *Edward* the
 “ *Sixth*, or of Queen *Elizabeth*, or of any other King
 “ or Queen of this Realm.

“ [*Clause E.*] Provided always, and be it Enacted by
 “ the Authority aforesaid, That nothing in this Act
 “ shall extend, or be construed to extend to any Go-
 “ vernour or Governours of any Hospital or Hospi-
 “ tals, or to any Assistants of any Corporation or Cor-
 “ porations, Work-house or Work-houses, constituted,
 “ erected or employed for the Relief and Setting of
 “ the Poor on Work and for Punishing of Vagrants and
 “ Beggars; all which said Persons, and every of them
 “ shall be and are hereby exempted from all the Penal-
 “ ties mentioned in this Act, and are hereby adjudged
 “ and declared not to be subject or liable to any of the
 “ Penalties or Forfeitures mentioned in one Act of
 “ Parliament made in the 25th Year of the Reign of
 “ King *Charles II.* For preventing *Dangers which may*
 “ *happen from Popish Recusants*, for, or by reason of any
 “ of the aforesaid Offices, Places and Employments.

I shall not presume to make any Remarks upon the
 Proceedings of either House in Relation to this Bill,
 about which I wish they had better agreed; but pro-
 ceeding now to other Matters, we find Her Majesty on
 the 4th sent the following Message to the Commons.

“ THAT

January.

Queen's
Message
to the
Commons.
8.

THAT Her Majesty having received several Letters from the States-General, as also several Memoirs from their Ambassadors, setting forth the great Apprehensions they lie under from the extraordinary Preparations of *France*, &c. and the Necessity of making an Augmentation of the Forces of *England* and *Holland*, as the onely Means to prevent the Ruine that threatn'd them, was pleased to propose some Expedients to the States-General, which she hoped might have been of some Advantage to the common Interest, &c. But those Expedients not having produced the Effects she hop'd for, and the States-General having renew'd there Applications to Her Majesty, with more Earnestness than before, to assist them in this Time of their Danger with an Augmentation of Her Forces, Her Majesty had commanded the said several Letters, &c. to be transmitted to them, that they might the better judge of the Danger which threatn'd them.

'To which was added, That Her Majesty conceived this Matter to be of great Consequence, as to acquaint them with the present State of it, that She might have their Advice upon it; not doubting, but that they would take such Measures upon this Occasion, as may be for Her Majesty's Honour and service, the Safety of Her Kingdom, and the necessary Support of Her Allies.

In Compliance with this Message, upon the 8th, the Commons presented the following Address.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE, Your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons in Parliament assembled, do beg Leave to return Your Majesty our humble Thanks for Your Majesty's most gracious Condescension, in communicating to Your Commons the several Memorials, Transactions and Letters, that have pass'd between Your Majesty and the States General, for the Augmentation of Your Majesty's Forces, which are to act in Conjunction with the Forces of the States-General; by all which, Your Commons are entirely convinced of Your Majesty's great Tender-

Commons
Address
to the
Queen.

ness

January

ness of your Subjects, in not laying a greater Burthen upon them than the Necessity of Affairs does absolutely require.

And Your Commons do humbly assure Your Majesty, That in case Your Majesty shall think it necessary to enter into any further Negotiation for increasing the Forces, which are to act in Conjunction with the Forces of the States-General (for whose Interest and Preservation we shall always have the greatest Regard) Your Commons will enable Your Majesty to make good the same.

And Your Commons do further crave Leave humbly to beseech Your Majesty, That you will be pleased to insist upon it with the States-General, that there be an immediate Stop of all Posts, and of all Letters, Bills, and all other Correspondence, Trade and Commerce with *France* and *Spain*, which Your Commons are humbly of Opinion is so absolutely necessary for carrying on the just and necessary War, wherein Your Majesty is engaged, to the Interrupting the Trade of Your Enemies, and Reducing them to the greatest Streights, that Your Commons do humbly desire, That *England* may not be charg'd with the Pay of such Additional Troops, but from the Day when such Stop shall be made by the States-General.

To this Address of the Commons Her Majesty was pleased to make the following Answer.

Gentlemen,

Queen's
Answer.

IT is with great Satisfaction that I receive this Address, which enables Me to join with the States-General in Augmenting Our Forces according to their Desire: I make no Doubt, but the Condition you mention'd will be approved, since it is absolutely necessary for the Good of the whole Alliance; and I shall this Night send Directions to My Minister in *Holland* to concur with the States in providing the Troops accordingly.

Soon after, that is to say, upon the 13th of this Instant, the Lords likewise presented the following Address upon the same Subject.

W E,

January.

Lords Ad-
dress to
the Queen
13.

WE, Your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, do return Your Majesty our most humble Thanks for communicating the several Letters and Memorials of the States-General to this House: And having taken Notice how much Time has been already spent in this Negotiation, and with what repeated and pressing Instances the States-General have represented the Apprehensions they were under from the extraordinary and forward Preparations of the *French*; do take leave humbly to advise Your Majesty, That without any farther loss of Time you will be pleased to agree to the Proposals made to your Majesty by the said States-General, for such an Augmentation of Forces as may disappoint the great and early Preparations of *France*, and effectually support and defend the Common Cause. And we do farther humbly acquaint Your Majesty, that it is the Opinion of this House, That Your Majesty's furnishing Your Quota for the Augmentation of Troops in the *Low-Countries* will be ineffectual unless all Correspondence with *France* and *Spain*, by Letters or otherwise, be totally prohibited by the States-General and all other Your Majesty's Allies.

To which Her Majesty was pleas'd to return Her Gracious Answer in the Terms ensuing.

My Lords,

NO Time shall be lost in relation to the Augmentation Queen's of Troops, and the Prohibition of the Commerce by Answer. Letters recommended in this Address.

Both Houses having gone this length towards the Augmentation of our Troops, the Commons on the 20th, ordered an Humble Address to be presented to Her Majesty, 'That She would be graciously pleased to concert Measures for the furnishing Her Forces in *Holland* and *Flanders*, as far as it was possible, with the Manufactures, Corn, and other Product of *England*; She was pleased to answer the Commoners

Commons
Address.

20.

E

of

January. of Her Privy-Council, who presented it on the 21st, to this Effect;

Queen's
Answer-
21.

THAT as She had hitherto made it Her Care in every Thing to advance the Interests of Her English Subjects, She should continue to do it, by complying with that Address, as far as it might be possible.

I do not find that the Lords about this Time could make any great Matter of Sir George Rooke and Sir Thomas Hopson's Examination touching the Expedition to Cadiz last Summer, and the Miscarriages of it, but the Commons were very intent upon proceeding in Consideration of the Observations of the Commissioners for taking, examining and stating the publick Accounts of the Kingdom, the Result whereof we shall find at large in their Address to the Queen next Month, with the Lords Counter-Proceedings thereupon; and therefore we shall content our selves for the present with observing only, that the Commons having voted the Lord *Hallifax* guilty of a Breach of Trust in his Office, as Auditor of the *Exchequer*, and address'd the Queen to order Her Attorney-General to prosecute him: She answer'd, *She would send to Her Attorney-General, and give him Directions pursuant to their Address.* The Commons having also voted the Earl of *Ranelagh* guilty of a high Crime and Misdemeanor, in misapplying several Sums of Money, as Pay-master to the Army, they were pleased to expel him their House: His Place, I should have taken Notice before, had been divided, *John How*, Esq; towards the beginning of this Month having been constituted Receiver and Pay-master-General of the Guards and Garrisons, and of *Chelsea* Hospital, and *Charles Fox*, Esq; of the Forces Abroad.

29.

If now (we have run thro' the Domestick Affairs of this Month) we look into the State of the War, we shall find a Squadron of *Dutch* Men of War, with some Land Troops aboard, come upon our Coast, where, after they had continued a considerable Time, they return'd Home at last without proceeding any farther; they should undoubtedly have been join'd by a Force of ours, in order to pursue the concerted Expedition,

pedition; but Things being, perhaps, not so ripe as *January*.
Men expected, it was laid aside for the present. There was, indeed, much Discourse about this Time of *Portugal's* coming into the Grand Alliance; That there was a Match going on between the Prince of *Brasil* and the Arch-Dutchess the Emperor's eldest Daughter; and that the Fleet was to sail directly for *Lisbonne*; while others would have the Design to be upon the *Spanish West-Indies*: But we must leave these Things for the present in the dark.

Spain was but in a bad State at this Time, she had been sick indeed for an Age, and no Mortal can foretell when she is like to recover. *Italy* was but in a very indifferent Condition for the Present, and we shall shortly find Things much worse there in some Parts of it: However, the Pope, who if we can say he has favour'd any Side, befriended the Two Crowns rather than the House of *Austria*, was moiling his Brains about a Neutrality in that Part of the World, while the Duke of *Vendosme* (much superior to the *Germans* in Strength) detach'd *Vaubecourt* with 1500 Men to force the Post of *Bondanella* at the Confluence of the *Parmegiana* and *Secchia*, which he effected without much Loss. But to return to his Holiness's Project, take it as follows.

French
take *Bon-*
danella.

I.

That the Forces of his Imperial Majesty, and Project of those of the Two Crowns of *France* and *Spain*, shall Neutrality quit *Italy* all together at the same time. in *Italy*.

II.

That some Troops shall remain in *Milanois*, to guard that State for the King of *Spain*.

III.

That the Fortrefs of *Mantua* shall be entrusted to the keeping of the Forces of the Pope and the *Venetians*, till the Conclusion of a general Peace.

IV.

That the Duke of *Mantua* shall be forthwith restored to the peaceable Possession of his Estate and Demeans.

Whether this was ever sent to *Vienna* I know not; but if it had, it must have had but a cold Reception there;

January.

there; tho' to say the Truth, the *Imperial* Affairs in *Italy* were but in a very indifferent Condition; and notwithstanding the great Noise from *Vienna* of Reinforcements to be sent thither, as well as the mighty Armies they would very quickly have on Foot for crushing the Elector of *Bavaria*, the Event has shew'd there was more Amusement than Truth in it; whereas on the other Hand, now that there were 1200 Men put by the Elector Palatine into the Capital City of his Principality of *Newbourg*, the E. of *Bavaria* sent to the Regency of that Place, to let 'em know that he having some cause to believe the Imperialists intended to break into his Country that way, they must either send away that Regiment, or else surrender to his Forces the Fort on this side the *Danaw*, over-against the City, which if they fail'd to do, he should be forc'd to take such Measures as would be most convenient for the present Posture of Affairs. To which the Regency made answer, That they had no Power to prescribe Laws to the Governor: However, they caus'd several Publick Ministers of the Dyet of *Ratisbonne* to be founded at the same time, whether in case of an Attack, they might hope for any Relief from the Emperor? But answer was given to the Palatine Envoy, who took upon him to move the Question, That the Regency of *Newbourg* were to address themselves to the States of *Franconia*, whom it so much concern'd to provide for the security of that Important Place; and to beg of the Emperor the speedy Invasion of *Bavaria*, which has been so long threatned; and upon this Answer, and these Delays, the *Bavarian* sent away forthwith a numerous Detachment of his Forces to besiege and bombard the City, before it came to be reinforc'd by the Imperialists. With this Detachment, to the number of 10000 Men, the Commander in chief gave a general Onset upon the second of this Month, and was repulsed: But the next Morning, perceiying the Enemy re- turning to the Charge, the Garrison hung down their Arms, and surrender'd at Discretion. The Officers were sent Prisoners of War to *Donawert*, and the Soldiers to *Ingolstadt*, and other Towns thereabouts; but the Palatine Electress-Dowager, and the Regency of the City, were suffer'd to enjoy the same Liberty and Privileges as before; they had made themselves Masters

Electors of
Bavaria
takes
Newbourg

of the little Town of *Weyden* before they took *Nieu-January.*
bourg. Some of the Imperialists were upon their March to have reliev'd it; but because they moved too slow at first, they moved to no purpose.

During these Hostilities, the *Bavarian* Minister deliver'd in the Elector's Name, to the Imperial Dyet, a Declaration in answer to their Conclusions, by which they promis'd to intercede with the Emperor in his behalf, upon Condition that he should desist from his Enterprize upon *Nieubourg*, and in fourteen Days time restore all the Places and Towns which he had made himself Master of since his taking up Arms against the Emperor and the Empire. The same Minister also demanded of the Dyet, whether they had power to enter into a Negotiation with him about a Suspension of Arms; and after that, an Accommodation with his Master. But the Members of the Dyet suspecting that these Demands of the *Bavarian* Minister were only to gain Time till the Elector had receiv'd Supplies of Men and Money from *France*, it was resolv'd in the two Colleges of the Electors, and other Princes of the Empire, to give this Answer, That they could not advise the Emperor to a Suspension of Arms with his Master, till he had restor'd all the Places he had taken from the Emperor and the Empire, and made Restitution for all the Damages caused by his Invasion of *Swabia*, and other Territories of the Empire, till he had disbanded all his Forces, and conform'd himself to the Imperial Constitutions. To all which the Elector reply'd, That having seiz'd the said Places for his own Security, it was not to be thought that he could easily part with 'em during the present Conjunction; and therefore he desir'd to know, before he made any such Restitutions, what the Dyet would desire from the Empire in his favour, and after what manner they would provide for his Safety, supposing that the Emperor should reject his Proposals; and lastly, he tells 'em, that when they have satisfy'd him upon those particular Heads, he would send farther Instructions to his Minister.

On the other side, the Cardinal *de Lamberg* imparted to the said Assembly, the Emperor's new Avocatory Letters, dated *Jan. 30th*, where, under several Penalties he commands all the *Bavarian* Elector's Officers,

January.



and Soldiers, to quit his Service. He also deliver'd 'em Copies of several intercepted Letters, threatning what Work he would make in the Empire, had he but once join'd the *French*. Upon which the Cardinal exhorted the Diet not to listen to any Protestations or Pretences which the said Elector should make use of to amuse 'em; since his pernicious Designs against his Country, in Conjunction with her most implacable Enemies were discover'd; and that by his making himself Master of *Nieubourgh*, after the Diet had agreed upon their Conclusion of the first of this Month, manifestly made it appear, that he little minded their Resolutions.

Mareschals
of France
made.

The *French* on their part were extreemly busie in augmenting their Army, and supposing it to be true, that, besides Recruits, they proposed to raise 60000 new Men (as they themselves gave out) yet certainly they made many more Mareschals in proportion; there were no less than Nine already living, and now his Christian Majesty was pleased to add Ten more to the Number, viz. the Duke of *Harcourt*, the Marquesses of *Chamilly*, *Huxelles* and *Montrevel*, the Counts of *Tallard*, *d'Estrees* (Son to the Marquess *d'Estrees*) *Tesse*, and *Chateaurenault*, and the Sieurs *Rosen* and *Vauban*. But tho' Commotions in the *Cevennes* began now to appear, and that the Season would not admit of any great Action, they were very busie in fortifying *Bischmyset* and *Haguenau*, and in fortifying the Line which they had begun on that side; nay, a Body of their Troops attack'd the Castle of *Hittersheim* in the *Brisgaw* with great Fury, but were repuls'd with the Loss of about 400 Men. In like manner they fail'd in an Attempt upon *Brisack*, where two suborn'd Incendiaries had undertaken to fire the great Magazine of Powder in the middle of the Night, in order to which one of them was going directly to the Place at the time appointed; but the Centinel calling out, *Who goes there?* The Villain made answer; That he had Orders to fetch Powder; to which the Centinel replying, and bidding him keep off, for that it was not a proper Time, the other flew at and collar'd him; but the Centinel having disingaged himself, secured the Incendiary in order to the bringing him to condign Punishment: But though they miscarried in the two Designs now mentioned, it did not discourage their

French De-
sign upon
Brisack
miscarries.

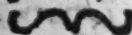
their Vigilancy, and they were more successful at the *January* Village of *Gimmenich*, where, upon the 30th, a Party of 1500 Men falling out of *Bonne*, surpris'd 200 *Hannoverian* Dragoons that were quarter'd in that Place, of which they slew several; and the Officer who commanded them, with the greatest part of the Men, were taken Prisoners by them, with but little loss on their part. 30.

But to dwell no longer upon such minute Actions, and meeting with nothing material in our Progress Abroad, save what occurs in that imbroil'd Country of *Poland*, we shall take a Step thither, where finding the *French* using all their Artifice to perplex the Affairs of that Prince, he was, towards the Close of the last Year, necessitated to put the *French* Envoy *M. de Heron* under an Arrest, who having immediately made Complaint thereof to the King his Master, *M. Torci*, the *French* King's Secretary, and Minister of State, sent the following Letter to the Cardinal Primate, wherein the *French* King signifies his Resentment in the following Manner.

Monseigneur,

THE Letters from *Dantzick*, brought by the last *Dec. 3.* Post, give us Information, That *M. de Heron*, the 1702. King's Extraordinary Envoy, has been seiz'd at *M. Torci's* *Warsaw*, and carried to *Thorn* by the King of *Poland's* Letter to Order. There is nothing said, whether the Republick the Cardinal Primate had any Hand in this Act of Violence; or whether she allows it; whether she knows all the Consequences of such a piece of Injustice; or whether out of Complacency to the King of *Poland*, she forgets the Privileges of Foreign Ministers, regarded even among Nations that are Enemies one to another. The King is not at War with the Republick of *Poland*. His Majesty has always given her Marks of a particular Affection, yet are two of his Ministers seized in *Poland*, *M. de Bonac* going to the King of *Sweden*, and *M. de Heron* to *Warsaw*. Your Eminency is at the Head of the Republick. You understand her real Interests; 'tis for you, Sir, to judge whether she ought patiently to suffer, that there shall be no longer any Liberty within the whole Extent of her Dominions for the King's Ministers; but that

January.



that they must be treated as Enemies, and seiz'd as Prisoners while a Character, in all Ages inviolable, ceases to be regarded in *Poland*. However, tho' the Republick should have alter'd her Sentiments in this Particular, yet one would think she should have particular Reasons to distinguish the King's Ministers. But it is needless to make Reflections, which your Eminency will make sufficiently of your self. So that I only demand of you, in the King's Name, whether the Republick had any Hand or no in the Violence exercised against *M. de Heron*, and *M. de Bonas*, and what she designs to do in order to give the King a just Reparation. I expect your Eminency's Answer upon this Subject, and you must not be surpriz'd, if in the mean time, the King causes all the *Polanders* that can be found in his Kingdom to be seiz'd, as a Pledge for the security of his Envoys, I am, &c.

Verseilles, Dec. 3. 1702.

The Cardinal-Primate, scar'd by this hectoring Language of the *French* King, copies out this Letter of *M. Torci's*, and sends it away to his Majesty of *Poland*, in another of his own, directed to the King, and conceiv'd in the following Expressions,

S I R,

Cardinal
Primate's
Letter to
the King
of *Poland*.
6.

YOUR Majesty will easily perceive by *M. Torci's* Letter which I have receiv'd, and of which I send you a Copy, That the Sentiments of the Court of *France*, in reference to what *M. de Heron*, Extraordinary Envoy from the same Court, is charg'd withal, are quite different from what your Majesty had at that time of his Behaviour. Your Majesty will also clearly see, by several Deputations of the Palatinates, and the Letters which I continually receive from all Parts, and by which I am solicited to obviate whatever may engage the Republick in New Misfortunes, caus'd by this new Accident, how much the Republick is grieved to see her self expos'd to new Agitations, unable to dispence with answering the above-mention'd Letter. I am at the Brink of Despair, Sir, to see my self oblig'd to separate the Head of the Republick from the Body, by disowning an Action so
pre-

precipitate, wherein she had no hand, not being able in any manner to extend my Compliance to Dissimulation, much less to approve a thing so generally blam'd. Must poor *Poland* be the Rendezvous of Quarrels, and be still doing Penance for Faults and Miscarriages wherein she had no share? Sad Experience ought to render your Majesty sensible of the Ignorance of Evil Guides, who instead of leading your Majesty to the Temple of Honour, have carried you the quite contrary Road. I shall enlarge no farther upon this Subject; beseeching God that the same Light which guided Kings this Day to the mean Cradle of the King of Peace, may direct all your Majesty's Actions for the Preservation of your Country, and Him who is with all Zeal and Affection, Sir, &c.

Warsaw, Jan. 6. 1703.

To this Letter of the Primate, the King of *Poland* sends the ensuing Answer, in Justification of what he had done by Virtue of his Royal Prerogative.

Monsieur, My Cousin,

I Have receiv'd yours of the 6th of *January*, with the inclosed from Monsieur *de Torci*; both the one and the other deserve Reflections; and for the latter, if it had not come to me from very good Hands, I should have question'd whether such a Letter, so little inform'd of the State of the Kingdom, did not come from a Minister of *France*, where so long time, they have made it their real Business to have exact Informations of the State and Government of Foreign Countries; among which, that Crown has had but too many Occasions to be inform'd of the State of *Poland*, much more true than what appears in *M. de Torci's* Letters, wherein he places you at the Head of the Republick, quite contrary to the disposal of the Laws, and where you would not place your self; being too well vers'd in our Laws, which know no distinct Authority in the Person of the Primate, unless it be during the *Interregnum*. After that, you know that the Primate ceases to have any Authority, nor would you assume any your self, for fear of provoking both the Orders of the Nation, who are too

January.

King of
Poland's
Answer.

January.

too much the Friends of equality, patiently to suffer
 the Establishment of a new Authority, contrary to
 the *Expressa Verba Legum Patria*. As for your own
 Letter, I am more and more confirm'd by the good
 Counsel which you give me, of your good Intentions
 for us, and your Zeal which you make a shew of
 having for your Country. If hitherto I have given
 occasion to believe, that I have not taken your Coun-
 sels, as they deserv'd to have been follow'd, I assure
 ye, that henceforward I shall take another Course,
 and give such Proofs of it, that you your selves shall
 observe a Change no less wholesome than beneficial
 to us and our Kingdom. I acknowledge your Zeal
 for the good of our Service, and that you push on
 with great Earnestness beyond the *Senatorial Autho-
 rity*, which the Republick has confided in your
 Hands, and justly discovers your good Intentions,
 by the smart Expressions in your Letter, to give us
 Notice, that the extraordinary Zeal which you
 make appear in your Council, is so excessive, that
 your Goodness has thrown you into the Depth of
 Despair, to see so much Precipitation in the Affair
 which *M. de Heron* drew upon himself, whether I
 would or no. All that know me will do me so much
 Justice, as to allow me this Character, that I am not
 easily drawn to Acts of Violence. Some also there
 are, who impute that Slowness which makes me
 oftentimes delay to take vigorous and necessary Re-
 solutions upon some Occasions, to me as a great De-
 fault. So that I am perswaded, my good Cousin,
 when you are recover'd from that Transportment,
 to which the excess of your good Intentions has
 hurried ye, you may easily dispatch the Deputations
 which, as you say, come daily to you from the Pa-
 latinates, with favourable Answers, to satisfie them
 in particular, and all the Kingdom in general. It
 seems to me as if you were afraid of new Accidents
 and future Events, and that you very little mind the
 applying Remedies to what is past, and the present
 Mischiefs, for which it would be more easie to find
 a Cure, without spending Time in criticizing
 upon an Act so just as that which has been done to
 the *Sieur de Heron*, which has been practis'd in all
 Ages by Kings and Princes, for the Security of their
 Per-

January.

Persons and their Kingdoms. No Laws oblige me
 to be responsible for any Action to any one what-
 ever, but to the Republick assembled in the Grand
 Dyet, where my Person alone composes the first
 Estate, at what time the rest make their Bodies in
 Conjunction with me, and the Dyet being separated,
 the Authority of the Republick resides wholly in
 my Person. Moreover, I could cite yet so many
 Examples of what has happen'd to the Pope's
 Nuncio, and Ministers of *Spain*, and to the Mi-
 nisters of *France*, among other Princes which would
 more than justify the Accident befallen M. *Bon-*
nac through his own Faults, not being provided
 with a requisite Pass, according to Custom; and
 to M. *de Heron*, by reason of his violent Behaviour,
 of which I have already expos'd the Reasons to
 his Most Christian Majesty in such a Manner, that
 he himself can never approve the Conduct nor the
 Action of M. *de Heron*. This is what may serve you
 by way of Information to set your Heart at rest from
 the care you take for my Justification; and therefore
 consider with your self, that Princes were to be pity-
 ed, if they were obliged patiently to endure the In-
 solencies and Affronts that Foreign Ministers would
 put upon their Persons or their Dominions. The Law
 of Nations is reciprocal, and Immunities due to
 Character, never intended that Publick Ministers
 should stretch beyond the Bounds of their Character.
 Moreover, I beseech you, M. my good Cousin, neither
 to be over Complaisant, nor play the Hypocrite. I
 like neither of the Characters. Let us, both of us, act
 according to the Sacred Laws of the Country, which
 suffer not any manner of Separation of the Head from
 the Body of the Republick. All Separations are dan-
 gerous, and always pernicious to the Author of 'em.
 Let us rather unite to remedy the Mischiefs which
 too much Discord has drawn upon the Country, and
 to which a wholesome Concord would easily put an
 end to the wish of all the Earth. Acting thus, *Poland*
 would never have been, nor will be what it is, the
 Rendezvous of Quarrel, nor the Penitentiary for
 Faults and Crimes wherein she has no share. Sad Ex-
 perience, my good Cousin, will teach you, That 'tis the
 Malice and the Ignorance of evil Guides, who under
 false

January. *W* false Pretences, instead of leading our dear Country to the Temple of Concord and Repose, draw it into Trouble and Ruin. Lastly, I wish you a happy new Year, and that the three Kings that waited at the Manger, may serve our faithful Subjects, as a true Symbol of Faith, that so their Prayers may be heard by the Prince of Peace, that he would vouchsafe, as I have sincerely wish'd a long time, to confound all those that prefer their own Interest before the Welfare of the Country.

At Thorn, this---of Jan. 1703.

While the King of *Poland* and the Cardinal-Primate wrote to one another in these Terms, the Cardinal lay at *Warsaw*, holding frequent Conferences and Consultations with Foreign Ministers, and some of the principal Lords of *Poland*. Nor did these Conferences seem to have any other Aim, but the Restoration of a general Peace and Tranquillity; however, because they were not held with the King's Approbation, and for that they affected a Spirit of Mediation, little compatible with that Zeal which the King expected all the Republick would shew for his Interests, he could not behold it but as an Usurpation offensive and injurious to him. In the mean time, the Cardinal received a Letter from the Dyet of *Grand Poland*, wherein he was encouraged to employ the Authority which his Dignity of Primate put into his Hands, to put an end to the Distractions wherewith the Kingdom was turmoil'd. Upon which he took a Resolution to call together a kind of *Senatus Consilium*: To which purpose he sent about his Circulatory Summons to all the Senators and Ambassadors appointed to negotiate a Peace with the King of *Sweden*, to meet accordingly upon the 15th of *February*, and the same ran in these Words,

Noble and Mighty Lords,

Cardinal-
Primate's
Letter for
Summon-
ing a Dyet.
35.

W Ere it possible that our deceas'd Ancestors could behold the Misfortunes of our dear Country, the frightful and unheard of Stupidity of her Sons, and the Tears and Lamentations of the poor People, they would certainly drop into Astonishment, and die a second time of Grief, especially beholding

us without any thing of good Morals, Laws, Va-
 lour or Liberty, but rather labouring under their
 Contraries, and yet as secure and insensible, as if
 this brave and fruitful Kingdom were any other than
 a heap of Rubbish, or a flaming *Troy*. They
 would weep to see this Eagle, formerly so well fea-
 ther'd, that with his Wings he could cover far di-
 stant Countries, now confined to one narrow Airie,
 having his Feathers pluck'd off one after another,
 and that not without Scorn of other Nations, as if
 we were curb'd with a Bridle of Cowardize, and
 were neither capable of Counsel nor Action, but
 that some betake themselves to Flight, and
 that others continue at home in a desponding and
 desolate Condition, bewailing their Misery. I have
 expected you here for some Weeks past, to consult,
 as I have done, with my Lord the Pope's Nuncio,
 and other Foreign Ministers, what we shall do in
 this Juncture, and whether we should be for War
 or Peace; and I cannot but wonder that I should
 have been made to wait so long for those, who
 ought to have assisted me with their Advice for the
 Advantage of the Republick, and to have put our
 selves upon our Guard, seeing the *Swedes* are arm'd
 here sooner than our People, and that their King is
 approaching us in Person with his Army, whilst
 there is nothing done here, and I know not with
 whom to take Counsel. Whereupon, finding my
 self under such sad and melancholy Circumstances,
 encompass'd with Difficulties on all sides, without
 any hopes of Comfort or Relief, I take God, the
 World, and my own Conscience to witness, that
 my true indefatigable Zeal and Love to my Country,
 and the Sense of what I think incumbent upon me
 from my Station and Duty, I could find no readier
 Means than to invite my Lords and Senators hither
 by this Letter, and likewise the Lords Commis-
 sioners named by the Republick to treat of a Peace,
 to be present here against the 15th of *February*.
 And I again require your Lordship, upon my desire,
 to be present at this Council in Person, and to help
 to support the sinking Republick with your Vote,
 and to prevent, (which God avert) the concluding
 of any thing to the Damage or Disadvantage of the
 King.

January. *Kingdom, but what shall be for the Advantage of the Commonwealth, that we will all agree to. I beseech your Lordships, to appear, whom, together with your wise Proposals, we expect with all Reverence.*

Warsaw, Jan. 25. 1703.

M. Radzieowski,

Q. P. R.

The King of *Poland* being not able to endure that the haughty Prelate should so much interfere with his Authority in so tender a Point, wrote the following Letter in Opposition to it.

Augustus II. by the Grace of God, King of Poland.
 King of *Poland's* Prohibitory Letter. *Most Mighty and Affectionate, &c. among the common unhappy Accidents, which afflict us and our Country, which God permits, and which Men do also occasion, this is none of the least, that the Right Eminent Prince in God the Lord Cardinal Archbishop of Gnesna, Primate of this Kingdom, and of the Great Duchy of Lithuania, &c. hath called together, by his Circular Letters, to a separate Senatus Consultum at Warsaw, the Lords, the Senators, and even some of the Ministers of State from about our Person, without acquainting us upon what Account, at which we are astonished and surprized, since his Eminency so well understands the Grounds of our native and ancient Law. We cannot enough wonder and know not how to believe, that his Eminency should do this of his own accord, but conceive that he is forc'd to it by the Swedish Arms. It is sufficiently known, by the Laws and Constitutions of our Country, that to call the Lords together without the Consent of the King, and the Approbation of the Republick, is a Violation of the Royal Authority; and it is also known that he bound himself at the meeting of the Nobility at Sendomir, and likewise with those at Kolo, to be on our Side, and to stand by us with all his Might. Nor is it unknown what fartherly haste we make, to take the best Measures that can be to deliver our Country from the state into which it is fallen, by good and wholesome Advice: And that we may effect the latter, we do by these*
Pre-

Presents make it known, that the Great Council of *January.*
 all the Provinces is to be held by us on the 16th. of
March next, to consult how we may best help and
 support the Rights and Liberties of our oppressed
 Country; and likewise how we may best prevent
 the threatned Mischief. This we think fit to signifie,
 that none may give themselves the Trouble to ap-
 pear at the other meeting, but that they may be
 present at this great and well-grounded Council of
 the Republick, and to abstain from the other, as they
 would avoid the ill Consequences that may attend it.
 In hope then that your Lordship will behave your
 self according to our Desire, and stand fast by your
 Oath as a Senator, we shall on our part lay hold on
 all Opportunities to give you Proofs of our Grace
 and Affection; and the Republick, in their own
 time will certainly reward every one according as
 they behave themselves ill or well. And thus having
 express'd our selves clearly, we pray God to grant
 you Health.

The King was all this while endeavouring to bring
 the *Polish* Army to his Bow, and at length proved so
 successful therein, that he brought the Grand Maref-
 chal of the Crown to enter into a new Confederacy
 in his Favour, wherein both Officers and Soldiers
 engaged themselves by taking the following Oaths.

I. *N.* as having the Command and Government of Officers
 the Army, and being obliged by the Laws of the Oath.
 Land to preserve the publick Welfare, and secure 4.
 the Frontiers of it, swear in the Presence of God,
 faithfully, and to the utmost of my Strength, to de-
 fend in particular the holy Catholick Faith, and the
 Churches of God, the Majesty of the most Serene
 King *Augustus* II. our most gracious Lord, the Li-
 mits and Welfare of the Country, and the Army
 with whatever regards the Subsistence of it, without
 doing any thing that may be prejudicial to the said
 Country, or the publick Welfare, that may derogate
 from the Prerogatives of the Majesty of our most
 Serene King, or of the Army; not to enter into any
 Treaties, Factions or Capitulation, but to reveal
 them, and to act in every thing conjointly and un-
 ani-

January

animously with the Republick and the Army: And moreover, to labour diligently in the discovery of all Occasions, that may be likely to imbroil the Republick, or introduce the *Swedes* into it, to give Advice thereof when I shall have the least Assurance of it, and to act against him who shall be the Author of it, as against a Rebel and a declared Enemy: Promising to keep the Oath which I now swear to in all particulars, and to abide in this Union with the Army, tho' the Republick shall not be at Peace, nor pay the Army, nor the Subsistence of Winter-Quarters, which I shall procure by all possible Means. And as for the Officers and Soldiers which shall not repair in Six Weeks to their Regiment, as the Universals enjoin them, I shall deprive them of their Employment and their Pay, and of all Communication with the Army, by separating them from it. All these I swear to observe, upon my Faith, my Honour, and my Conscience. *So help me God, and his Holy Passion.*

The Oath of the Army ran thus:

Oath of
the Army.

I N. swear to God, that in the midst of the Troubles of our unfortunate Country, seeing no other means to defend the Holy Catholick Faith, the Churches and Worship of God, and to save the Republick, oppress'd on every side by an Inundation of Enemies, and ready to perish through Mistrusts, I will defend with the hazard of my Life and Fortune, without suffering my self to be corrupted with Gifts, Promises or Friendship, not only above all things, the Holy Catholick Faith, the Churches of God, the Liberties and Preservation of the Country and publick Welfare, the Most Serene King *Augustus* II. reigning at present, the Most Illustrious Generals of the Army, and all my Brethren; but also to oppose with all my Strength, and by all sorts of Means whatever may be injurious to the publick Welfare, without giving my Consent to any Treaty, Capitulation, or other Machination against the publick Welfare, and which concern or tend to the Dethroning of the King, whereby the Liberty would not only be ruin'd, but the Country lost. Moreover,

if it come to my Knowledge, that any one carries on *January:*
 any Faction, or particular Treaty with any one
 whatever against the publick Welfare, instead of
 concealing, I will discover him and treat him as a
 Common Enemy. I will yield Obedience to the
 Most Illustrious Heads of the Army, continuing
 jointly united with them and with my Brethren, e-
 very way faithful to them, being still of one and the
 same Sentiment. And whereas, our thrice Illustri-
 ous Generals have address'd Universals to all the
 Military Men as well Officers as Soldiers, that every
 one of them should repair to his Company within
 the space of six Weeks, We declare, that whoever
 shall fail to present himself in Person within that
 time, except such as shall be actually in the Functi-
 ons of the War, we will separate him from our So-
 ciety, which Things we jointly swear to observe,
 both our selves, our Brethren, and our most Illustrious
 Chieftains; as also to abide in that Union till the
 Republick be entirely at Peace, and have paid us
 our pay, and the Subsistence of Winter-Quarters
 which we have deserv'd by our Services, and the
 price of our Blood. I engage my self to fulfil all these
 things above-mentioned, upon my Faith, my Ho-
 nour, and my Conscience. *So help me God.*

Having no farther Occasion for the present to tarry *February:*
 longer abroad, we shall again visit our Native Coun-
 try, where we find, on the 1st Instant, a Proclama-
 tion exhibited, commanding all Seamen and Soldiers *Several*
 belonging to the Marine Regiments, and other Regi-
 ments, to render themselves into Her Majesty's Ser-
 vice by the 1st of *March*; and another for seizing and
 apprehending Captain *Coshart* and *La Touche*, Priso-
 ners of War, and Subjects of the *French King*, who
 had made their escape out of *Southampton Prison*,
 promising a Reward of 100*l.* for each of them. Ano-
 ther Proclamation came out on the 18th, for the Di-
 stribution of Prize Goods taken at *Vigo*. *Proclama-
tions publi-
shed.*

About the 14th Her Majesty has been pleased to Promoti-
 make a Promotion of General Officers by Land; and one of Of-
 ficers to *William Stewart* and *Thomas Earl, Esqs;* the Right
 Honourable the Lord *Portmore*, the Right Honourable
 the Lord *Cutts*, the Right Honourable *Henry Lum-
ley,*

February. *ley, Esq;* the Right Honourable the Lord Viscount *Tivet*
 and --- *Ramsay, Esq;* from the Post of Major-Generals
 were advanced to that of Lieutenant-Generals of Her
 Majesty's Forces. On the 25th was signed another Pro-
 clamations clamation for the pardoning of *William Grey*, who
 had been sentenced to Death for deserting the Sea
 Service, and for allowing to the 13th of *April* for o-
 ther Sea-men that had deserted, or had not yet return'd
 and render'd themselves into Her Majesty's Service
 to come in. The same Day Her Majesty, out of
 Her pious Care of Religion and Duty towards God
 sign'd another Proclamation for the Encouragement
 of Piety and Vertue, and for the preventing and pu-
 nishing of Vice, Prophaneness and Immortality, the
 same being to this Effect.

ANNE R.

Queen's
 Procla-
 mation.

“ **W** Hereas on our Accession to the Throne, We
 “ thought fit, by the Advice of Our Privy
 “ Council, to Issue out Our Royal Proclamation for
 “ the Encouragement of Piety and Virtue, and for the
 “ Preventing and Punishing of Vice, Prophaneness
 “ and Immorality: And whereas We have been Infor-
 “ med, That Our Laws mentioned in the said Procla-
 “ mation have not been Executed according to Our
 “ Just Expectation and Commands; We most Seriou-
 “ ly and Religiously Considering, That it is an Indis-
 “ pensible Duty on Us, to be Careful, above all other
 “ things, to Preserve and Advance the Honour and
 “ Service of Almighty God, and to Discourage and
 “ Suppress all Vice, Prophaneness, Debauchery and
 “ Immorality, which are so highly Displeasing to God
 “ so great a Reproach to Our Religion and Govern-
 “ ment, and (by means of the frequent ill Example of
 “ the Practicers thereof) have so Fatal a Tendency to
 “ the Corruption of many of Our Loving Subjects, o-
 “ therwise Religiously and Virtuously Disposed, and
 “ which (if not timely Remedied) may justly draw
 “ down the Divine Vengeance on Us and Our King-
 “ doms, We also humbly Acknowledging, That We
 “ cannot expect the Blessings and Goodness of Almight-
 “ ty God (by whom Kings and Queens Reign and on
 “ which We entirely Rely) to make Our Reign Hap-
 “ py and Prosperous to Our Self and Our People, nor
 “ hope

February.

hope for the Divine Assistance to deliver Us from the great and imminent Dangers which our Kingdoms, and the True Protestant Religion, Established among Us, are in this present Juncture threatn'd with, without a Religious Observance of God's Holy Laws: To the Intent therefore that Religion, Piety and Good Manners may (according to Our most Heartly Desire) flourish and encrease under Our Administration and Government, We have thought fit (by the Advice of our Privy-Council) to issue this our Royal Proclamation, and do hereby declare our Royal Purpose and Resolution to discountenance and punish all manner of Vice, Prophaneness and Immorality in all Persons of whatsoever Degree or Quality within this Our Realm, and particularly in such as are employ'd near Our Royal Person; and that for the greater Encouragement of Religion and Morality, We will, upon all Occasions, distinguish Persons of Piety and Vertue by Marks of Our Royal Favour. And We do expect and require, that all Persons of Honour, or in Place of Authority, will give good Example by their own Virtue and Piety, and to their utmost contribute to the discountenancing Persons of dissolute and debauched Lives, that they being by that Means reduced to Shame and Contempt for their loose and evil Actions and Behaviour, may be thereby also enforced the sooner to reform their ill Habits and Practices, and the visible Displeasure of good Men towards them, may (as far as it is possible) supply what the Laws (probably) cannot altogether prevent. And we do hereby strictly enjoin and prohibit all Our loving Subjects, of what Degree or Quality soever, from playing on the Lord's Day at Dice, Cards, or any other Game whatsoever, either in publick or private Houses, or other Place or Places whatsoever; and do hereby require and command them and every of them decently and reverently to attend the Worship of God on every Lord's Day, on Pain of Our highest Displeasure, and of being proceeded against with the utmost Rigor that may be by Law. And for the more effectual Reforming of all such Persons, who by reason of their dissolute Lives and Conversations, are a Scandal to Our Kingdom, Our further

February

Pleasure is, and We do hereby strictly charge and
 command all Judges, Mayors, Sheriffs, Justices of
 the Peace, and all other Our Officers and Ministers,
 both Ecclesiastical and Civil, and all other Our
 Subjects, whom it may concern, to be very vigilant
 and strict in the Discovery, and the effectual Prose-
 cution and Punishment of all Persons who shall be
 guilty of excessive Drinking, Blasphemy, prophane
 Swearing and Cursing, Lewdness, Prophanation of
 the Lord's Day, or other dissolute, immoral or dis-
 orderly Practices; and that they take Care also
 effectually to suppress all Bawdy-Houses and publick
 Gaming Houses and Places, and other disorderly
 Houses, and to put in Execution the Statute made
 in the Nine and Twentieth Year of the Reign of
 Our late Royal Uncle King *Charles the Second*, In-
 titled, *An Act for the better Observation of the Lord's*
Day, commonly called Sunday, and also an Act of Par-
 liament made in the Ninth Year of the Reign of
 Our late dear Brother King *William the Third*, In-
 titled, *An Act for the more effectual Suppressing Blas-*
phemy and Prophaneness, and all other Laws now in
 Force for the punishing and Suppressing any of the
 Vices aforesaid; and also to suppress and prevent
 all Gaming whatsoever in publick or private Houses
 on the Lord's Day, and likewise that they take ef-
 fectual Care to prevent all Persons keeping Taverns,
 Chocolate-Houses, Coffee-Houses, or other publick
 Houses whatsoever, from selling Wine, Chocolate,
 Coffee, Ale, Beer, or other Liquors, or receiving or
 permitting Guests to be or remain in such their
 House on the Lord's Day, (except in case of Necessi-
 ty or Charity) as they will answer it to Almighty
 God, and upon Pain of Our highest Displeasure.
 And for the more effectual proceeding therein, We
 do hereby direct and command all Our Judges of
 Assize and Justices of the Peace, to give strict Charges
 at their respective Assizes and Sessions, for the due
 Prosecution and Punishment of all Persons that shall
 presume to offend in any the kinds aforesaid, and al-
 so of all Persons that, contrary to their Duty, shall
 be remiss and negligent in putting the said Laws
 in Execution; and that they do at their respective
 Assizes and Quarter-Sessions of the Peace, cause this
 Our

Our Proclamation to be publickly read in open Court immediately before the Charge be given. *February.*

And We do hereby further charge and command every Minister in his respective Parish-Church or Chappel, to read or cause to be read, this Our Proclamation, at least Four times in every Year, immediately after Divine Service, and to incite and stir up their respective Auditories to the Practice of Piety and Vertue, and Avoiding of all Immorality and Prophaneness. And to the End that all Vice and Debauchery may be prevented, and Religion and Vertue practised by all Officers, private Soldiers, Mariners, and others, who are employ'd in Our Service by Sea, or Land, We do hereby strictly charge and command all Our Commanders and Officers whatsoever, That they do take care to avoid all Prophaneness, Debauchery, and other Immoralities, and that by their own good and vertuous Lives and Conversations, they do set good Examples to all such as are under their Care and Authority, and likewise take care of and inspect the Behaviour of all such as are under them and to punish all those who shall be guilty of any the Offences aforesaid, as they will be answerable for the ill Consequences of their Neglect herein.

Given at our Court at St. James's the Five and Twentieth Day of February, 1702. In the First Year of Our Reign.

In the mean time we had News from Carolina of the Govenour Colonel Moor's having taken the Town of St. Austin from the Spaniards, but not the Castle, which he was forced afterwards to quit; and that 9 *English* or 10 *English* Privateers had attack'd a Place upon *Privateers* the Continent. called Toulou, about Ten Leagues from *take Tou-* Carthagena, which they took, plunder'd and burnt: *low, &c.* From thence they sail'd to Caledonia, row'd up the River Darien, and ingratiating themselves with the Indians, were by them conducted to the Gold Mines at Sancta Cruz de Cana, near Sancta Maria, where they arrived after Twelve Days March: After they had march'd Nine Days, they fell in with an Out-Guard of the Spaniards, of whom they took Nine; but the others escaping, gave Notice at the Mines of their

February. Approach, so that the richest of the Inhabitants fled with their Money and Jewels. However, the *English* took the Fort, and possess'd themselves of the Mine, where about Seventy Negroes remain'd, whom they set to Work, during the 21 Days that they continued there; in which Time they got about Fourscore Pound of Gold Ore, besides several Pieces of Plate which they found buried in the Ground by the Inhabitants. At their Return they burnt the Town, and brought away the Negroes. Two of the Sloops row'd toward *Cuba*, landed near *Trinidado*, took the Town, and burnt a great part of it, and brought off a considerable Booty.

Not long after we had Advice from *Kingsale*, That the *Dover* Man of War had brought into that Place a *French* Privateer of 32 Guns, called the Count of *Thoulouse*, Captain *Grandmaison*, *Harrington* Commander, having on Board her 2 Captains more, Six Lieutenants, Eight Ensigns, and 285 Men; and this after a sharp Fight of Six Hours, wherein the Privateer had Four Men slain, and Twenty wounded, without the Loss of one Man kill'd in the *Dover*.

Upon the 4th, Her Majesty was pleased to declare in Council, That in regard the Earl of *Rocheſter* had desired to be discharged from being Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, and for that Her Service required the speedy Calling of a Parliament in that Kingdom, She had thought fit to appoint the Duke of *Ormond* to succeed him in that Dignity.

And to shew the Care that was taken to augment the Royal Navy, a new Sixth Rate, named the *Nightingale*, was launch'd at *Chatham*; a new Fifth Rate of Forty Guns, called the *Hector*, at *Rederiff*; as also the *Warspite*, a Third Rate, newly rebuilt there; and a new Fourth Rate of Fifty Guns, called the *Swallow*, at *Deptford*.

But to resume a little the Proceedings both of Lords and Commons in Parliament, during the Remainder of this Sessions, the Commissioners appointed by the Commons for the Publick Accounts having made their Observations thereupon, the Lords took the same into their Consideration on the 3d of *February*, and next Day sent a Message to the Commons to acquaint them, " That they had proceeded upon the
first

first Observation, and the Additional Observation *February.*
 relating to the Auditor of the Receipt of the Ex-
 chequer; but those Commissioners being Members
 of the Commons, the Lords desired they, or some of
 them, might have Leave to attend the Committee
 of Lords the Day following. This was a nice
 Point, about which the Houses could not at all ac-
 cord, so that each of them proceeding on their own
 Method, and the Commons having drawn up a long
 Representation of what they conceived to be grie-
 vances in the preceding Reign, on the 12th laid the
 same by way of Address before Her Majesty, and is
 the same that here follows. 12.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE Your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Sub-
 jects, the Commons in Parliament Assembled, *Commons*
 (being deeply sensible, That notwithstanding the Im- *Address*
 mense Sums which have been raised for the Service to the
 of the late War, the Nation still Labours under a *Queen a-*
 vast Debt of many Millions of Money) do think it *boat the*
 our indispensible Duty to lay before Your Majesty *Publick*
 the Unhappy Causes and Instruments which appear *Accounts,*
 to us, to have brought this heavy Burthen upon *&c.*
 Your People, not doubting but Your Majesty will
 be Graciously pleased, in Your Great Wisdom and
 Goodness, to give such effectual Orders, That nei-
 ther any indirect Practices shall be suffered, nor any
 Persons entrusted with the Administration of the
 Publick Affairs, who have been the Authors of all
 our Miseries.

‘ We therefore humbly crave Leave to Represent
 to Your Majesty, That during the said War, which
 was carried on in Defence of the Protestant Religion,
 and the Liberties of *Europe*, against the Common
 Enemy of both, and therefore Chearfully supported
 by the People of *England*, yet, even then, when the
 great Necessities of the Kingdom did require a more
 than ordinary Frugality, there appears to have been
 a general Mismanagement of the Publick Revenue,
 which was principally owing to some of those great
 Officers of the Treasury, who being more intent on
 their own Private Profit, than the due Execution of
 their Publick Trusts, did neither Discharge the Du-

February.



ty of their own Places, nor take care that the Subordinate Officers should Discharge theirs.

And we can attribute it to no other Cause than this Remissness in the Treasury, That many Receivers in the several Counties of *England* and *Wales*, made so long and unnecessary Delays in their respective Payments into the *Exchequer*, of the Taxes given by Parliament, and Levied on Your Majesty's good Subjects, by which means they made unreasonable Advantages to themselves, whilst the Publick was forced to pay great Interest and large Premiums, not only for the Want of their own Money, but, as we have great reason to believe, many times for the Loan of it; and several Receivers in such intermediate time have fail'd with considerable Sums in their hands, to the great Loss and Damage of the Publick.

Your Dutiful Commons do farther humbly Represent to Your Majesty, that great Sums of Money have been borrowed, and divers Talleys with interest struck unnecessarily upon the Assessments and other Parliamentary Aids, before the Publick Occasion have required them; and this Practice hath been pursued, when Votes of Credit have been obtained upon Representations made to Your Commons of very pressing Necessities for the same; whereby many Officers of the Revenue and their Friends have had an Opportunity to receive great Sums for Interest, which did incur on such Talleys before their Money was paid in to the Use of the Publick; for the Advantage of which Interest we have also reason to believe, that many Accomptants (who have received from the *Exchequer* great Sums of Money for the use of the Publick) did industriously delay the Payment thereof to the Seamen and Soldiers, to whom it was due; and this seems to be the great inducement that made such Accomptants trust great Sums of the Publick Money in the Hands of Goldsmiths and other Persons, in order to make Private Advantages of it, and Lend it back to the *Exchequer* in other Persons Names: All which tended to the great Damage of Your Majesty's good Subjects, to the manifest Wrong and Discouragement

ment of the Seamen and Soldiers, and to the great Dishonour of the *English* Nation.

This evil Practice of striking Talleys with Interest, before the Money was paid in, was also attended with another very great Inconvenience to the Publick, That whenever the Nation had occasion for ready Money to answer the present Necessities of the Kingdom, many Persons who advanced their Money upon Loan, knowing they should have the same Advantages by Delay as by Prompt-payment, would not bring their Money into the *Exchequer* for several Months after the Talleys were Struck, whereby the Government was forced in the mean time to pay Excessive Rates for Stores and Provisions for the Army and Navy, in regard the Merchants and Tradesmen could have no ready Money for their Goods, but remote Talleys upon a large Discount,

And by these and other undue Means, a very great Part of all the Publick Aids were squander'd away in extravagant Interest, large Premiums, and in excessive Rates for Stores and Provisions, which has been one of the great Causes that hath brought so heavy a Debt upon this Nation.

But here we cannot in Justice omit to acknowledge the present good Management of the Treasury, whereby, for the Honour of Your Government, and the Advantage of the whole Nation, no unnecessary Tallies with Interest are permitted to be struck, nor more Money at any time borrowed than the Necessities of the Nation do require; and Care is taken to support the Credit of the Course of the Navy, Victualling, and other publick Offices; That all Stores and Provisions are in good Measure provided, with as great Advantage to the Publick, as if the same were purchased with ready Money; which Frugality and good Management will be found to be one of the most effectual Means to make Your Majesty's Government easie at Home, and to carry on a vigorous War against the common Enemy Abroad.

And we humbly crave Leave farther to represent to Your Majesty, That though Your Commons (who are always ready to support the Dignity of the Crown) had amply provided all those Sums, which (according to the largest Estimates laid before them)

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them) were thought necessary for the Occasions of
 the Civil List, yet over and above the said Sums,
 and out of the Aids given by Parliament, (which
 by the Law of *England* are appropriated, and ought
 to have been employ'd in the common Profit of the
 whole Realm) many large Sums of Money, during
 the Time of such heavy Taxes upon the People,
 have been diverted under the Head of Secret Ser-
 vices, and for Salaries, Bounties and Pensions, to
 private Persons, which (if proper to be paid at all)
 ought to have been supplied out of the Civil List:
 Nay, to so great a Degree did this Profuseness ex-
 tend, that several Thousand Pounds were paid out of
 Publick Aid, to purchase great Places for the late
 Earl of *Sunderland*, and the present Earl of *Albe-*
marle; so little could Your Commons depend upon
 the Integrity of the publick Offices, so little Re-
 gard was had by them to those heavy Taxes the
 People lay under, that nothing less could secure the
 Publick Money from Misapplications, than an ex-
 press Clause of Appropriation; which though not at
 all necessary for the Security of the Publick Money
 in general, but only to direct the Application of it
 in some particular Cases, yet whenever Your Com-
 mons made no such partiucular Appropriation, they
 seldom fail'd to misapply the Publick Money; which
 has been another great Cause of the heavy Debt that
 lies upon the Nation.

And Your Commons humbly crave Leave far-
 ther to represent to Your Majesty, That the ancient
 and established Method of accounting in Your Ma-
 jesty's *Exchequer*, hath been in Manner following;
 that is to say, The Auditor of the Receipt is to make
 out and transmit the Imprest Rolls half yearly to
 Your Majesty's Remembrance, in order to the
 Charging and Prosecuting the Accountants; which
 being communicated to the Auditors of the Imprest,
 they are to certifie to the said Remembrancer what
 Accountants have not brought in or prosecuted
 their Accounts, and thereupon the Remembrancer
 is obliged, every issuable Term, to issue out Procefs
 against them, so that the Auditor of the Receipt
 is the main Wheel that sets all the rest a going; and
 when that Great Officer is deficient in his Duty,

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' it is not regular, nor indeed possible, for the rest to
 ' proceed, but all Process against Accounts must be
 ' at a Stand, and Your Majesty and all Your loyal
 ' Subjects must extreamly suffer by it. And as to the
 ' Clerk of the Pells, he is to examine the Imprest
 ' Rolls, but the Auditor is obliged to transmit them
 ' to the Remembrancer; and when, thro' the Neg-
 ' lect or Corruption of the said Officers, this ancient
 ' Method and Course of the *Exchequer*, was not so strict-
 ' ly observed as it ought to have been, it was expressly
 ' provided by an Act of Parliament, so lately made as
 ' in the Eighth and Ninth Year of the Reign of his late
 ' Majesty King *William* of Glorious Memory, and In-
 ' titled, *An Act for the better Observation of the*
 ' *Course anciently used in the Receipt of the Exchequer,*
 ' in these Words following, that is to say, *That the*
 ' *Auditor of the Receipt shall transmit the ordinary im-*
 ' *prest Rolls half yearly to the King's Remembrancer, in*
 ' *order to the Charging or Prosecuting of Accountants,*
 ' *and shall half yearly, (to wit) at Easter and Michael-*
 ' *mas, make out and transmit to the said Commissioners*
 ' *of the Treasury, or the Treasurer for the Time being, the*
 ' *Declaration of the Receipts, Issues and Remains at the*
 ' *Exchequer for every half Year successively; all which*
 ' *Matters and Things, and all other Matters and Things*
 ' *belonging to the Office and Duty of the Auditor of the*
 ' *Receipt, shall be faithfully and carefully done and per-*
 ' *form'd by the Auditor of the Receipt for the Time being,*
 ' *in such Manner as hath been anciently accustomed. And*
 ' it is hereby farther provided, *That the said Auditor do,*
 ' *as frequently as he thinks fit, but at least once in every*
 ' *Three Months, carefully examine the Tellers Vouchers for*
 ' *the Payments which he allows in his Weekly Certificates,*
 ' But so it is (most Gracious Sovereign) that notwith-
 ' standing the plain and exprefs Words of the said Sta-
 ' tute so lately made, when *Charles Lord Hallifax*, the
 ' present Auditor of the Receipt, was himself a Mem-
 ' ber of that Parliament, yet he hath taken so little Care
 ' to discharge the Duty of his Office, for the Interest
 ' of Your Majesty and the Security of the Publick,
 ' that he hath not duly perform'd any one of the Par-
 ' ticulars above-mention'd; and for want of exami-
 ' ning the Tellers Legal Vouchers, the said Auditor
 ' manifestly deceived Your Majesty and the Publick,
 ' by

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by inserting into the Weekly Certificates of the Receipts, Issues and Remains of the *Exchequer*, such Sums of Money as were never actually and *bona fide* paid to the proper Parties, nor the Crown legally discharged thereof: And as to the Imprest Rolls, Your Commons cannot without Grief observe to Your Majesty, That notwithstanding there may be Six Imprest Rolls now transmitted to the Remembrancer, yet it is well known in the said Office, that none of the said Rolls from the Eight and Twentieth of *June*, One Thousand Seven Hundred, exclusive, were so transmitted, till very lately after the Two and Twentieth of *January* last, and after the said Commissioners of Accounts had made their Enquiries into that Neglect by Order of Your Commons; which being long after the Time they ought to have been transmitted, the said Auditor was very far from doing his Duty in this Particular; and by reason of this Neglect, no Charge could be made in the mean time upon the respective Accountants, who have received vast Sums of the Publick Money, which are unaccounted for to this Day; and by this means, notwithstanding the Imprest Accountants ought annually to account within Three Months after the End of each Year, yet due Process hath not, nor indeed could be issued out against them; and many Persons who have received great Sums by way of Imprest, from the Treasurer of the Navy and Pay-master of the Army, are skreen'd from Prosecution, and not being set *Insuper* in the *Exchequer*, cannot be regularly called to an Account for the Monies by them received: And we have great Reason to believe that the Damage to the Publick by this Neglect in the said Auditor and his Predecessor, may amount to several Millions of Money, since by Length of Time (during which the principal Accounts have been neglected) many of the Persons who received the said Publick Monies, are either dead, or become insolvent; and the greater the Neglect of the former Auditor was, before the making the said Statute, and before the present Auditor came into his Office, the greater ought to have been his Care to discharge his Duty, pursuant to that Law, which he himself was present
at

at the making of, and which he has so highly neglected for the Space of Three Years and upwards, ever since he came into the said Office, to the great Detriment of Your Majesty, and all Your loyal Subjects. February.

And notwithstanding it was also provided by another Act in the Fourth Year of the late King William and Queen Mary, Chap. 3. That in case any Officer of the *Exchequer* should demand or take any Fee, Gratuity or Reward, or misapply any of the Weekly Sums therein mentioned, or should not perform other Things which by the said Act they are requir'd to perform, they shall forfeit their Offices, and be incapable of any Office or Place of Trust, yet the said Auditor hath acted contrary to the said Statute, and hath received several Sums of Money to his own Use, contrary to Law and the Trust reposed in him; For all which, or any other Breaches of his Duty, as well as for those formerly laid before Your Majesty, (for whose Gracious Answer to our humble Address on that Occasion, we return Your Majesty our most humble and hearty Thanks) we earnestly desire Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to order Your Attorney-General effectually to prosecute at Law the said Auditor of the Receipt: And thus, as we have seen great and good Actions rewarded by Your Majesty, we doubt not but to see all Deceits and Mismanagements duly punished; since Your Commons can propose no Benefit to themselves by all their Enquiries, unless the Laws are put in due Execution, and those who have lived so long in Defiance of them, come at last to feel their Weight.

And by the Neglect of the said Auditor and his Predecessor, the Auditors of the Imprest, and the Remembrancer, and other Officers of the *Exchequer*, have not been able to proceed in their Duty, according to the Law and Course of the *Exchequer*; several of which Officers have been also negligent therein, whereby all the Publick Accounts of the Nation are far behind. The State whereof (as delivered in to the said Commissioners of Accounts) in the Particulars hereafter mentioned is as followeth:

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‘The Earl of *Ranelagh*, late Paymaster of Your Majesty’s Forces, of One and twenty millions and upwards, received in Fourteen Years time, hath passed no Account during all the late Reign, farther than the last of *December*, One thousand six hundred and ninety, nor any other Account farther than *March*, One thousand six hundred and ninety two, which was not declared before the Twentieth of *June* last, and even that upon Vouchers, which were not sufficient for a legal Discharge.

‘The Commissioners for the Sick and Wounded have brought in no Account during all the late Reign, and none since, any farther than the One and thirtieth of *December*, One thousand six hundred and ninety.

‘The late Treasurer of the Chamber Sir *Rowland Gwyn*, the late Master of the Robes, the Earl of *Albemarle*, and Mr. *Parkhurst*, Mr. *Pascall*, and others, Commissioners of the Prize-Office, have delivered in no Accounts at all to the Auditors of the Imprest.

‘*Jacob Vanderefsche* Esq; Paymaster of his late Majesty’s *Dutch* Forces, hath received Three millions twenty five thousand seven hundred fifty three Pounds Nine Shillings and Six pence, which by Computation is Fifty two thousand nine hundred and seven Pounds Six Shillings and Eight Pence Farthing more than the Pay of those Troops could have amounted to, if they had been always compleat; No Deductions made from them, and upon an *English* Establishment, which all of them were not; and yet the said *Vanderefsche* hath passed no Account at all; and tho’ often summon’d, hath never appear’d before the said Commissioners of the Publick Accounts, but stands indebted to the said Troops in One hundred and twelve thousand two hundred twenty nine Pounds Nine Shillings and Eight Pence; which is now demanded as an Arrear due to them, Your Majesty and the Publick.

‘The late Treasurer of the Navy of Seventeen Millions and upward received, hath brought in several Accounts, to the last of *December*, One thousand six hundred and ninety eight. His Account for the Year One thousand six hundred and ninety

two was declared the Third Day of *July* last; since *February*.
which the Accounts of the Three following Years on-
ly have been declared.

The said Treasurer, by Mr. *Papillion*, Cashire of
the Victualling Office, hath passed no Account du-
ring all the late Reign, farther than the One and
Thirtieth of *Dec.* One thousand six hundred and
ninety six, which was not declar'd till the 19th of *May*,
one thousand seven hundred and one; and on the
foot of that Account he remain'd indebted Five hun-
dred thirty four thousand twenty seven Pounds
Three Shillings and Three Pence.

And many other Accountants who, it would be
too tedious to enumerate to Your Majesty, are either
far behind in their Accounts, or have never brought
in any Accounts at all; insomuch that altho' Forty
five millions five hundred sixty eight thousand seven
hundred twenty five Pounds Nineteen Shillings and
Two Pence Farthing (a Sum never known to be
raised in very many Reigns before) hath been levied
on Your Majesty's good Subjects, and issued out of
the *Exchequer* to the Several Paymasters and Trea-
surers of the Navy, Army and Ordinance, for the
Service of the late War, between the Fifth of *No-*
vember, One thousand six hundred and eighty eight,
and the Eighth of *March* last past, (besides the several
Millions of Money raised for other Publick Uses)
yet the far greatest part thereof hath not been ac-
counted for to this day, to the great Dissatisfaction
of your People, and the great Dishonour of the *En-*
lish Nation.

By these Neglects and Delays, all Accounts have
been rendred so intricate and confused, that the se-
veral Accountants have had great Opportunities of
defrauding the Publick; the Discovery of their
Frauds has been made very difficult, and a hindrance
thereby is given to the passing all succeeding Ac-
counts.

Hence it is that so many Publick Officers and Ac-
countants have raised great Estates to themselves at
the Expence of the Publick, when it is evident they
have had no Lawful Means to attain them; And se-
veral Persons, whose Duty it was to hinder such Ex-
orbitances, measuring their Requests rather by their
own

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own Avarice than their Merit, have obtain'd for themselves Grants to such a Value, as in foregoing Reigns have been esteem'd large Supplies towards great and publick Services; which has been another great Cause of the Debt that lies upon the Nation.

And your Commons do farther humbly Represent to Your Majesty, That notwithstanding such vast Sums issued out to the said late Paymaster and Treasurer, whereby your Commons had amply provided for all those Services, and for the effectual carrying on the War against *France*; yet they find, to their great Sorrow, that not only the Officers, but the Seamen and Soldiers, who on all Occasions have behaved themselves bravely in Defence of their Country, have not been paid during the late War, and that great Sums are still owing to many of them; whereas if the Publick Money had been duly applied to the Uses for which it was given by your Commons, instead of those many Hardships that were endur'd by Your Majesty's most faithful Subjects and their Families, who served so well in your Fleets and Armies, they would have had Justice done them during the last War, and been encouraged more Chearfully to engage themselves in this.

But, instead of Justice, we have too much reason to believe, That those very Persons who by long and unnecessary Delays have compelled them to accept of Remote Tallies and Paper Securities, have (amongst others) taken Advantage of their Necessities, and employing Brokers to buy up those Tallies and Securities at a low Rate, have afterwards paid themselves with that ready Money which they should at first have distributed to the Seamen and Soldiers.

And such was the mysterious Trade upon Tallies and *Exchequer* Bills, which was formerly carried on by common Brokers, betwixt the *Exchange* and the *Exchequer*, and which did, as it were, prey upon the very Vitals of the Government, and so great Gain was made thereby, at the Expence of the Publick, that vast Sums of Money were employ'd in it, which did very much lessen the true trading Stock of the Nation, whereby both the Exportation of the Woollen and other Manufactures of this Kingdom, and the Importation of Bullion, and other Commo-
dities

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“ duties of Foreign Countries, to be manufactured in
 “ *England*, have been very much obstructed, to the
 “ great Prejudice of Your Majesty’s Customs, the Loss
 “ of the Balance of Trade, and the great Impoverish-
 “ ment of the whole Kingdom.

“ And tho’ the late Paymaster and Treasurer, by
 “ long and unnecessary Delays in settling their Ac-
 “ counts, have in great measure prevented any Dis-
 “ covery of their undue Proceedings, and have en-
 “ deavoured to protect themselves from a just and fair
 “ Account to the Nation, by Privy-Seals and other
 “ unjustifiable Warrants, surreptitiously obtain’d for
 “ passing their Accounts, without proper Vouchers,
 “ contrary to the Law and Course of the *Exchequer*;
 “ yet Your Commons, by the great Fidelity and
 “ Diligence of the said Commissioners for the Ta-
 “ king, Examining and Stating the Publick Accounts
 “ of the Kingdom, have not only discovered the se-
 “ veral Mismanagements above-mentioned, but also
 “ some of the unwarrantable Proceedings used by the
 “ said late Paymaster of Your Majesty’s Forces; by
 “ whom a considerable Part of the Money which
 “ came to his Hands, and which ought not to have
 “ been appli’d to any other Purpose than the Pay-
 “ ment of the Army, hath been diverted to his own
 “ and to other private Uses; for all which, upon a
 “ full and fair Hearing in his own Defence, he hath
 “ justly incurr’d the Censure of this House, and
 “ been declared guilty of a High Crime and Misde-
 “ meanor.

“ And we find, to our unspeakable Grief, whilst
 “ his late Majesty was engaged in the Prosecution of
 “ the Glorious Design of Preserving the Protestant
 “ Religion, and the Liberties of *Europe*, and was there-
 “ by necessitated to commit the Care of the Publick
 “ Affairs in this Kingdom to particular Ministers,
 “ (whereof none were more particularly entrusted in
 “ the chief Administration) and who have been the
 “ great Causes of the unhappy Differences among us.
 “ This general Mismanagement of the Publick Af-
 “ fairs did actually spread it self over the whole King-
 “ dom, and seems to be owing (amongst other Things)
 “ to a Disposition of Offices and Places, where Men
 “ were rather chosen for their Inclinations to serve

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‘ a Party, than for their Qualifications to serve the Publick.

‘ And these Men being conscious to themselves of the many Frauds and Offences committed against the Publick, have no other Hopes to shelter themselves from Justice, than by taking away the Reputation of those who desire to do Right to their Country, by detecting their Iniquities; and being united in Guilt and Interest, they endeavour to amuse and impose upon those, whose Posterity, we have too much Reason to fear, will groan under the sad Effects of the Wickedness of the one, and the too great Credulity of the other.

‘ These, Dread Sovereign, are divers of the Causes of those Mischiefs Your Kingdom suffereth by the late Mismanagements, and which Your loyal Commons could not omit thus humbly to represent in all dutiful Manner, without being unfaithful to Your Majesty, and to the Country by whom they are entrusted.

‘ From hence Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take Notice, That the great Debt which lies upon the Nation, and all the Arrears which are owing to Your Majesty’s Forces, do not arise so much from the Deficiencies of the Funds, as for want of Care in the Management, and Fidelity in the Application of them.

‘ But since it hath pleased Almighty God to place Your Sacred Majesty on the Royal Throne of Your Ancestors, we have so entire a Confidence in Your Majesty’s Goodness, that we can no longer fear to see the Publick Revenue mismanaged or misapplied, the Accounts neglected, or the Forces unpaid; And we chearfully depend on Your Majesty’s Wisdom, That all our Grievances, by Your Grace and Favour, will in due time be redressed and removed, by punishing those who have been the Causes of them, and by entrusting none in the Administration of the Publick Affairs, who, for their own private Advantage, have manifestly contributed to the Calamity of their Country.

‘ This (Most Gracious Sovereign) will be the only effectual Means to prevent the like Mismanagement for the future; and thereby to make Your
Ma-

‘ Majesty’s Reign happy at Home, and prosperous *February.*
‘ Abroad.

‘ This will be the best Means to enable and encourage Your dutiful Commons to raise those Supplies which shall be necessary to support Your Majesty against all Your Enemies.

‘ Thus we humbly crave leave, upon this Occasion, to repeat our Assurances to Your Majesty, That we will always stand by and assist Your Majesty to the utmost of our Power, in preserving the established Government both in Church and State, maintaining the ancient Glory of the *English* Nation, and defending the Liberties of *Europe* against the boundless Ambition of *France*.

To this Address Her Majesty made Answer.

Gentlemen,

THE Repetition of these Assurances you give Me in this Queen’s Address, of your Zeal for my Service, and the Good Answer of the Kingdom, is very acceptable to Me. I shall consider the several Particulars of it, and always have great Regard to the Representations of the House of Commons, and the true Interest of England.

To encounter these Proceedings of the Commons, the Lords spent a pretty deal of Time in making Remarks upon the Observations of the Commissioners of Publick Accounts, and with the following Address laid the whole before Her Majesty.

May it please Your Majesty,

‘ WE, Your Majesty’s most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, having received from the Commissioners for Taking, Examining and Stating the Publick Accounts of the Kingdom, in Pursuance of an Act of Parliament, a Book of Accounts, together with several Observations made by them, thought it incumbent on us, out of our Duty to Your Majesty, and our Zeal for the Publick, to have them carefully look’d into and examined; And having made some Remarks, and come to some Resolutions thereupon, which we hope may be of Service to

Lords
Address
about the
Publick
Accounts:

February. *W* Your Majesty, and of Publick Advantage to the Nation, we take the Liberty to lay these our Proceedings before Your Majesty, humbly desiring that Your Majesty will be graciously pleased to take the same into Your Royal Consideration, and give such Directions therein, as Your Majesty in Your great Wisdom shall think fit.

To which Her Majesty made this Answer.

Queen's
Answer.

*T*HAT Her Majesty would take the whole Matter into Her Consideration.

His Grace the Duke of *Somerset* Reported from the Lords Committees appointed to consider of the Observations delivered in to the House from the Commissioners of Accounts, that the said Commissioners had not Attended the said Committee, but upon consideration of the whole matter, the Committee had Ordered him to Report, as follows.

That the Committee appointed to consider of the Observations in the Book of Accounts, delivered in to that House the Fifteenth Day of *January* last, and the Second of this Instant had made some Progress in considering the said Observations; and did humbly take leave to Acquaint the House, That they have Examined into the First of those Observations; and also the farther Observation delivered in to that House the Second Instant, relating to the Transmitting the Ordinary Imprest Rolls to the Queen's Remembrancer: They have Inspected several of the Original Imprest Rolls delivered in to the House by Mr. *Barker*, Deputy to Her Majesty's Remembrancer. They also examined divers Officers of the Exchequer, and others, upon Oath, and did find, That by the Ancient and Uninterrupted Course of the Exchequer, Two Imprest Rolls were to be made out for each Year; The one comprehending all Sums Imprest from the end of *Trinity* Term to the end of *Hilary* Term; the other containing all such Sums from that time to the end of *Trinity* Term; which Rolls were commonly called Half Yearly Rolls, though improperly: they found that by the Ancient Course of the Exchequer, these Imprest Rolls, being made out by the Auditor of the
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Receipt, were to be delivered by him to the Clerk of *Februa* the Pells, whose Duty it was to Examine and Sign them; And this being done, the Clerk of the Pells deliver'd them to the Remembrancer.

This Usage was by Degrees discontinued in the Reign of King *Charles* the Second; and the Remembrancer, or his Agent, used to come to the Office of the Auditor of the Receipt, and take away the Imprest Rolls from thence immediately: But in the time when the Earl of *Rocheſter* was Treasurer, the Ancient Usage was restored, and he did order that the Imprest Rolls should be carefully examined and signed by the Clerk of the Pells, before they should be transmitted to the Remembrancer, and accordingly since that Time, the ancient Custom had been observed, as well as the Act of Parliament made in the Eighth and Ninth Year of his late Majesty, *For the better observation of the Cuſe anciently uſed in the Receipt of the Exchequer*: (That is to ſay) The ſaid half Yearly Rolls, when made out and ſigned by the Auditor, had been by them transmitted to the Clerk of the Pells, and when the Clerk of the Pells had examined and ſigned them, he or his Deputy had delivered them to the Remembrancer, and this appear'd by the Remembrancer's Endorſments upon the Rolls. The Committee ſound, that *Charles* Lord *Halliſax* had been Auditor of the Receipt from the End of *November*, 1699. Since which time Six Imprest Rolls had been transmitted to the Remembrancer, and there was a Seventh Roll now under Examination of the Office of the Pells, and no other Roll could be prepared till after the Twelfth of this Inſtant *February*.

Upon the whole Matter, the Committee were humbly of Opinion, That *Charles* Lord *Halliſax* Auditor of the Receipt of the *Exchequer*, had performed the Duty of his Office, in transmitting the ordinary Imprest Rolls to the Queen's Remembrancer, according to the Ancient Custom of the *Exchequer*, and the Direction of the Act 8 & 9 *Gulielmi Tertii Regis* Intituled, *An Act for the better observation of the Cuſe anciently uſed in the Receipt of the Exchequer*; and that he had not been guilty of any Neglect or Breach of Trust, upon that Account.

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Which Report being read, as also the Examinations taken upon Oath by the Committee, as also the Dates and Endorsments of the several Imprest Rolls delivered by Mr. *Barker*, Deputy to the Queen's Remembrancer: It was propos'd to agree with the Opinion of the Committee in this Report.

Then the Question was put, Whether the House would agree to the Opinion of the Committee in this Report? And it was resolv'd in the Affirmative in these Words:

It is resolv'd and declared by the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, That *Charles* Lord *Hallifax*, Auditor of the Receipt of the Exchequer, hath performed the Duty of his Office, in transmitting the ordinary Imprest Rolls to the Queen's Remembrancer, according to the ancient Custom of the Exchequer, and the Direction of the Act 8 & 9 *Gulielmi Tertii Regis*, Intituled, *An Act for the better Observation of the Course anciently used in the Receipt of the Exchequer*, and that he hath not been guilty of any Neglect or Breach of Trust upon that Account.

And further the Committee found by the Certificates delivered to them by Mr. Auditor *Bridges*, and by Mr. *Moody*, Deputy to the late Auditor *Done*, Numb. 1, 2, 3. That divers Accountants had not pass'd or finish'd their Accounts during the Three last Regins, particularly the Accounts of the Navy were very far behind; no Treasurer of the Navy having perfect'd his Accounts since the Year 1667, except the Earl of *Danby*, who was impower'd by Privy-Seal to pass his Account for the Time he was sole Treasurer of the Navy, viz. from the 14th of October, 1671. to the 12th of July, 1673. independent of former Accounts; by which means the Imprests standing out upon Sir *Thomas Littleton's* Account were dropt, and had been since pardon'd.

Since that Time no Treasurer of the Navy had pass'd a regular Account, not being duly charged with the Imprests standing out upon preceding Accounts, nor had a final Discharge. Sir *Edward Seymour's* Accounts were declared to the first of January, 1680. on which he was indebted the Sum of 181241*l.* 16*s.* 2*d.* 1. and he had an Allowance upon Bills of Imprests for the Sum of 1446090*l.* 11*s.* 4*d.* 1. but his

his final Account ending at *Midsummer*, 1681. being *February*. not declared and transmitted to the Pipe, no Proceſs could all this time iſſue againſt the Perſons who were accountable for this Money; and if in the Space of 22 Years any of them had failed, or become inſolvent, the Sums that they ought to have repay'd were loſt to the Publick, by the unreaſonable Delay in paſſing this Account.

That from *Midsummer*, 1681. to the 8th of *April*, 1689. the late Lord *Falkland* was Treasurer of the Navy, during which Time no Account had paſſed, nor any Money paid upon Bills of Impreſt had been brought to Account.

That by reaſon the Two former Treasurers had not paſſed their Accounts, the Earl of *Orford* was obliged to have a Privy-Seal to impower him to paſs his firſt Account, without being charged with the Impreſts made by Sir *Edward Seymour* and the Lord *Falkland*.

That the ſaid Earl's Accounts were declared to the laſt of *March*, 1695. and his Accounts to the laſt of *December*, 1698. were delivered to the Auditors, and would be ready for Declaration in a ſhort time, but his final Account was not yet paſſ'd the Navy Board.

That by a new Method of Accounting in the Navy, the Earl of *Orford* had had no Allowance of ſuch Money, as he had paid to divers Perſons upon Bills of Impreſts, and otherwiſe, which Method ſeem'd a very great Hardſhip to the Accomptant, and too great an Indulgence, no Proceedings at Law being to be had againſt them, and the Treasurer appearing to be indebted in great Sums, which he had paid.

Upon theſe Obſervations, the Committee conceiv'd there muſt have been ſome great Delays in paſſing the Accounts of the Navy, which ought to be found out, and prevented for the future; and as one Means to forward the Accounts, they offer'd it as their Opinion, That the Comptroller of the Treasurer of the Navy his Accounts, and ſome others of the Commissioners of the Navy ſhould be excuſed from any other Buſineſs of the Navy Board, and employ'd only to examine and ſign the Legers, and diſpatch the Accounts of the Navy, till ſuch time as they had brought

February. up the Accounts that had been so long in Arrear, to the great Loss of the Publick.

And also that the respective Persons who have had Money imprest to them by Orders of the Commissioners of the Navy, might be set *insuper* from time to time in the proper Accounts of the said Treasurer, that so it might appear who was answerable to the Publick for those Sums.

The Committee did find, that anciently, and before the Restoration, by the Course of the Exchequer, Process did issue, by Directions from the Lord Treasurer, minuted upon the general Imprest Rolls, the King's Remembrancer then attending him with the said Rolls; but ever since the Year 1663. that Method had been disused, and Process had issued by Warrants from the Treasury, upon Certificates from the Auditors of Imprest, setting how far each Accountant was behind in his Accounts.

They found, that the Orders made about issuing Process by the Earl of *Rochester* when he was Treasurer (which seem'd to be the Foundation of this Observation made by the Commissioners) were never observed by the Remembrancer, there being no Entry of these Orders in his Office, nor did any of the Senior Clerks remember, that any such Orders were ever transmitted to them. And if Process should go out every issuable Term, it would be extreamly vexatious to those Persons who were to account Annually and no Advantage to the Crown, because thereby they would be under Process, before it could be practicable for them to come upon their Accounts.

And whereas 'twas represented, That the Auditors of the Exchequer's Neglect in not making out the general Imprest Rolls half yearly, had been the Occasion of the great Prejudice to the Publick, by Persons not accounting in due time, the Committee could not but observe, That as for Forty Years past no Process had issued upon these Rolls, so neither was it practicable to account by them, every Accountant having a particular Imprest Roll expressing the Sums he was chargeable with at the Exchequer (during the Time for which he then accounted) without which the Auditors of Imprest could not give him a proper Charge.

But

But the Committee were of Opinion, that some *February.* more effectual Method than was already in Practice, should be found out, as well for the Safety of the Publick, as for the Dispatch of the Accounts in general.

The Committee did agree with the Commissioners in their Observations on the second Paragraph, That the voluntary Charge of the Pay-master of the Army was under no Check, and they thought it would be of use, if some proper Person were appointed to comptrol the Accounts of the Pay-master of the Army, and to examine and sign his voluntary Charge; and that the said Comptroller should from time to time certifie to the Secretary at War all Deductions that were to be made from the established Pay of the Forces, to the End that the same might be specified and deducted in every Debenter and Warrant for Clearings.

As to the Third Paragraph, the Committee sent to the Commissioners to explain their Observation in Relation to Tallies, alledg'd by them to have been unnecessarily struck, and received in Answer the Papers mark'd 1, 2, 3, 4, 5, 6. Which not giving Satisfaction to the Committee, they desir'd a farther Examination of these Papers, whereupon the Commissioners transmitted Two other Papers, the one dated the 16th, the other the 18th Instant; upon Consideration of which it appear'd to the Committee, that this Observation was not well grounded.

For First, The Commissioners concluded, That Interest might have been saved on the Tallies struck upon the first part of the Land-Taxes, because the Produce of the said Aids was paid into the Exchequer within Four or Five Months after the said Tallies were struck. But it appear'd to the Committee by a Paper mark'd Numb. 1. That the first part of all Land-Taxes, from the Year 1692. had been charged with large Sums, as well for repaying the Deficiencies of former Years, as to repay what was necessarily borrow'd to carry on the current Service, before the Acts passed, so that the first Tallies levied after the Acts passed, were postponed by these Transferences, and placed in a very remote Course of Payment, and the first Money paid in on the Acts was applied to dis-

February. discharge Tallies that had been struck many Months before.

And Secondly, It was well known, That Credit in those Years was at so low an Ebb, that besides the Interest then running on Tallies, there wanted considerable Premiums to raise Money on them for the Use of the Publick.

But the Committee found, that the Treasury, when it was in their Power, did take the Opportunity of saving Interest to the Publick, particularly in the Case of the Two Millions subscribed for the *East-India* Trade, upon which the whole might have been taken up at an Interest of Eight Pound *per Cent.* yet the Treasury levied Tallies of Anticipation, without Interest upon it, and the Publick was put to no other Charge of Interest, than for the Sum of 62000*l.* struck in Tallies, for a very pressing Service of the Navy, at an Interest of Six Pounds *per Cent.* only, as appears by the Paper mark'd N^o. 2.

They also found, that some of the Loans which were obtained before the Land-Taxes pass'd, and transferred thereunto, had been of great Service to the Publick, by being applied to the paying off Seamen, and saving the Charge of them during the Winter; and it particularly appear'd, that out of Loans procured on Credit of the *Exchequer*, in the Year 1697. upon the Conclusion of the Peace, there were 51000 Men, of the Forces then in the King's Pay, discharged or disbanded before the Parliament gave any Supply, as appear'd by the Papers, N^o. 1, 2. and several Ships were in like manner put out of Pay, whereby there was a very great Sum saved to the Nation.

As to the particular Instances given by the said Commissioners, of Tallies struck unnecessarily, the Committee observed,

First, That the said Commissioners by their Paper N^o. 1. did charge the second Four Shillings Aid with more than was actually lent thereupon, by 118969*l.* 6*s.* 11*d.* 4. as appeared by the Account mark'd (A.)

Secondly, As to the Sum of 622096*l.* 13*s.* transferred to the third Four Shillings Aid, mentioned in their Paper, N^o. 2. it was all applied to the Use of the Navy and Army, and there was that Necessity for

for borrowing it before any Supply could be granted, *February.* that the King was contented to pay the Interest thereof (amounting to 4840*l.* 13*s.* 10*d.*) out of his own Revenue, and the Publick was not charged with any Interest, but from the Time it was transferred to the Aid, as appear'd by the Papers mark'd (B. C.)

Thirdly, As to the 300000*l.* borrowed on the Customs, mentioned in their Paper, N^o 3. the same was all lent by the Bank, at Five Pound *per Cent.* and it was thought at that time a very great Service, to procure any Money upon a Publick Fund at that Rate.

Fourthly, The Commissioners Paper, N^o 4. differ'd from their own Explanation thereof, 80000*l.* and the Account they gave of the Application of the Tallies therein mentioned, seem'd to be an entire Mistake as appeared by the Paper mark'd (D.)

Fifthly, As to the 200000*l.* Loans on Malt, mention'd in the Paper N^o 5. they appear'd to have been chiefly applied to the Service of his Majesty's Family, at the time when he was going abroad, and the Interest on them was so far from being unnecessary, that it did not hinder the Tallies struck thereupon from going at a large Discount.

Sixthly, The Committee found an Error of 11760 Pound in the Commissioners Paper N^o 6. as appear'd by the Account mark'd (E.) The Committee observing, that no great Debt had been brought upon the Nation by striking Tallies unnecessarily, as was suggested by the said Commissioners; they sent an Order to the Treasury for an Account of the Supplies that had been given from the 5th of *November*, 1688. to the End of the Year 1697. that they might know how far the same had answered the Publick Occasions, or proved deficient of the Sum that the Parliament intended to give: And they did find by the Accounts mark'd A. B. C. D. E. F. G. H. that the Supplies given in the respective Years had fallen short, and been deficient of answering the Sums voted and intended to be granted, the Sum of 5717225*l.* 10*s.* 0*d.* $\frac{1}{2}$ and the Committee conceived these Deficiencies had been the great Occasion of the Debts owing to the Army, Navy, and other Publick Offices.

Be-

February.

Besides these Deficiencies of the Supplies which had Occasioned the great Arrears that were due in several Offices, the Committee took Notice, that there had been great Deficiencies in the Produce of the Funds, which had fallen very much Short of answering so much Money as it was Estimated they would Produce, whereby the Tallies authorized to be Struck thereupon, had not been paid off within the Time for which they were first Granted; which had Occasioned the long Continuance of many Taxes, and Supplies to make Good the Deficiencies of others: These Deficiencies in the Year, 1697. amounted to the Sum of 5160459*l.* 14*s.* 9*d.* $\frac{1}{4}$. and were provided for by an Act passed 8 & 9 *Gulielmi*, Intituled, *An Act for making Good Deficiencies, &c.* And in the last Year, there were more of the same Nature, amounting to very near Three Millions, provided for by an Act passed *Primo Anna*, Intituled, *An Act for making Good Deficiencies, &c.* And these Deficiencies, *viz.* of the Supplies, (whereby the Money actually given each Year, fell Short of the Expence in that Year, as it was Settled and Agreed in Parliament) and the Deficiencies of the Funds (whereby the Money actually Paid in on the Aids, fell Short of the Sums allowed to be Borrowed thereupon) seem'd to have been the real Occasion of the great Debt the Nation at present Labour'd under.

As for the Fourth Paragraph, the Committee did find that the Duty of 25*l.* *per Cent.* on *French Goods* was Granted to his late Ma'esty, His Heirs and Successors, for One and Twenty Years, and was Intended rather as a Prohibition than an Aid; and they conceived His Majesty might make use thereof for the Uses of the Civil Government, till the same was particularly Appropriated by Parliament: The same might be said of the 22*d.* *per pound weight* on *East-India Silks*, and the Seizures mentioned in the next Paragraph, especially since His Majesty had been Graciously Pleased to apply near Three Millions out of His Revenues to the Occasions of the War, as appear'd *per Paper*, N^o 6.

But the Committee could not forbear taking Notice of the manner of Expression used by the Commissioners in the Fifth Paragraph: They said the whole Produce of the first of these (*viz.* 22*d.* *per Pound*

Pound Weight on *East-India Silks*) to the time it was *February*. Appropriated, was applied to Secret Service, and to the Discharge of a Pension: The whole produce was 784*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.* whereof 750*l.* was paid to the Dutchess of *Grafton* on her Pension, and 34*l.* 8*s.* 7*d.* to Mr. *Lowndes* for Secret Service.

The Committee found there had been such Allowances made as are mentioned in the Sixth Paragraph; and they thought it very unreasonable that the Charges of Law Suits for determining the Rights of Officers should be placed to the Kings Account.

The Committee sent a Copy of the 7th, 8th, 9th, 10th and 11th Paragraphs to the late Agents for Taxes, and had received their Answers in Writing; by which it appear'd, that of about Twenty four Millions under their Care and Inspection, there was the Sum of 64284*l.* 2*s.* 7*d.* $\frac{3}{4}$ now in Arrear, and they said 'twas hardly possible so much as 15000*l.* should be lost.

The Committee did not agree with the Commissioners in the Twelfth Paragraph; they thought the Cash of the Pay-masters might be as safely lodged in the Bank, as kept in their Private Houses, and might be more convenient for making their Payments.

As to the 13th and 14th Paragraphs, relating to the Auditor of the *Exchequer*, the Committee had examined Officers of the *Exchequer* upon Oath, and did find that no Auditor of the *Exchequer*, except the L. *Hali-fax*, had for above Forty Years last past, Examined the Tellers Vouchers, that neither Sir *Robert Pye*, Sir *Robert Long*, or Sir *Robert Howard* did ever do it, either since the Orders made by the Earl of *Rocheſter* in 1685, or since the late Act of Parliament.

It appeared to the Committee that an Examination of the Vouchers once in Three Months, as was prescribed by the said Orders, or by the Act, would be Ineffectual, and no Security to the Publick; the Tellers having an Allowance in the Weekly Certificates of all Payments directed by the Auditor upon them, whether the Parties had come for their Money, or not, and the Sum so directed being discharged out of the Certificate, and made liable to the demand of the Party, it was presumed there was no failure in the Payment, but there happening to be some Stop in the Pay-

February. Payments, upon the ReCoining of the Money, the Treasury appointed Two Persons at the Salary of Five hundred Pounds *per Annum*, to Examine the Tellers Payments; who continued to Examine them once in a Week, till the Lord *Halifax* came to be Auditor; and then the Treasury, to save this Five hundred Pounds *per Annum* to the King, put this business upon him; since that time he had been more than ordinary Careful and Diligent in Examining the Tellers Vouchers, and securing the Out-Cash, which was a Name used in the *Exchequer* for the Money remaining in the hands of the Teller, after it was directed by the Auditor, and not paid away by the Teller: This formerly was an inconsiderable Sum, but by increase of business in the *Exchequer*, had been of late Years, generally Forty or Fifty thousand Pounds at a time, remaining in the hands of each Tellers Clerk, without any Comptroll.

But the present Auditor thinking this was too great a Sum to be trusted in that manner, made a new regulation, to prevent any loss that might happen thereby to the Publick, and had constantly imploy'd a Clerk to Examine the Vouchers of the Tellers every Day; and all the Money that was not paid away that Day was lockt up in Chests with Three Locks; whereof the Clerk of the Pells and the Deputy Chamberlain kept Two Keys, and the Teller a Third; and the Committee were of Opinion, this had been a great Security to the Publick Treasure.

They likewise found it had been the constant practice amongst the Tellers, since the first granting the Annuities, to issue all the Money directed on them to *Robert Squibb*, who, together with Three other Persons, were Intrusted by the Tellers, under good Security, to Pay it to the respective Proprietors.

That the Tellers kept a book on purpose, in which the Receipts of the said *Squibb* were Entred; That upon the Auditors Examination of the Vouchers for the Payments upon the Annuities, the Tellers produced the Receipt of *Squibb*, as had always been done, to Vouch their having paid by the hands of those Intrusted by them, so much upon the Annuities as was allowed them in the Weekly Certificates. And the Committee conceived the Auditor had discharged his Trust,

Trust, if he saw that the Sum of the Receipts produced agreed with the Payments allow'd to the Teller, it being in most Cases impossible for him to know whether the Voucher, which the Teller shewed him, be a true and legal Voucher. February.

It was the Duty of the Tellers not to part with any of the Kings Treasure without taking a Receipt to discharge the King, and therefore the Vouchers, after Examination, remain'd in their own hands, because they were to be answerable for them, both to the Parties concerned, and to the Publick.

They likewise found That in the Year 1693. the Salaries mentioned in this Observation, were given to the respective Officers, for themselves and their Clerks, which had been paid out of the Surplus of the Duties, at the end of each Year, which was granted to His Majesty, His Heirs and Successors; and the same had been paid to all the present Officers of the *Exchequer* to *Christmas* last.

As to the remaining Paragraphs, relating to the Commissioners of the Stamp Office, and the Commissioners of the Customs, the Committee desired to be referred to the Answers in Writing delivered in by the respective Commissioners, not having had time to Enter into a particular Examination of them; but as far as the Committee could Judge, upon reading over the Answer of the Commissioners of the Customs, no material Observations made by the Commissioners of Accounts, seem'd to be well Examined, and rightly Grounded.

In the mean time, Her Majesty being desirous to have an End put to their Sitting, ordered Mr. Secretary *Hedges* to acquaint the Commons, That She desired they would give all possible Diligence to the Business depending, Her Majesty finding it necessary for the Publick Affairs, to put an End to that Session: Upon which they resolved on an Address to Her Majesty, humbly to lay before Her, That they had already dispatch'd all the Necessary Business before them. The concluding Day at length came, when Her Majesty went to the House of Lords, and sending for the Commons, was pleas'd to give Her Royal Assent.

February.

Assent to the following publick Bills, and to 31 private Acts.

Queen
signs Acts.*An Act for granting to Her Majesty several Subsidies for carrying on the War against France and Spain.**An Act for granting an Aid to Her Majesty, by Sale of several Annuities at the Exchequer, for carrying on the War against France and Spain.**An Act to Enable Her Majesty to Settle a Revenue for Supporting the Dignity of his Royal Highness Prince George Hereditary of Denmark, in case he shall Survive Her Majesty.**An Act for continuing the Duties upon Coles, Culm, and Cynders.**An Act for granting a Supply to Her Majesty, by several Duties imposed upon Malt, Mum, Cyder and Perry.**An Act for preventing Frauds in Her Majesty's Duties upon Stamp Vellum, Parchment and Paper.**An Act for Advancing the Sale of the Forfeited Estates in Ireland, and for Vesting such as remain unsold by the present Trustees in Her Majesty, Her Heirs and Successors, for such Uses as the same were before Vested in the said Trustees: and for the more effectual Selling and Setting the said Estates to Protestants, and for Explaining the several Acts relating to the Lord Bophin and Sir Redmond Everard.**An Act for the Finishing and Adorning the Cathedral Church of S. Paul's, London.**An Act for Explanation and making Effectual a late Statute concerning the Haven and Piers of the Burgh of Great Yarmouth, and for Confirming the Rights and Privileges of the said Burgh.**An Act for making the River Cham, alias Grant, in the County of Cambridge, more Navigable from Hyth-Ferry to the Queen's Mill in the University and Town of Cambridge.**An Act for explaining of a Clause in an Act made in the Seventh Year of his late Majesty's Reign, relating to Borelaps, and to take off the Additional Subsidy upon Irish Linen.**An Act for the better preventing Escapes out of the Queen's Bench and Fleet Prisons.*

An Act for punishing of Accessories to Felonies, and February Receivers of Stollen Goods, and to prevent the wilful Burning and Destroying of Ships.

An Act for the better Repairing and Amending the High-ways from the North End of Thornwood Common to Woodford, in the County of Essex.

An Act for continuing former Acts for exporting Leather, and for Ease of Furors, and for reviving and making more effectual an Act relating to Vagrants.

An Act for encouraging the Consumption of MalTED Corn, and for the better preventing the Running of French and Foreign Brandy.

An Act for Taking, Examining and Stating the Publick Accounts of the Kingdom.

An Act for enlarging the Time for taking the Oath of Abjuration, and also for Recapacitating and Indempnifying such Persons as have not taken the same by a Time limited, and shall take the same by a Time to be appointed, and for the further Security of Her Majesty's Person, and the Succession of the Crown in the Protestant Line, and for extinguishing the Hopes of the Pretended Prince of Wales, and all other Pretenders, and their Open and Secret Abettors.

An Act for punishing Officers and Soldiers who shall mutiny and desert Her Majesty's Service in England and Ireland, and for punishing False Musters, and for better Payment of Quarters in England.

An Act for the more effectual preventing the Abuses and Frauds of Persons employ'd in the working up the Woollen, Linen, Fustian, Cotton, and Iron Manufactures of this Kingdom.

An Act for raising the Militia of this Kingdom for the Year One Thousand Seven Hundred and Three, notwithstanding the Month's Pay formerly advanced be not repaid.

An Act for Reviving and Continuing the late Acts, for appointing Commissioners to Take, Examine and Determine the Debts due to the Army, the Navy, and for Transport-Service; and also an Account of the Prizes taken during the late War.

An Act to oblige Edward Whitaker to account for such Sums of Publick Money as have been received by him.

February. Which done, Her Majesty was graciously pleased
 to deliver Her self to both Houses, in the following
 Expressions.

Queen's
 Speech in
 Parlia-
 ment.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

‘ I Return you My hearty Thanks for the great Dis-
 patch you have given to the Publick Affairs in
 this Session, which is an Advantage extreamly ma-
 terial at all Times, and I hope We shall find the
 Fruits of it this Year in the Forwardness of Our
 Preparations.

‘ I am to thank you *Gentlemen of the House of Com-
 mons*, in particular, for the Supplies with which you
 enable Me to carry on the War; It shall be My
 Care to have them strictly applied to the Uses, for
 which you have design’d them, and to the best Ad-
 vantage for the Publick Service. You have reposed
 great Confidence in Me by allowing so unusual a La-
 titude, as you have in the Clause of Appropriations,
 I shall improve all Opportunities in the Use of it,
 for the Honour and true Interest of the Nation.

‘ I must further take Notice to you, That the Readiness
 you have shewn in the Provision made for the
 Prince is a very sensible Obligation to Me.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

‘ I desire and expect from you, That you make it
 your Business in your several Countries to Continue
 and preserve the Quiet and Satisfaction of my Sub-
 jects: I hope such of them as have the Misfortune
 to dissent from the Church of *England*, will rest se-
 cure and satisfied in the Act of Toleration, which
 I am resolved to maintain: And that all those who
 have the Happiness and Advantage to be of the
 Church of *England*, will consider, That I have had
 My Education in it, and that I have been willing
 to run great Hazards for its Preservation, and there-
 fore they may be very sure, I shall always make it
 My Own Particular Care to encourage and main-
 tain this Church as by Law established, and every
 the least Member of it, in all their just Rights and
 Privileges; and upon all Occasions of Promotions to
 any Ecclesiastical Dignity, I shall have a very just
 Regard to such, as are eminent and remarkable for
 their

the Piety, Learning and constant Zeal for the Church; that by this, and all other Methods which shall be thought proper, I may transmit it securely settled to Posterity. *February.*

I think it might have been for the Publick Service to have had some further Laws for restraining the great Licence, which is assumed, of Publishing and Spreading scandalous Pamphlets and Libels; but as far as the present Laws will extend, I hope you will all do your Duty in your respective Stations to prevent and punish such pernicious Practices.

Above all other Things, I do recommend to you Peace and Union among Our selves, as the most effectual Means that can be devised to discourage and defeat the Designs of Our Enemies.

I must not conclude without acquainting you, I have given Directions, That My Part of all the Prizes, which have been or shall be taken during this War, be applied entirely to the Publick Service; and I hope My Own Revenue will not fall so short but that I may be able, as I desire, to contribute yet further to the Ease of My People.

After which, the Lord Keeper, by Her Majesty's Command, Prorogued the Parliament to *Thursday*, the 22d of *April* next,

The Bills for Disfranchising the Borough of *Hindon* Bills not in *Wiltshire*, for Qualifying of Members to sit in Parliament, and for the Resumption of *English* Grants since 1688. not passing this Sessions, we shall now see how Affairs stood Abroad during the Course of this Month.

Should we, in the first place, pass from *England* into *Portugal*, we shall find such uncertain Reports there concerning an Alliance in Agitation between that Prince and the most Serene Confederates, as if they were raised on purpose to cover some important Thing really upon the Anvil. *Spain* we generally find as barren for Matter of History, as the Soil for the most part is, and all that we can at present meet with there, is a Declaration of the *Spanish* King, which (tho' somewhat long) ought not to be omitted in this Place.

February.

King of
Spain's
Declara-
tion.

IT being apparent, that these Kingdoms are in danger to be invaded the ensuing Campaign, by those Maritime Powers, who endeavour'd it the last, when, with the Help of God, and the Courage of my Subjects in *Anadoulia*, those Dangers were averted, to the Glory of Religion, and with Triumph of their Fidelity: and whereas such is the Condition of the Royal Treasury by the Obligations which hitherto it hath discharged, that it cannot possibly furnish the necessary Sums with that Readiness as is requisite for the common Defence of all my Kingdoms, which equally find themselves in Danger, being easily accessible, and especially by the Seas; for which Reason the important Kingdoms and Maritime Places of *Italy*, and the Islands of the *Mediterranean* ought not to be found unprovided, nor the Frontiers of *Africa* neglected, some of which are threatned, that of *Centa*, afflicted several Years, wherein many Subjects have sacrificed their Lives, and great Sums have been consumed to maintain it: Forasmuch likewise, as *German* Troops continue in the Neighbourhood of the *Mantuan* and *Ferrareze*, and divert the Forces with which his most Christian Majesty, my Lord Grandfather, could otherwise augment his Armies in his and my Defence, as well as part of my Forces, which are now joined with his most Christian Majesty's, in those Frontiers, and which otherwise I could employ to the same Purpose: And whereas notwithstanding my Subjects of these Kingdoms of *Castile* have often contributed great Sums, and do actually now demonstrate their Love in assisting with what is necessary to support an Army for the Defence and Security of my Frontiers; yet these Methods still falling short, and wanting considerable Additions for compleating the necessary Fortifications and Defence that may hinder the Entrance of the Enemy into our Ports, and their Landing in such Places, where otherwise they might, (and which there are too great Grounds to apprehend they may attempt) if not provided with Artillery, Ammunition, and other Necessaries. (The Obligation of Governing well, and the Laws of Conscience making it necessary to take due Precautions, both

February.

both these Considerations have moved me a second
 time to a Resolution to put my self at the Head of
 an Army on the first Notice of the Enemies Moti-
 on against these Kingdoms, to assist with my Care,
 Kindness and Power, my Subjects, and maintain
 them at the Cost and Hazard of repeated Dangers,
 and even at the Expence of my Blood.) Further-
 more, whereas these Preparations require large and
 immediate Sums (as may easily be consider'd)
 which the Treasury cannot supply, being already
 drain'd, as appears by Examination, submitting to
 this evident Truth, being satisfied with the Rea-
 sons that induce me to make a Reprisal, for what
 belongs to the Royal Treasury of the Plate which
 the last Flota, under the Command of Don *Manuel*
de Velasco brought home, out of the Effects which,
 'tis not to be doubted, our Enemies, the *English* and
Dutch, have therein, since an ill Custom has been
 introduced of concealing them against my Interest,
 as also against theirs that have practised it, I have
 resolved for all these Motives to reimburse my self
 by this Reprisal of Four Millions of Pieces of Eight.
 And forasmuch as the Sum is not sufficient for the
 convenient and unavoidable Dispositions of this
 Campaign; and for securing Religion and the King-
 dom, as also for satisfying what is due to our Allies,
 and helping in some measure his most Christian Ma-
 jesty, our Grandfather, whereby he may continue
 hence forward the same Charges he has been at in
 so great Disbursements: These Considerations ha-
 ving moved the Tribunals and Councils of the Na-
 tion to concur in the like Opinion, and to shew
 their Zeal for my Service and the Good of the
 Kingdom; These, with the most approved Coun-
 cils and undeniable Necessity we are under, have
 made me resolve to take a further Part of this
 Treasure by way of Loan, and therefore I agree that
 there be taken out of it other Two Millions of
 Pieces of Eight, which 'tis my Will and Command
 shall be satisfied to the Commerce out of the first
 Effects that enter into my Royal Coffers in the
 Kingdoms of *Pern* and *Mexico*; the Commerce chu-
 sing such Effects, and such Form of Payment as
 shall be to their most entire Satisfaction, with Interest

February.

of 8 per Cent. until the Principal be repaid; and
 I command that after the said Six Millions of
 Pieces of Eight are received into my Treasury, all
 that remains of what was brought by the Flota, be
 delivered to the Commerce, which shall enter into
 Obligations to satisfy for what is directed to parti-
 cular Persons independant of the Commerce, viz.
 Sallaries of the Officers of the Council of the *Indies*,
 and those of the Inquisition of Pious Works and
 Alms, deducting only from them the Charges of
 Transportation; satisfying at the same time with
 the remaining Quantity, as far as it will reach, the
 Traders who are Friends to this Crown with re-
 spective Proportions, who are also to be considered
 as Creditors to the Two Millions which I have ta-
 ken by way of Loan; and I do declare, that these
 Six Millions shall be entire, over and above 300000
 Pieces of Eight, which are already consumed in the
 Preparations for this Campaign, or been spent in
 assisting to oppose the Hostilities committed by the
 Enemies at *Vigo*, or expended on divers Emergen-
 cies, all which shall be placed to the Account of the
 Effects which in this Flota came on my Royal Ac-
 count, or which might arise from the Donatives,
 and all other Duties which belong to me: And if
 the aforesaid Sums, which have been hitherto spent
 and consumed, exceed what by right Computation
 is due to me, the Overplus shall be consider'd as an
 Augmentation of the Loan of the Two Millions of
 Pieces of Eight; so that there shall remain effectual-
 ly from this Instant, at my Order and Disposition,
 the aforesaid Six Millions of Pieces of Eight. More-
 over, it being so important, and of so great Con-
 venience for the Commerce of *Spain*, and that of
 the *Indies*, that Galleons, as I have already resolved,
 should depart speedily for *Terra Firma*; above the
 said Quantity, it's necessary there should be taken by
 way of Loan, and with the expressed Conditions,
 300000 Pieces of Eight for the Equipping of Gal-
 leons, which is a Matter no less urgent, nor of less
 Importance for promoting the Common Cause, de-
 fending the Faith, and securing my Subjects in their
 Liberty. The Sums which these Considerations
 have obliged me, with extream Grief, to take, I
 shall

February.

shall have the Comfort to see distributed by an authorized Hand, employ'd only to the Ends aforesaid, not consenting that any Part shall be applied otherwise, being only to be issued out by my Order, with his Advice for such justifiable Ends, and accordingly name from this Instant the Cardinal *Portocarrero*. And I command, that the Six Millions of Pieces of Eight be conducted to my Treasury, and put in his Disposal, that he may distribute the same with my Order, employing such Rules and Persons as he thinks fit, that a clear Account may be kept, and pay what I shall order with an Inhibition to all Tribunals and Officers to intermeddle in it; and for the performing all herein expressed, I command there be given to the Commerce, as well as others who may be concern'd, Dispatches and Certificates as shall be necessary, conformable to the Contents of this Decree: On Sight of which shall be given, without Loss of Time, the most precise Orders for dividing and conveying to this Court the aforesaid Sum, delivering at the same time to such Persons empower'd by the Commerce, the rest of the Effects which shall remain of the Treasure of the said Flota, and what else thereto belongs: And so it shall be understood, &c.

Madrid, Feb. 6. 1703.

We'll leave the degenerate *Spaniard* to champ upon this *Gallican* Declaration, and if from hence we make a Voyage to *Italy*, there we find the Judgment of God (though proceeding from a natural Cause) visit the Capital and other Places of that Country: I mean, upon the 14th at Night, a very great Earthquake, that lasted Nine or Ten Minutes, accompanied with a violent Showre, and a tempestuous Wind, shook *Rome* in such a manner, that almost all the Inhabitants forsook their Houses with great Precipitation. The Nobility, some retired to their Country-Houses, some lay in their Coaches in the most open Streets and Piazza's of the City; where Tents were set up in all Haste for a good part of the People, while the rest made their Escapes into the open Fields. The Pope went to his Prayers in the Chappel of the *Vatican*, where he took up his Lodging for

Earthquake at
Rome.

14.

February some time, order'd all his Family to go to Confession, and commanded all the Churches of the City to be set wide open, and all the Bells to be toll'd till Six a Clock in the Morning to invite the Nobility and the People to come to Confession, and pray to the Holy Virgin to preserve them from the Danger wherewith they were threatn'd; which they did in great Shoals, and that with so much the more Devotion, because of two little Shogs of the Earth, which they felt over and above the great one, the one at Four, the other at Seven of the Clock. Two Hours before Day the Holy Father went, and said Mass himself at St. Peter's Cathedral; and afterwards holding a Consistory in the *Vatican*, he made a Speech in *Latin* to the Cardinals, exhorting them to Repentance, and to join their Prayers with his, to implore the Assistance of Heaven. Upon the 16th, in the Afternoon, the Earth was Troubled with another small Fit, while the Pope with the Twelve Cardinals, went to visit the Church of St. *Giovanni de Laterano*, and repeat their Prayers over again in that Place: And upon his Return to the *Vatican*, he caused Plenary Indulgences to be published in Form of a Jubilee for all those, who, after they had taken the Communion, and been at Confession, should fast the next Day, and visit St. Peter's Church for Two Days and Nights together, to appease the impending Wrath of God. Since that, there were no other Sightings to be seen but solemn Processions of all the Orders, with Crowds of People at their Heels, of all Ages, Sexes and Qualities, going to gain the present Jubilee, in the same Church. Since the 16th, they felt no more of these Agues of the Earth; however, the Inhabitants would not forsake their Tents and Huts erected in the Piazza's and Gardens round about the City, as also in the adjacent open Countrey. The greatest part of the Houses in the City were much endamaged, though some more, some less, by the first Shog, which was most violent. The Hall of the Palace, belonging to the Senator *Campidoglio*, was quite overturn'd; as also one Part of the Palace of *Spain*; so that the *Spanish* Ambassador was fain to remove. Nevertheless, not one Person perish'd in this Accident, which was look'd upon as a very great Happiness, or rather a very great Miracle.

But

But the Cities of *Nourcia*, *Carreto*, *Cascia*, *Rieti* and *February.*
Aquila fared not so well; being almost wholly swallow'd up in the Earth, and a great Number of the
 Inhabitants buried under the Ruines of their Houses.
Spoletto and *Foligno* also suffered very much.

But this was not all; for by a fresher Account we understood, that the Desolation in the Ecclesiastical State had been more dreadful, especially in the Provinces of *Sabine* and *Ombria*, than if the Two Armies, so much dreaded by the *Pontifical Neuter*, had made it the Seat of their War. It came confirm'd, that the Cities and Towns, of *Nourcia*, *Cascia*, *Vissa*, *Tripunto*, *Castel Vecchio*, *Monte Ruffo*, *Pedevalla*, *Lo Preci*, *Apieno*, *Coentro*, *Gento* and *Civita Reale*, were in a manner totally overturn'd, and a great Number of their Inhabitants unfortunately buried in their Ruines. The little City of *Civita Ducale* was wholly swallow'd up in the Earth with all her Inhabitants. And in the same Place where it stood, appear'd a Lake, the Water of which was of a ruddy Colour, and stunk. A Mountain not far distant was cleft in Two, insomuch, that there was an Interval some Paces wide between the Two Tops of it. And the same Accident befel another Mountain in the Quarters about *Leonessa*, *Vitella*; likewise *Castel Gondolfo*, *Marino*, *Genazaro* and *Frescai*, suffered very much by this Earthquake. 'Twas reckon'd, that above 15000 People perish'd in all the Places mention'd. The Publick Loss of Houses, Churches, and other Edifices, was unaccountable; so that the Apostolical Chamber alone lost an Annual Revenue of above 40000 Crowns, according to the Computation that was made of the Damage. The greatest part of the Buildings and Houses in *Rome* were much shatter'd, and the *Roman College*, with the Churches of *St. Paul's*, *St. Carolo's*, and *St. Gregory's* extreamly suffer'd. There have been these farther Remarks made upon it; that the Sun had not shone out in Two Months time before; and that since *Nero's* Reign, there had not been so terrible an Earthquake in those Parts.

The Armies in *Italy* remaining as quiet in their respective Posts and Quarters, as the Earth was moving and violent, we'll proceed now to *Switzerland*, and observe, that the *French* King having in Reality form'd

February. form'd a Design upon *Germany*, his Minister M. d^e
 ~~~~~ *Puisieux* wrote the following Letter to the Cantons of  
 Jan. 27. *Zurich*, by way of Preparation, wherein he muster'd  
 up several Breaches, or at least pretended so to be,  
 of the Neutrality, in order to silence all Murmurs  
 and Complaints on their Side, should his Master think  
 himself obliged to break his Leagues and Promises  
 with them, in further Prosecution of his illegal De-  
 signs. The Letter runs thus :

*Magnificent Lords,*

French  
 Ambassa-  
 dor's Let-  
 ter to the  
 Canton of  
*Zurich*.  
 Jan. 27.

‘ THE speedy Information, which you receiv'd of the  
 ‘ Violation of the Territory of the Laudable Can-  
 ‘ ton of *Bale*, by his Majestys Troops, suffers me not  
 ‘ to question but that you have as exact an Account of  
 ‘ the Violence committed every Day by the Imperia-  
 ‘ lists upon the Lands depending upon the Laudable  
 ‘ Cantons. I could lay before ye, that when the King,  
 ‘ my Master's Forces did but touch, as it were slant-  
 ‘ ing upon it, the Island of *Vertlo*, which the Lords of  
 ‘ *Bale* claim'd as belonging to them, that Action could  
 ‘ have done no Damage to the Laudable Cantons, nor  
 ‘ any Injury to his Majesty's Enemies: Nevertheless,  
 ‘ the false Advice which you receiv'd upon it, had  
 ‘ like to have caus'd a general Alarm over all *Switzer-*  
 ‘ *land*. But I have no other Prospect than to let you  
 ‘ know, that my Duty obliges me to let my Master  
 ‘ know whatever passes in this Country upon this  
 ‘ Subject.

‘ Be pleas'd, Magnificent Lords, that I recall to your  
 ‘ Memories, the Five Boats laden with Stones, which  
 ‘ the Emperor order'd to pass between the Two Cities  
 ‘ of *Bale*, with a Design to break the Bridge that was  
 ‘ built at *Huninghen*.

‘ The Party of Men which the Governor of *Rhine-*  
 ‘ *berg* sent into the Country of *Havenstein*, to surprize  
 ‘ his Majesty's Couriers and Officers that pass that way.

‘ The Violences committed in the Territory of  
 ‘ *Schaffhause*, by the Count of *Trautmansdorf*'s Hey-  
 ‘ dukes, seconded by some Officers and private Per-  
 ‘ sons of your Nation.

‘ The Seizing of several Boats, belonging to our  
 ‘ Merchants upon the Lake of *Constance*, and taking  
 ‘ their Goods out of the said Boats.

‘ The



February.

‘ The Descent made at *Steinach*, belonging to the Abbot of *S. Gall*, by the Garrison of *Constance*.

‘ The Imprisonment of Two Officers in the same Country belonging to the Abbot of *S. Gall*, which is directly contrary to the perfect Neutrality which ought to be observ’d in your Country; and the Violence offer’d ’em, even in ransacking the very Saddles of their Horses.

‘ The Dragoons in Troops, that march’d with the same Liberty through the Territories of *Baden*, as if they had been in an Enemies Country; and that in hopes to have surpriz’d some Subjects of the King my Master.

‘ The Act of Hostility but lately committed between *Bale* and *Lichstel*, where several Waggon and Passengers were pillag’d by the Dragoons that are quarter’d in *Friechsthal*.

‘ Lastly, Your suffering the Boats, belonging to the Imperial Posts, to pass up and down without Molestation, as you do.

‘ These, Magnificent Lords, are the Disorders and Violences which have been committed within these Six Weeks by the Emperor’s Troops.

‘ There remains nothing more for me to add to this Letter, but only to assure ye, that I am very much troubl’d to find so little Security in a Country so Free as yours, and of a Reputation so far extended. Permit me to tell ye, this very little agrees with the Resolutions set forth in your last *Abseheids*, and is no way conformable to the Examples which your illustrious Ancestors left ye.

‘ I beg of you to be pleas’d to impart this Letter to the rest of the Laudable Cantons, and to be convinc’d, that I shall always prevent you in whatever I shall believe may be most acceptable to ye. I beseech God to maintain ye in such a Prosperity as may be most for your Advantage.

*Soleurne, Jan. 27.*

Magnificent LORDS,

Your most Affectionate, to serve ye,  
PUISIEUX.

To

February.

To this, and several other Letters and Memoirs of the Marquis, the Count of *Trautmansdorf*, his Imperial Majesty's Ambassador, having printed an Answer, wherein he refuted at large, all the Surmises and Allegations of *M. de Puissieux*, it caus'd that Minister to send once more the following Letter to the Canton of *Zurich*.

*Magnificent Lords,*

Another  
of the Fr.  
Ambassa-  
dor to the  
Canton.

**H**IS Majesty being inform'd of the Violences which the Emperor's Ministers and Soldiers daily exercise within your Territories, and against Persons of your Nation, and Liberty of Trade, oblig'd to go and come upon your Territories, orders me to let you know in his Name, That if you do not take care about this Matter, and to make good the Liberty of Commerce, by Letters, in the Empire, he will stop all such Letters as come out of *Switzerland* into his Kingdom, and rifle the Merchants, using them in the same manner, as the Emperor uses them who travel into *Germany*.

For what concerns the Death of *M. Schobinger*, His Majesty orders me to let you know farther, that nothing should have hinder'd him from revenging it by way of Retaliation, by inflicting the same Punishment upon the Merchants of the City of *Lindam*, which he caus'd to be stopp'd at *Lions*, were he not perswaded that the Laudable Helvetican Body would be mindful in particular of his Concerns, and procure all the Reparation that may be expected to the Family of the said *M. Schobinger*, take care that no such Violence be committed for the future, and assert the Security of *Switzerland*.

Moreover, it concerns the Prudence of the Laudable Cantons, to prevent the ill Consequences which the Violences of the Imperial Ministers may occasion. But if any of 'em suffer the Emperor to treat his Majesty's Subjects in the same manner as they were dealt with before they shook off the Yoak of the House of *Austria*, they are not to wonder if his Majesty no longer acknowledge 'em for his Allies, while they lessen their own Sovereignty by such mean Submissions, and seem to be still dependant upon his Majesty's Enemies.

‘ I tell you nothing, Magnificent Lords, but by the *February*.  
 ‘ King my Master’s Order, and what this Letter con-  
 ‘ tains, is written in the same Terms with the last  
 ‘ Dispatch from his Majesty. I desire you to impart  
 ‘ it to the other Laudable Cantons, and to be assured-  
 ‘ ly convinc’d, that I shall never neglect any Oppor-  
 ‘ tunity that may be for the Welfare of the Laudable  
 ‘ Helvetican Body in general, and every Canton in  
 ‘ particular.

This hectoring Letter was attended with the Ap-  
 pearance of Ten Battalions, and some Regiments of  
*French* Forces about *Hunningen*, and the Parts adjoining;  
 and Two Days before 4000 Horse and Foot  
 passed the *Rhine* over *Hunningen* Bridge, with Victuals  
 and Forrage for Four Days; who, after they had  
 made a Halt in the Villages of *Weil*, *Haltingen* and  
*Otlingen*, in the same Plain where the Battel of *Frid-  
 lingen* was fought, continued their March toward  
*Newburg*, where Marshal *Villars* passed the *Rhine* with  
 a numerous Body of an Army; but the real Design  
 was upon the Fort of *Keilh*.

On the other hand, the *English* and *Dutch* being  
 much concerned for the Security of the Empire and  
 their Allies, order’d their Envoys, Mr. *Aglionby* and  
*Valkenier*, to deliver this Memorial to the Assembly  
 of the Evangelick Cantons upon their Meeting at  
*Arnan*.

*Magnificent and Mighty Lords,*

‘ THE Glorious Principles which have engag’d Memori-  
 ‘ her Majesty of *Great-Britain*, and the High and al of the  
 ‘ Mighty States-General of the *United Netherlands* in *English*  
 ‘ the present War, are so well known to all *Europe*, and *Dutch*  
 ‘ that it is needless for us to insist upon it to your Lord- Envoys to  
 ‘ ships. It is evident from matter of Fact, that they the *Swiss*  
 ‘ were not engag’d in it, out of any Design to become Cantons.  
 ‘ greater, but only to preserve themselves in that flour- 17.  
 ‘ rishing State, which the Divine Providence has  
 ‘ vouchsafed them. They propose nothing by the  
 ‘ vast Summs which they are willing to expend, but  
 ‘ only to prevent the House of *Bourbon*’s confirming  
 ‘ themselves in what they have usurp’d, against Laws,  
 ‘ Treaties, and most Sacred Oaths; and which, if  
 ‘ they



February.

they retain, all *Europe* must unavoidably submit to  
 their Chains; so that being sensibly touch'd with the  
 Injustice of that House, and the Greatness of their  
 Danger, they can have recourse to nothing else for  
 their common Security, but a strict and a vigorous  
 Resolution to chastise that House for their notorious  
 Injustice, and to bring them within reasonable Bounds  
 during the only favourable Conjunction, which we  
 can hope for to effect it; so that it is not their own  
 particular Interest, but the common Good of all  
*Europe*, which our Sovereigns have in their Eye. It  
 has likewise pleased God so to bless their just Inten-  
 tions, that hitherto our Armies and Fleets have  
 been Victorious over those of the Enemy, and in one  
 Campaign we brought *France* to such streight, that  
 she could no longer maintain her ambitious Designs,  
 but by practising with the Elector of *Bavaria*, to  
 give us that unhappy Diversion, by such perfidious  
 Methods as are peculiar to themselves. By this  
 means *France* hopes to carry the War into the Heart  
 of the Empire (which should otherwise have fallen  
 wholly upon those Countries that she has usurp'd)  
 and to prevent the Emperor's sending that Assistance  
 to *Italy* which is necessary for the support of his Af-  
 fairs there. *France* does likewise assure her self, that  
 by making a Line of Communication with the Ba-  
 varians, she shall so inclose and shut up your Lord-  
 ships, that she may treat you as she pleases. By this  
 Method she will cut off all your Trade and Com-  
 merce with the Allies, who, since they have been  
 oblig'd for the common Good, to discharge all  
 Trade and Correspondence by Letters with those  
 Places which are possessed by the Enemy, your  
 Lordships can have no Door left open to send your  
 Goods into the Confederate Countries. And as to  
 your Commerce with the Dominions of *France*, and  
 for those things which you are oblig'd to have from  
 abroad for the sustenance of your People, or which  
 you shall stand in need of from the *French*, they will  
 treat you with that Haughtiness and Arrogance  
 which is so familiar to them, and of which your  
 Lordships have had such late pregnant Instances in  
 the last Letter you receiv'd from their Ambassador.  
 Your Troops in their Service, who have been al-  
 ready

ready so much abus'd must then be abandon'd as their *February.*  
 Prey, and expos'd to all those Hardships, which  
 they shall think proper to put upon them. Your  
 Lordships can then have no other way to employ  
 your Youth, but in their Service, where they will  
 make Chains for your own Necks. If the Dutches  
 of *Nemours* already so far advanc'd in Years comes to  
 die, whilst your Circumstances are such, what Me-  
 thods can you take to hinder the Pr. of *Conti's* seizing  
 upon her Inheritance, and by Consequence to pre-  
 vent the *French* from nestling in the middle of your  
 Country. Your Lordships cannot but in this Case  
 reflect upon what has lately happen'd to the Princip-  
 ality of *Orange*, nay, we dare assure your Lordships,  
 that these Calamities, tho' great in themselves, make  
 but the least part of what you are threatned with, if  
 the *French* shall be able to compass this destructive  
 Line of Communication with the Elector of *Bavaria*.  
 Your Frontiers must then be crowded with *Lewis*  
*XIVth's* Troops, and those of his new Confederates.  
 The *French* will then fortifie themselves upon your  
 Borders, with that dispatch and haste, which is too  
 natural to them, your Country must be open to them  
 on all sides, and none of those Powers, from whom  
 you might expect help, can then have any Entrance  
 to Assist you. We wish, with all sincerity, that in  
 such Extremities your Lordships could have Recourse  
 to the Internal Unanimity of the Helvetick Confe-  
 deracy; but considering that some of the Cantons  
 make no scruple in this dangerous Conjunction to fall  
 in with every thing propos'd to 'em by the House  
 of *Bourbon*, how contrary soever they be to all Rea-  
 sons of State and Justice; this opens a large Field  
 of melancholy Reflections to your Lordships. We  
 doubt not but your Lordships have such Sentiments  
 of those Things as are answerable to your Reputation,  
 and to that magnanimous Care, which you have al-  
 ways taken for the Safety of your dear Country. How-  
 ever, Magnificent and Mighty Lords, tho' it concerns  
 you more than any other Power, to prevent those  
 ruinous Designs which *France* has upon your Fron-  
 tiers, and tho' it would seem to be your Business to be  
 the first, and most zealous in seeking Means to pre-  
 vent those Dangers with which you are threatned.

Yet

February.

‘ Yet so it is, notwithstanding, that Her Majesty the Queen of *Great-Britain*, and the High and Mighty States-General, being constantly solicitous for the common Good, and extending their Care, over all the Parts of *Europe*, having consider’d the Calamities that would befall the Whole, and particularly the Laudable Cantons, if *France* should compass her Aim, are before hand with your Lordships in proposing Means to prevent this, but in such a manner as suits with their high Esteem and Friendship for your Lordships, and therefore agreeing unto those Reasons which may incline your Lordships to wish the continuance of Peace and Quiet in your Country, they have, together with his Imperial Majesty, thought upon a Method to guard your Frontiers against the Invasion of *France*, without taking you off from that Neutrality which you find so serviceable, or without drawing you into any thing contrary to your Alliances with the Emperor and *France*. The Method is this, Magnificent Lords, that you should raise a considerable Body of your Subjects, for defending the Frontiers of the Empire, and particularly those in your Neighbourhood, as propos’d to you by the Emperor’s Ambassador, in his Letter of the 14th, with which we agree. The Queen and States-General, will each of ’em undertake for a Third of the Charge for raising and maintaining those Troops, and will enter into a Capitulation with your Lordships on that Head, equally to the Advantage of the Officers and Soldiers.

‘ Your Lordships are too wise not to embrace an Opportunity so serviceable to you, with a Sense and Affection suitable to the good Intentions of our Sovereigns, and to the particular Advantages your Lordships will reap from it. Your Frontiers and Trade will by that means be preserv’d, it will be a convenient and proper Employment for your Youth, who will be thus train’d up in a School of War at the Charge of the Confederates. Part of the Money employ’d for this End will be continued in your Country. Your Lordships will, by these Means, have a Body of regular Troops in your Service, ready at hand to assist their Country on all Occasions. *France* will in time to come be obliged



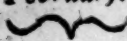
to regard you as much as they have hitherto de- *February.*  
 spised you. And in fine, by agreeing to this you  
 will oblige the Confederates to give you all manner  
 of reciprocal Tokens of their Affection for your  
 Lordships.

The Good-will of our Sovereigns is not confined  
 to this alone which we have propos'd to you, but  
 they have commanded us to take all other Precauti-  
 ons with your Lordships which may be proper for  
 securing your Peace and Quiet, and to endeavour  
 that you may have all equal and reasonable Satis-  
 faction in any thing that depends upon them. We  
 are so much the more pleased, Magnificent and  
 Mighty Lords, in being honour'd with this Com-  
 mission, that our perfect Esteem and Consideration  
 for your Lordships, must always oblige us zealously  
 to embrace all Opportunities to give you Proofs of it,  
 and we pray God plentifully to bestow upon you  
 his chiefest Blessings.

*Aglionby. Valkenier.*

*Araw, Feb. 17. 1703.*

The Event shew'd, that the *Swiss* remain'd un-  
 moveable in their Politicks, and not finding the *French*  
 Ambassador took any publick Notice of this Memoir,  
 we'll now step into the Kingdom of *France*, where a  
 new Scene of Things presents it self unto us. She  
 that had plagued so many several Nations and People  
 with her Inundations of Fire and Sword, is now be-  
 come the Stage of War her self. The *Cevennes* is a *Cevennes*  
 Ridge of Mountains in *Languedoc*, fertile and well describ'd.  
 inhabited, and may be term'd the *Wales* of *France*.  
 The People are stout, hardy and warlike; so that  
 these Quarters were in great part the Seat of the  
 Civil-Wars at the latter end of 1500. and the begin-  
 ning of 1600. and now broken out again at the be-  
 ginning of 1700. This Insurrection was but a small  
 spark at first, and little regarded by the Court, who  
 sent the Count of *Broglie* to extinguish it. But kind-  
 ling afterwards into a spreading Flame, and the  
 Count meeting with ill Success, the Court began to  
 fear it; and the King, dissatisfied with the Count *de*  
*Broglie's* Conduct, sent away the Marshal *de Montrevel*  
 to command his Forces in the other's Room; al-  
 lowing

*February.*  lowing him 12000 Livres for his Equipage. They gave out, that he was to have an Army of 12000 Men, consisting of four *Irish* Regiments of Foot, one Regiment of Horse, another of Dragoons, two Battalions of Marines out of his Men of War, one Battalion out of his Gallies, 800 Miquelets from *Catalonia*, and the rest to be made up out of the Militia of the Country. The said Marshal was also to offer the Malecontents a general Amnesty; which if they refused, he was to fall upon them without Mercy. On the other side, the Malecontents published a *Manifesto*, wherein they set forth, 'That their being driven to the last Extremity, had forced them to take Arms; and for that, after all the Violences that had been used against them, they had no other Means left them to secure themselves, and to defend their Liberties and their natural Right; that they had no Animosity against any but those whom they call'd their Persecutors, and their Executioners: And that they neither had, nor should do any Harm, but only to those that had been their Oppressors, and Violators of their Repose. But if they continued to hang, and break upon the Wheel their Comrades that fell into their Hands, instead of treating them like Prisoners of War, they would retaliate the same Usage upon such as came into their Power.'

The Ce-  
vennes  
*Manifesto*

In the mean time, these Malecontents grew still more numerous every Day than other, committing great Ravages in their Excursions upon the Lower Lands, and put the Country round about into no small Consternation: Insomuch, that the Legate of *Avignon*, to prevent any surprize, kept the Gates of that City continually shut, all but two. The greatest Brush they received was from *M. Julian*, whom they called the Apostate, because he willingly embraced the *Roman* Catholick Profession, and became their greatest Persecutor. He meeting with one of their Parties, about the 12th Instant, fell upon them, defeated and pursued them as far as the Forest of *Bargeac*. Some talk'd of about a hundred of the Malecontents that were then slain, as many wounded, and about sixty taken Prisoners. 'Twas farther added, that the said *M. Julian* had possess'd himself of

several Passes in the Mountains, and had secured the *February*.  
 Bridge *de la Roque*, upon the *Ardasche*, to hinder the  
 Malecontents from passing the River. However,  
 that notwithstanding all this, about a thousand of  
 the Malecontents attempted to pass the said River,  
 and had cut off the Militia that were left there to  
 guard the Pass, had not M. *Julian* come in time to  
 their Rescue, and forc'd the Malecontents to retire  
 to the Woods.

It's the difficultest thing imaginable to give any  
 tolerable Account of the Adventures of this People,  
 so different the Informations are, and difficult to have  
 Communication with them, and therefore we'll at  
 present entertain the Reader with the Substance of  
 a Letter concerning them, to this Purpose.

A Sort of People have taken Arms in this Province,  
 who keep themselves in the Fastnesses of the  
 Mountains, and in the Woods, and there passes ne-  
 ver a Day or Night but they commit some Disor-  
 ders. They are called by the Name of *Camisars*  
 or surprizers of People in their Shirts. Yesterday  
 in the Evening they burnt the Church of *Bernis*,  
 about a League and a half from *Nismes*, and kill'd  
 the Priest, and about Eight Days after they came  
 to *Sauva* at Mid-day. They enter'd first into the  
 Town, and thence into M. *de Sauve's* House, from  
 whence they plunder'd all that they could carry a-  
 way. The *Sieur Bimart*, Captain of the Train'd-Bands  
 of *Nismes*, would needs march against them. He  
 found them at Prayers, but they soon left off pray-  
 ing, and kill'd the said Captain *Bimart*, and 26 of  
 his Company. The Executions that are exercised  
 upon some among them, who have been hang'd  
 and broken upon the Wheel, do but the more en-  
 rage them, more especially against the Ecclesiasticks.  
 'Tis believed, that they have kill'd above 100;  
 the rest of the Priests in the adjacent *Villages*  
 are fled for Sanctuary to *Nismes*. 'Tis also farther  
 added, that no less than three vile Bishops have  
 abandon'd their Flocks to the Mercy of these en-  
 rag'd Wolves.

A Letter  
 about the  
*Camisars*.



February.

Traerback  
besieg'd  
in vain.

I need not mention the Valour of the *Hessian* Troops, and others, in scaling the Walls of *Traerback*, and taking the Town with Sword in Hand; their reducing the Castle by their Bombs to an heap of Rubbish; nor the Obstinacy of the *French* Garrison, who shelter'd themselves in Caves and Vaults, and would not surrender, insomuch, that the Siege was turn'd into a Blockade, and the Circumstance of Things proved to be such in time, that the Confederates were necessitated to quit that also: We'll proceed therefore to the Blockade of *Rhineberg* by the *Prussian* Troops, where Famine pressing with irresistible Force, a considerable Officer came from the Count of *Grammont*, who was Governor of the Place, with Offers of a Capitulation, which were accepted; and while that Officer staid behind, another of the same Quality was sent as a Hostage to the Governor, and soon after the Capitulation began. It met with some Difficulties at first, but at length all Things were adjusted, and the Count *de Lottum*, who commanded the Blockade, having sign'd it, sent it back to the Governor, with two Commissaries, who were to take the Inventory of all that was in the Magazines. His Excellency sent Orders also to the Baron *de Smerin*, who commanded under him, to take Possession of *Guelders-Gate*, with 2 or 300 Men. This Capitulation contain'd 35 Articles, of which the chiefest, omitting the Honourary Conditions, which are generally the same in all Capitulations of Note, were,

Articles  
for the  
Surrendry  
of *Rhine-  
berg*.

7.

That the Fort of *Rhineberg* should be surrender'd to the Count *de Lottum*, Lieutenant-General to the King of *Prussia's* Forces, and Governor of *Wesel*, who commanded the Blockade in Chief.

That the City of *Rhineberg* shall remain Neuter.

That all Things shall remain in the present Condition in respect of the Neutrality of that part of *Westphalia* which belongs to the Elector of *Cologne*.

That upon the first Treaty of Peace, the Property of this Fort shall be determined, the Commissaries who are in the Place shall give to the Commissaries of his *Prussian* Majesty a faithful Inventory of all that is in the Magazines, and sincerely discover all

all the hidden Mines and *Fournaux* without any Ex-  
ception. *February.*

That the Fort shall be restored in Time and Place to the Elector of *Cologne*, without any Pretension to Reparation of Damages.

That the Elector's Rights and Privileges upon the *Rhine*, and other Rivers, shall be preserved to him.

That the Roman Catholick Religion shall be maintain'd in the same Condition as at present; and that those of the same Communion shall be protected likewise, not only in the Enjoyment of the Cathedral and other Churches and Places which they possess, but also in their Offices and Employments. &c.

That the Burgeesses and Inhabitants may repair the Churches and Houses endamaged by the late Bombardment, &c. and that it shall be lawful for those who have a mind to retire elsewhere, to do it within three Months time.

That both the Military and Civil Officers shall preserve their Employments, with the same Salaries which they have at present.

That the Roman Catholicks shall remain Masters of the Religious Houses and Convents, as also of the Hospitals which they now enjoy.

That as for those of the Reform'd Religion, they shall be conformable to the Constitution of the Empire.

That the Garrison shall evacuate the Place six Days after the signing of the Capitulation, to be conducted the nearest way to *Lovain*, without passing through the City of *Guelthers*.

*Granted, provided it be at their own Expence, and that they pay, among other Things, ten Sous the Ration, for the Forage that shall be supply'd them.*

That no Person of the Garrison shall be arrested for Debt, unless they have given Bonds or Notes under their Hands.

That the Officers of the Treasury, Victuals and Hospital, may carry along with them all their Effects and Papers, without being liable to any Search.

That so long as the Garrison stays in the Fort, they shall be supply'd with Victuals at the same Rate as now they pay.

February.

That the Prisoners taken during the Blockade shall be released on both Sides.

That so soon as the Capitulation is signed, it shall be lawful for the Count of *Grammont* to dispatch Couriers to *Namur*, *Brussels*, *Bonne* and *Guelders*, to acquaint the Elector of *Cologne*, Marshal *Boufflers*, and the Marquess d'*Alegre* with it.

That neither Side shall inveigle any Soldier to desert.

Granted, on Condition that known Deserters may be stopp'd,

Sign'd,

Feb. 7. 1703.

T. C. de Lottum.

Marquess de Grammont.

After the Agreement was sign'd, there was a new Agreement made, That the Garrison should be conducted to *Antwerp*, because they could not get Waggonen enow to conduct them to *Lovain*: And the Evacuation of the Place was delay'd till the 15th, at Nine of the Clock in the Morning. There were found in the Fort 1000 Quintals of Powder, 600 Muskets, two Brass Mortars, and two Iron, seventeen Brass Cannon, and forty Iron, with other Arms and Ammunition proportionable. By the taking of this Town, the Navigation of the *Rhine* is free and open from *Cologne* to *Holland*, and Boats and Barges began to pass to and fro presently,

*Rhine-  
berg de-  
scrib'd.*

*Rhineberg* is a City in the Bishoprick of *Cologne*, in the Borders of the Dukedom of *Cleve*, which is little, but strong. It was taken from the *Spaniards* by the *Hollanders* in 1633. and continued under them till 1672. when the *French* took it, and restored it to the Elector of *Cologne*, the proper Owner: The Prince of *Orange* in his March to *Bonne*, recover'd it the Year following; but by the Treaty of *Nimeguen*, the Elector had it confirm'd to him. The present Elector having admitted *French* Troops into this and his other Garrisons, it was thus recover'd by the Confederates. It stands two *German* Miles from *Wesel* to the South, and three from *Guelders* to the East. The News of the Surrendry of this Place being very acceptable at the Court of *Prussia*, it has led us insensibly to *Berlin*, where, on the 19th Instant was per-



perform'd the Ceremony of Installing the Knights of a new Order in the Chappel of the Castle of that City, where a Chapter for that purpose was held; the more remarkable for being the first of that Nature. In this Chappel a Throne was set up, wherein the King seated himself as Head of the Order, having the Knights upon his Right and Left Hand, standing upright, though every one had Chairs behind them. They were all clad in their Ceremonial Habits, like the King, which consisted in a Mantle of Crimson Velvet, lin'd with blue Taffata, with a Star upon the Right Shoulder, and in the Center of the Star a black Eagle; and round about the Eagle these Words, *Suum Cuique*, a Vest or close Tunick of blue Velvet, lin'd with Crimson Taffata, a Bonnet of black Velvet, garnish'd with their Plumes; and over the Mantle a large Collar of Gold, compos'd of black Eagles, and a kind of Escutcheon, with the Letters *F* and *R*, signifying *Fredericus Rex*. At the end of the Collar hung a Cross, in the form of that of *Malta*, enamell'd with an *F* and *R* in the middle, and black Eagles between the two Letters.

The Grand Chamberlain, as Chancellor of the Order, stood upon the King's Right Hand, upon an Estrade, having a Purse wherein were the Seals; and behind him were the Treasurer of the Order, *M. Stochius*, the Secretary of the Order, and the Master of the Ceremonies, separate by themselves, almost in the middle of the Chappel. Now these three last being no more than Servants of the Order, had only a Mantle of Crimson Velvet, lin'd with Orange coloured Taffata over their ordinary Cloaths. Over against the King, in the mid-way, stood the Prince of *Anhalt Dessau*, and the Grand Marshal, who were to be install'd, and to receive the Collar. After the King, who came preceded by a Noise of Cimbals and Trumpets, had seated himself, *M. Ursinus*, upon whom his Majesty had a little before conferr'd the Title of Bishop, made a long Prayer, to implore the Blessing of God upon the Ceremony, and then the Secretary read the Institution and Statutes of the Order, by the reading of which it came to be known, that the true Name of the Order, was the Order of the Black Eagle, where till then 'twas only call'd the Grand Order.

February.  
The Order  
of the  
Black  
Eagle.  
19.

February.

The Principal Statutes of the Order are, That the Number of Knights shall be stinted to *Thirty*, without counting in the Princes of the Royal Family. That no Body shall demand this Order, but must stay till the Grand Master thinks fit to bestow it. That he ought to make Trial of sixteen Quarters; and that the Vow of the Knights is to be just and equitable, according to the Words of the Device, *Suum Cuique*; and particularly to Succour Widows and Orphans. The Statutes being read, the Master of the Ceremonies left his Place to fetch up the Prince of *Anhalt* to the King; who was thereupon led between the two Senior Knights, the Prince Royal, and the Margrave *Philip*; where falling upon his Knees, the Chancellor told him, That the King intended to admit him into the Order, provided he would swear to observe the Statutes which he had heard read. To which the Prince answering that he was ready, and at the same time repeating the Oath which the Secretary read to him, with two Fingers upon the Statute-Book, the Chancellor took the Collar from the Treasurer, and presented it to the King, who put it about the new Knight's Neck, kissed his Left Cheek, and gave the Knight his Hand to kiss. Which done, the Knight rose, and took his Place among the rest of the Knights, as the Master of the Ceremonies directed him. The same Ceremony was observ'd also as to others. By the way we must observe, that the King and the Princes, for distinction sake, wear their Plumes before, the others, upon the Left side of the Head; besides that the Princes have a black *Aigret* in the midst of their Plumes, the others, except the Grand Chamberlain, have none. The Installation over, the Bishop gave his Benediction to the new Knights, and made a Prayer, wherein he gave God Thanks; and then the Knights went every one in their Order to make their Offering, putting some Pieces of Gold into a Bason; which done, they all retir'd to the King's Apartment, and the whole Ceremony ended in a sumptuous Dinner.

It's time now we should turn our Faces homewards, since we find nothing to detain us in *Holland*; but that upon the 17th of this Month the States-General came to a final Result in Conformity with *England*,

to

to forbid all manner of Correspondence in Writing *February.*  
 or otherwise with *France* and *Spain*; and at the same time insisted, that *Hamborough*, and the rest of the  
 Hans Towns, should do the like; but the same was  
 not to commence till the 1st of *June*: In the mean time  
 their High and Mightinesses were very importunate  
 with his Imperial Majesty about hastening his Warlike  
 Preparations, as appear'd by the following Letter.

*Most Serene and most Puissant Emperor,*

AS it is now almost a Year since we jointly States  
 with other Allies have commenced the War ter to  
 for the Liberty and Safety of the Publick, as well Empe:  
 as for the Rights of your Imperial Majesty, about  
 and your august Family, which hitherto, by the hibitin,  
 Grace of God, has had a happy Success, it appears Com-  
 most necessary, that all the Allies should seriously merce  
 consider how to carry on the War, not only during with  
 the approaching Summer, but likewise during the *France.*  
 present Winter, and how we may advance the Af-  
 fairs of the Common Cause, and, in fine, that  
 they take early Resolutions, and labour at the  
 Preparations. Although we are verily perswaded,  
 that your Imperial Majesty is not ignorant of any of  
 those Things which may be beneficial or necessary  
 for the Common Cause, yet as we think that it is  
 not the least of the Allies Duty to communicate to  
 each other what is necessary to be done, and to ex-  
 hort each other, We hope that your Imperial Ma-  
 jesty, according to your usual Good-will for us,  
 will not take it amiss, if upon this we do what we  
 think is our Duty, as also if we confide our Inquie-  
 tudes in your Imperial Majesty's Breast, and tell you  
 our Sentiments upon them. We own the great War-  
 like Preparations the Enemies make, cause us to be  
 very uneasie, we daily receive Advices, and are well  
 inform'd, that the *French* King gathers great Sums  
 of Money on all Sides without ceasing; that he  
 raises Recruits; augments his Troops; fills his Ma-  
 gazines; furnishes his Arsenals; and in short, that  
 he neglects nothing to bring early into the Field  
 next Spring, numerous Armies, and abundantly  
 provided, with intent to oppress such of the Allies,  
 who are not upon their Guard, or prepared for  
 their



*February.*

their Defence. To dissipate this Tempest which we perceive, we have resolved to assist the Common Cause, not only with all our Power, but even to exceed our Strength for the Publick Good. But as the Eyes of all the Allies, as well as of the Enemies, are particularly fix'd upon your Imperial Majesty, you will excite the former to do well by your Example, and frustrate the pernicious Designs of the latter, if you make such Preparations as are not less than those of the Enemies. We instantly request your Imperial Majesty, with all due Respect, That in the first place, without loss of Time, and by the most efficacious Means, you oblige the Elector of *Bavaria* to quit the Enemies Party before they can succour him, even during the Winter, for if it be not done, that Prince will invade the very Bowels of the Empire, to the great Prejudice of the Common Cause. Next, that your Imperial Majesty will take care to compleat your Troops, as well Infantry as Cavalry, in *Italy* and *Germany*, and augment them in both Places according to the pressing Necessity. And further, that you will seriously exhort the Princes and States of *Germany*, that each of them bring in their Contingent to the Army of the Empire, to be early at the proper Rendezvous. As also, that early, and without loss of Time, they provide the Magazines with all Things necessary, as well for the Subsistence of the Armies, as for carrying on the War; and in short, that they prepare in Time all Things necessary, not only to repulse the Enemy, but likewise to attack him. Reason, Prudence and Necessity require it; for the good or ill Success of the approaching Campaign will be of great Weight, and from thence may be judged if the Conclusion of the War will be happy or unhappy. But to be capable to expect a happy one, these Affairs ought not to be acted with slowness of Counsel, nor Weakness of Force, but all imaginable Efforts ought to be made, not to be inferior to the Enemy, nor to be prevented by him. To this End, all the Allies ought to take care to augment their Troops, and make Preparations of War without loss of Time. This is what, above all, we expect from the great Care and Prudence of your Imperial

Ma-

' Majesty : For it is no small Matter we strive for, *February;*  
 ' but to pull out of the Hands of a powerful and  
 ' vigilant Enemy, Kingdoms and Provinces which he  
 ' has possess'd himself of by Artifice and Force. These  
 ' Things require more than ordinary Care and  
 ' Pains ; this therefore we most earnestly request your  
 ' Imperial Majesty, to use such Means that nothing  
 ' be wanting that may be expected from you, to  
 ' carry on the War with Vigour, and that no Place  
 ' be unprovided when the Enemy shall begin to  
 ' move ; and in fine, that by your Exhortations and  
 ' Example you will encline the Princes and States of  
 ' the Empire to a suitable Ardor and Diligence. But,  
 ' not to be too tedious. We have order'd our Envoy  
 ' Extraordinary to present our Intentions more amply  
 ' to your Imperial Majesty, and that we have no  
 ' other View than the Good of the Common Cause,  
 ' we hope from your Imperial Majesty's Goodness,  
 ' that you will take our Inquietudes and Cares in  
 ' good part, &c.

*Poland* is still sick at Heart: 'Tis true, we had an  
 Account, That the Under-Crown General had beaten  
 the revolted *Cossacks* in several Encounters, and kill'd  
 their General *Samuz* ; that their other chief Leader  
*Paley* accepted of the Pardon offer'd him, deli-  
 ver'd up the Fortrefs of *Bialacerkiem*, and join'd  
 the *Polish* Army with 6000 *Cossacks* ; that their o-  
 ther Commander in Chief, nam'd *Abraczyn*, was ta-  
 ken Prisoner.

Moreover, there were but few of the Senators  
 summon'd by the Cardinal Primate to meet at *War-*  
*saw*, on the 16th of *February*, that appear'd, several  
 excusing themselves from meeting to consult in a  
 Place garrison'd by the *Swedes*, where their freedom  
 of Debate would be restrain'd ; wherefore the Cardi-  
 nal thought it adviseable, within two or three Days  
 after, to publish and disperse into the Palatinates a  
 Letter written to him by the King of *Sweden* on the  
 24th of *January* from *Jacobowitz*, in order to per-  
 swade the World, That as his *Swedish* Majesty was  
 well disposed to leave the *Poles* at Liberty to remedy  
 the Disorders of the Kingdom, so his Eminency could  
 not charitably be suppoled to be led to summons that  
 Con-

*February.* Convocation in any other View, than that of re-  
 establishing the Publick Peace : And having thus (as  
 he flatter'd himself) prepared the *Poles* to think well  
 of the King of *Sweden's* and his Intentions, he at  
 the same time issued out fresh Summons to the Sena-  
 tors and Deputies of the Palatinates to assemble at  
*Warsaw* on the 27th of *March*.

And because some may be curious to see the  
*Swede's* Letter, the same here follows :

King of  
*Sweden's*  
 Letter to  
 to the  
 Cardinal  
 Primate.  
*Jan. 24.*

‘ **T**HAT having long waited to see an end put to those  
 ‘ Troubles with which this Kingdom is agitated,  
 ‘ and which fruitlessly detain his Arms ; and finding no  
 ‘ remedy apply'd to them, he judges it proper to signi-  
 ‘ fie to his Eminency that he passionately desires to see  
 ‘ them quieted : That tho' he is not in War with the  
 ‘ Republick, yet *Poland* and *Sweden* suffer equally by  
 ‘ this delay : That he is not so fond of the Glory he  
 ‘ might acquire by his Army, but that he would wil-  
 ‘ lingly contribute to the restoring of Peace to the Re-  
 ‘ publick ; but that all attempts to it must be vain in  
 ‘ a place where Hatred, Envy, Hope, Fear, and Par-  
 ‘ ties have hitherto barr'd every ones liberty of speak-  
 ‘ ing his own Thoughts : That therefore he imagines  
 ‘ there can be nothing more conducive to the publick  
 ‘ Tranquillity, than the deliberating on an Affair of so  
 ‘ great Importance in some Place where a free Nation  
 ‘ may speak freely, and where every one may propose  
 ‘ Means of settling a firm and lasting Peace : That he  
 ‘ thinks it necessary to explain his Mind on this Oc-  
 ‘ casion to him that holds the first Rank in the Repub-  
 ‘ lick, to the end he might point out a Way to him,  
 ‘ not only to save his Country from imminent Ruin,  
 ‘ but likewise to render it more flourishing ; by joyn-  
 ‘ ing the Arms of the Republick with His, to reco-  
 ‘ ver those Provinces which their Common Enemy  
 ‘ has wrested from them.

Much about the same time the Diets of the Pala-  
 tinates of *Great Poland*, and of those of *Volhinia*, broke  
 up, after coming to a Resolution to send Deputies to  
 the King of *Poland* at *Marienburg*, to assure him that  
 they were entirely in his Majesty's Interest, and to  
 desire him to issue his Universalia, or Circulatory Let-  
 ters



ters to call a General Diet. They likewise sent other *February.*  
 Deputies to the Cardinal Primate at *Warsaw* to desire him to attend his *Polish* Majesty, and give him fit Counsel for re-establishing the Quiet of the Kingdom. And at the same time Prince *Sapieha* and the great Treasurer of *Lithuania* his Brother receiv'd Letters, advising them not to defer any longer to dispose the King of *Sweden* to Peace, and also to give their Attendance on the King of *Poland*. Who, thereupon, address'd themselves (as they tell us) to the Pope's Nuncio, who was preparing to go to *Marienburg*, and represented to him that till a Peace is concluded, and a general Amnesty pass'd, they could not quit their Engagements to the *Suedes* without running a risque of losing their Lives and Estates. Other Provincial and particular Diets, as those of *Cracow*, *Nur*, and *Padiachia*, declar'd for the King of *Poland*; but that of *Prussia* and others, on the contrary, after very warm Debates, broke up without coming to any Resolutions.

Having in this manner traversed the several Parts of the Continent of *Europe*, where we could meet with any Matter for solid History during the Circumvolution of another Month, we return again into *Britain*; and the first thing we meet with (which in Order of Time should have been noted before) is Her Majesty's Letter to the Privy-Council of *Scotland*, dated on the 14th, to this Effect.

*Right Trusty and Right Well-beloved Cousin and Councillor;  
 Right Trusty and Entirely Beloved Consins and Counsellors;  
 Right Trusty and Right Well-beloved Consins and Counsellors;  
 Right Trusty and Well-beloved Consins and Counsellors;  
 Right Trusty and Well-beloved Counsellors, and Trusty and Well-beloved Counsellors.  
 We Greet you well.*

A N N E R.

Having by Our Royal Commission of this Date, established you to be of Our Privy-Council, in Our ancient Kingdom of *Scotland*, in an entire Confidence of your Prudence, Experience, Loyalty, and especially of your Firmness to the Reformed Protestant Religion: We do in the first place re-

Queen's  
 Letter to  
 the Scotch  
 Council.

February.

commend to your Care the Church now established  
 by Law, in its superior and inferior Judicature;  
 such as Sessions, Presbyteries, Synods and General  
 Assemblies; as also in the Exercise of their holy  
 Functions, and in what concerns their Persons and  
 Benefices. We are informed, That there are ma-  
 ny Dissenters in that Kingdom, who, albeit, they  
 differ from the Establish'd Church in Opinion as to  
 Church Government and Form, yet are of the *Re-*  
*formed Protestant Church*, some of which are in the  
 Possession of Benefices, and others exercise their  
 Worship in Meeting Houses. It is Our Royal Plea-  
 sure they should be directed to live suitably to the  
*Reformed Religion* which they profess, submissively to  
 Our Laws, decently and regularly, with relation to  
 the Church Established by Law, as good Christians  
 and Subjects; and in so doing, that they be pro-  
 tected in the peaceable Exercise of their *Religion*,  
 and in their Persons and Estates, according to the  
 Laws of the Kingdom: And we recommend to the  
 Clergy of the Established Discipline, their living  
 in Brotherly Love and Communion with such Dis-  
 senters. In the next place, we recommend to you,  
 the Protection of Our Civil Judicatures, and the  
 Execution of Our Laws, for the Good of Our Peo-  
 ple; and that you direct our Sheriffs and Justices of  
 the Peace to a diligent Execution of the Laws, in  
 so far as committed to them. And in the third  
 place, the Security and Peace of the Kingdom;  
 and for this End, that you will take special Inspec-  
 tion of the Diligences done by Our High-Land-  
 Commissions. We recommend likewise to you, to  
 enjoin the Observation of those Laws which tend to  
 the Encouragement of Trade and Manufactories,  
 for the Good and Profit of Our People, whose  
 Prosperity and Safety is Our greatest Concern.  
 That Our Forces within the Kingdom observe  
 Discipline, and occasion no Grievance to Our o-  
 ther Subjects: And for this End, it is Our Roy-  
 al Pleasure, and We have given Our special Or-  
 ders to Our Treasury, for Paying them exactly  
 and timously, according to Our Establishment. We  
 doubt not that the Funds appointed for their Pay,  
 by Us and Our Parliament (whose Authority We  
 are

are firmly resolved to sustain) will be duly payed in *February.*  
 by all who are liable thereunto; and if any shall fail  
 therein, to evite the Inconveniencies by the Soldiers  
 want of Pay, it is Our Royal Pleasure, that you cause  
 such Execution to be made use of, for timely Inbring-  
 ing thereof, as is prescribed by Our Laws; and if  
 there be any undutiful Opposition made by what-  
 soever Person or Persons to those Our just Com-  
 mands, We require of you, to call them before you  
 in legal manner, and to Punish the Guilty as ac-  
 cords by Law. We expect your Information from  
 time to time of what occurs in Our Peoples Con-  
 cerns, and that they may know these Our Royal In-  
 tentions and Affections to them, you shall cause  
 Print and Publish this Our Letter, in such manner  
 as is usual. And so We bid you heartily farewell.

*Given at Our Court at St. James's, the 4th Day of  
 February, 1703. and of Our Reign the first Year.*

By Her Majesty's Command,

T A R B A T.

Some time after, that is to say, upon the 13th of *March.*  
*March*, the following Address from the Episcopal  
 Clergy in the same Kingdom, was presented to Her  
 Majesty by Dr. *Skeen*, and Dr. *Scot*, introduc'd by the  
 Duke of *Queensbury*, and the Lord Viscount *Tarbat*.

*Dread Sovereign,*

WE your Majesty's most Dutiful and Obedient The Epis-  
 Subjects, and most Humble Supplicants: (be- copal Cler-  
 ing deeply sensible that the Divine Goodness hath gy's Ad-  
 raised your Majesty to the Throne of your Royal dres to the  
 Ancestors, as a Nursing Mother to the true Church Queen.  
 of God, for the Support and Preservation of the Re- 13.  
 ligion, Laws and Liberties of all your Dominions,  
 and now especially, that it is a remarkable Blessing  
 to this your Majesty's ancient Kingdom of *Scotland*,  
 in the present deplorable Circumstances of the Nati-  
 onal Church) do presume to offer our most humble  
 and most sincere Congratulations upon your Maje-  
 sty's Accession to the Crown.

And



*March.*

‘ And beg leave to lay before your Majesty, the  
 ‘ sad Condition of the afflicted Episcopal Clergy, who  
 ‘ in the Year 1688 and 1689. and some Years after,  
 ‘ the truly Ancient and Apostolical Government of  
 ‘ the Church by Bishops, were deprived of, and put  
 ‘ from the Exercise of their Sacred Offices and Posses-  
 ‘ sion of their Livings, and thereby reduced to great  
 ‘ Extremity and Want.

‘ During the Continuance of which suffering state  
 ‘ many worthy Ministers of the Gospel have been ta-  
 ‘ ken away by Death, and We, whom it hath pleased  
 ‘ God to continue in Life. have labour’d to sweet-  
 ‘ en the bitterness of our Trial, by a Christian and  
 ‘ Peaceable Submission and Resignation to his Will.

‘ And as in Truth and Gratitude we are oblig’d to  
 ‘ acknowledge, that many of us, in a great Measure,  
 ‘ owe our Lives to the Charity and Beneficence of  
 ‘ such of your Majesty’s good Subjects as thought it a  
 ‘ disgrace to Christianity, that a Society of Men  
 ‘ Consecrated to the Altar, in the Service of Christ.  
 ‘ should perish in a Christian Kingdom for want of  
 ‘ Bread.

‘ So now that it hath pleased Almighty God, to  
 ‘ place your Majesty upon the Imperial Throne of  
 ‘ these Dominions; the Relief and Advantages which  
 ‘ all your Loyal Subjects do enjoy from the benign  
 ‘ influence of your Majesty’s Auspicious Government,  
 ‘ encourageth us, your Majesty’s most humble Sup-  
 ‘ plicants, under the present distress and miserable  
 ‘ starving Conditions of many of our numerous Fami-  
 ‘ lies, to implore that Princely Commiseration and  
 ‘ matchless Clemency, which have ever been conge-  
 ‘ nial and peculiar to the Blood Royal, and are emi-  
 ‘ nently lodged in your Sacred Person.

‘ Humbly beseeching that your Royal Bounty and  
 ‘ Indulgence may be extended to us, in such manner  
 ‘ and by such methods as your Majesty in your Princ-  
 ‘ ly Wisdom shall think fit, that we may find our-  
 ‘ selves more and more obliged devoutly to pray that  
 ‘ your Years, may be many, and your Reign Glorious.

To which Her Majesty, was pleas’d to return the  
 following Gracious Answer.

March.

I Take the Expressions of your Duty and Loyalty very kindly, and you may be assured of my Protection, and of my Endeavours to supply your Necessities as far as conveniently I can, and I doubt not but you will continue in your Duty, and I recommend to you, to live in Peace and Christian Love with the Clergy, who are by Law invested with the Church Government, in that Our Ancient Kingdom.

Queen's  
Answer.

In the mean time, viz. upon the 4th of this Month, his Grace the Duke of *Queensberry* kiss'd her Majesty's Hand, as her Majesty's High Commissioner to the ensuing Parliament in Scotland. About the 9th, Her Majesty was graciously pleased to create *John*, Lord Marquess of *Normanby*, Duke of *Normanby* (tho' the same was afterwards alter'd into *Buckingham* and *Normanby*;) *John Granville*, Esq: Baron *Granville* of *Po-theridge*, in *Devonshire*; *Heneage Finch*, Esq; Baron of *Garnsey*, in the County of *Southampton*; *Sir John Leveson Gower*, Bar. Baron *Gower* of *Sittenham*, in *Yorkshire*; *Francis Seymour Conway*, Esq; Baron *Conway* of *Ragley*, in *Warwickshire*, with a Remainder to his Brother *Charles Seymour*, Esq; and *John Harvey*, Esq; Baron *Harvey* of *Ickworth*, in *Suffolk*.

On the 13th, the following Knights Companions Knights Elect of the most Noble Order of the Garter, viz. of the His most Serene Highness *George Lewis*, Elector of *Hanover*, by his Proxy the Lord *Mohun*; the Duke of *Bedford* in Person, and the Duke of *Marlborough* by his Proxy *Sir Benjamin Bathurst*, Knight, were installed in *St. George's Chappel*, by his Grace the Duke of *Somerset*, Master of the Horse to Her Majesty, and his Grace the Duke of *Devonshire*, Lord Steward of Her Majesty's Household, Knights Companions of the said most Noble Order (Commissionated thereto by the Sovereign) with the usual Solemnity; *Mr. King*, *Laccaster Herald*, officiating as Garter King at Arms. The Commissioners and Install'd Knights and Proxies, with several of the Principal Nobility, Foreign Ministers and Persons of Quality, were afterwards splendidly entertain'd at Dinner in the upper Ward of the Castle, and her Grace the Dutchess of *Bedford* and other Ladies in the Deanary.

K

About

*March.*

A Promo-  
tion of  
Admirals.

About this time the Marquess of *Carmarthen* was advanced from the Post of Vice-Admiral of the *White*, to that of Vice-Admiral of the *Red* Squadron; *John Graydon*, Esq; from Rear-Admiral of the *White*, to be Vice-Admiral of the same Squadron; and *John Leak*, Esq; from Rear-Admiral of the *Blue*, to be Vice-Admiral of the same Squadron. *John Bing*, Esq; was appointed to be Rear-Admiral of the *Red*; *Thomas Dilkes*, Esq; of the *White*, and *Bazil Beaumont*, Esq; of the *Blue*.

Lords  
Lieute-  
nants  
made.

15.

Privy-  
Counsel-  
lors made.

20.

On the 15th the Queen was pleased to appoint the Earl of *Denbigh* to be Lord Lieutenant and *Custos Rotulorum* of the County of *Leicester*, in the room of the Earl of *Rutland*; the Lord *Guilford* to be Lord Lieutenant of *Essex*, in the room of the Earl of *Orford*, deceased; and the Earl of *Dysert*, in *Scotland*, to be Lord Lieutenant of the County of *Suffolk*, in the room of the Lord *Cornwallis*. Her Majesty, in like manner, on the 20th, thought fit to make some more Privy-Counsellors, and the same consisted of his Grace *John*, Lord Archbishop of *York*; *Thomas*, Earl of *Thanet*; and *Heneage*, Lord *Guernsey*. Much about the same time she was pleased to create *Gervase Pierrepont*, Esq, a Baron of *Ireland*, by the Name and Title of Baron *Pierrepont* of *Arglas*, in the said Kingdom: And before the end of the Month, *John*, Earl of *Rutland*, was advanced to be Marquess of *Granby* and Duke of *Rutland*.

Port-Roy-  
al destroy-  
ed by Fire,  
Jan. 9.

While these things were doing in *England*, came Advice, on the 12th, from the *Leeward* Islands, That the six Men of War, with the Land-Forces detach'd from *Cadiz* last Year, arrived at *Barbadoes* the 1st of *January*, and were to sail in a day or two with four *Dutch* Men of War, and some Thousands of Land-men, to attack *Martenick*: That on the 9th of *January* last, about Eleven in the Morning, an accidental Fire began in a Store-House, which in less than six hours ruined *Port-Royal* in *Jamaica*, leaving only the great and the little Fort standing; there was burnt in the Harbour the *Neptune* and one Sloop. The Assembly afterwards met at *Kingstown*, and made an Act, that *Port-Royal* should not be re-built, and removed all the Franchises of the Markets from thence to *Kingstown*, where the Inhabitants are to have the Liberty of



of settling, and such as were Ground Landlords are to have Allotments of other Lands equivalent to what they had in *Port-Royal*. There had also been another Earthquake there, not so great as that some Years since felt there, which lasted two minutes.

It was in this Month, tho' we had not Advice of it till afterwards, that on the 7th, Colonel *Codrington*, Governour of Her Majesty's *Leeward* Islands, came with the Land-Forces under his Command, on Board a Squadron of Her Majesty's Ships, with divers Privateers, and other Vessels, before *Guardaloupa*, receiving several shot from the Shoar, tho' without doing any other mischief than killing one Man, and wounding a Boy. The Colonel stood off till the 10th waiting for the *Maidstone*, and the small Vessels that carried the Provision and Ammunition. Upon the 12th Colonel *Byam*, with his own Regiment, and 200 of Colonel *Whetham*'s Men, landed by break of Day at a Place called *Les Petits Inhabetants*, where they met with some Opposition, but soon constrain'd the Enemy to retire. About Nine in the morning, Colonel *Whetham* landed in a Bay to the Northward of a Town called *La Bayliffe*, where he met with a vigorous Resistance of all the Enemies Forces, posted in very good and advantageous Breast-Works, plying the *English* with their great and small shot; yet, notwithstanding all their Fire, the *English* march'd up to their Intrenchments, with their Muskets shoulderd, not firing at them a shot, till they could lay the muzzles of their Guns upon the Enemies Breast-Works. Here the *English* had three Captains kill'd, before they could make themselves Masters of the Enemies Intrenchments; which they did about Noon, and in an hour after, of *La Bayliffe*, and of the *Jacobines* Church, which the Enemy had fortified, and ten piéces of their Cannon. About two the *English* took a Platform with three pieces of Cannon, and the Marine Regiment attack'd the *Jacobine* Plantation and Breast-Work all along the *Jacobines* River, which the Enemy quitted upon the firing of two Volleys only of small shot upon them. The next Day the *English* possess'd themselves of the great Town, called *Basse Terre*, where they continu'd some time, sending out Parties to burn and destroy

*English*  
attack  
*Guarda-*  
*loupa.*  
7.

*March.*

the Enemies Houses Works, Sugar-Canes and Provisions thereabouts, and when the Messenger came away, they were laying Siege to the Fort and Castle of the same Place. But after all their Endeavours, not being able to master the main Fort or Castle, which is both naturally and artificially very strong, they were at length forc'd to quit the whole Island.

Now 'tis time we should look a little into the Transactions of the Month Abroad; and my Lord *Raby* imbarcking at this time for *Holland*, as Envoy Extraordinary to the King of *Prussia*, it will not be amiss to take the Advantage of the Convoy, and the first Thing that presents it self to our View in that Country is a Mandate published about the beginning of this Month by the Court of *Holland*, in favour of her Highness the Princess of *Frizeland*, Mother and Guardian of the young Prince of *Nassau*, concerning the late King of *England's* Will, in the following Expressions.

Court of  
*Holland's*  
Mandate  
in favour  
of the  
Princess of  
*Frizeland*

BY Virtue of a certain Ordinance for an Act of Possession, and for a Deed Declarative of the Heir, dated *March* 1. 1703. obtained of the noble Court of *Holland*, on the part of the Princess Dowager of *Nassau*, as the Mother and Guardian of her Son, Prince *Erison* of *Nassau*, Hereditary Stadtholder, and Captain-General of the Cities of *Groningen* and *Ommelandes*, who is yet a Minor, and declar'd the sole and universal Heir of the late King of *Great Britain*, of Glorious Memory, and at her desire in the Quality aforesaid, I, the Under Subscriber, chief Serjeant of the Court of *Holland*, having taken the Arrest, and put into the Hands of the chief Superiors, with the Consent of the Sheriffs of the *Hague*, the House and old Court, situate on the West side of *Nordeyne*, in the said Town of the *Hague*, belonging to the Goods and Chattels of the Succession of his late Majesty the King of *Great Britain*. And though his Majesty the King of *Prussia*, pretends *Jure Fidei Commissi*, to have a Right by the Edict published on the part of the said Superiors, ordering his said *Prussian* Majesty to observe the said Act, I maintain, confirm and fortifie the Party impetrant in the abovesaid Quality, and as

far as it is necessary in the Possession, *vel quasi*, of *March*.  
all the Succession of his said late Majesty the King  
of *Great Britain*, and of all the Goods, Chattels and  
Rights appertaining in any manner to the Succession  
of his said Majesty, enjoin and order his said  
Majesty the King of *Prussia*, to remove and take away  
at his own proper Cost and Charges, all Obstacles  
and Impediments made to the Party impetrant  
in the said Possession, as made unadvisedly and  
unjustly, forbidding him to do so any more. We enjoin  
and order his said Majesty the King of *Prussia*,  
that in case he pretends to the Succession of his said  
late Majesty of *Great Britain*, or have any Action or  
Pretension, either *Jure Fidei Commis*, or in any  
other manner whatsoever, that he lay his Action  
before the said Court in six Weeks, on Pain of an  
Ordinance, ordering him to keep perpetual Silence,  
and pay Costs; and in case of the Opposition above-  
mention'd, his Majesty is to appear on *Monday*,  
the 30th of *April* next, before the said Court at the  
*Hague*, or send some Person with full Power to give  
Reason, Hear, Demand and Conclusion, and likewise  
the Supplication of a Provisional Possession and Im-  
mission, such as the Party impetrant at the Day ap-  
pointed shall think fit to take, to answer it; and af-  
terwards proceed according to Justice, which we will  
take Care shall be notified to his Majesty the King  
of *Prussia*, by seal'd Missive Letters.

*John Schopman.*

This Mandate offended his Majesty of *Prussia* to  
that Degree, that upon the 23d of this Month, his  
Majesty's Minister residing at the *Hague*, complain'd  
of the Injury done his Claim of the same Inheritance  
in two Memorials, presented at the same time, the  
one to the States-General, the other to the States of  
the Provinces of *Holland*. The first was in the fol-  
lowing Expressions.

*Prussian*  
Memorial,

High and Mighty Lords,  
The Under-Subscriber, Minister of the King of *Prussia*,  
having the Honour to present the annex'd Letter from his Majesty to your High and Mighti-  
nesses,

in Opposi-  
tion to it.  
12.



March.

nesses about the enormous and extravagant Citation, granted at the Request of her Highness the Princess Dowager of Nassau, by the Court of Justice for Holland and Zeeland, against his said Majesty in such Terms as were never before us'd towards a Sovereign: The said Minister has the Honour again, according to his Master's Orders, to present to your High and Mightinesses the Copy of a Memorial which, by Order from his Master he deliver'd on this Head to the Noble and Great Lords, the States of Holland, as Sovereigns of the said Court, and in whose Territory the said Outragious Citation was publish'd. And as his Majesty has understood by the Resolution, which your High and Mightinesses gave to the Under Subscriber, his Minister, dated the 5th Instant, that you had no knowledge of that Citation but by the Memorial of the Princess, which was presented after the said Citation was resolv'd on and publish'd: That your High and Mightinesses had hop'd for an Amicable Accommodation, and better Success of your good Offices interpos'd for that End: That nevertheless you are still ready to continue 'em, hoping they will do their utmost on both sides to forward the said Agreement. The Minister, under Subscribing, has Orders most humbly to represent to your High and Mightinesses, that the King his Master tried all Means on his Part to forward the said Accommodation, and the Provisional Agreement propos'd by your High and Mightinesses, and it had been concluded long ago, had it not been that on the Part of her Highness the Princess Dowager of Nassau, they in a manner disputed all the Articles of the particular Succession of Prince Frederick Henry, of Glorious Memory, which are the chief Articles of the said Provisional Agreement, and that they persisted on Articles that did not relate to the said Provisional Agreement.


That notwithstanding, upon the new Proposition made by your High and Mightinesses, dated the 16th of December last, to forward the said Amicable Accommodation and Provisional Agreement, his Majesty being inform'd that the Princess had declar'd for the same, was just about doing the like on his part, and in such a manner as your High and Mightinesses

' Mightinesses would have plainly been convinc'd of *March.*  
 ' his sincere Intention, to end the said Provisional  
 ' Agreement, his Majesty having dispatch'd his Or-  
 ' ders for that End to the Under Subscriber his Mini-  
 ' ster, before he had Advice of the said Outragious  
 ' Procedure. Also the Minister Under Subscribing,  
 ' doth not doubt, but that conform to the desires of  
 ' your High and Mightinesses, we may again set on  
 ' foot the said Negociation, if your High and Mighti-  
 ' nesses please, as you are desir'd by his Majesty, to  
 ' employ your good Offices with the Noble and Great  
 ' Lords the States of *Holland*, so that they give the  
 ' King of *Prussia* a Satisfaction proportionable to the  
 ' Greatness of the Outrage done to him; and that they  
 ' begin by abolishing the said Scandalous Citation,  
 ' and forbidding all further Prosecution by Virtue of  
 ' that pretended Mandate against his Majesty. The  
 ' said Mandate cannot be excus'd by those that the  
 ' Imperial Chamber of *Wetzlar* have issu'd in the Af-  
 ' fair of *Meurs*, an ancient Fief of *Cleves*, because that  
 ' Chamber is well known to be a competent Judge a-  
 ' mongst the Princes of the Empire, both in real and  
 ' personal Actions, and especially in relation to Lands  
 ' and Fiefs situate in the Empire: So those Mandates  
 ' regard only the particular Cause of the Fief of *Meurs*,  
 ' and did not pretend to judge of the Lands and Fiefs  
 ' without its Jurisdiction, and not of all the Universal  
 ' *Fidei Commissum* of the House of *Orange*, as the said  
 ' Court of Justice undertakes to do. Lastly, the Un-  
 ' der Subscribing Minister hopes that the Zeal which  
 ' your High and Mightinesses have for the Interest of  
 ' the Common Cause, and for the good Union between  
 ' the High Allies, will make you act in this important  
 ' Affair, so that the Honour and just Interest of a good  
 ' Friend and ancient Ally of the Republick, may be  
 ' secur'd from all Insults.

Given at the Hague, March 13.

Sign'd,  
W. Baron de Schmettau.

March.

 The other Memorial to the States of *Holland* is pretty long, but having a great deal of Law and good Reasoning in it, and withal affording us some farther Light into his late Majesty's Succession and Inheritance as Prince of *Orange*, &c. it cannot be well omitted in this Place, but is the same that here follows.

*Most Noble, Great and Puissant Lords,*

The Prussian Memorial to the States of *Holland*

23.

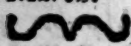
THE King of *Prussia*'s Minister, whose Name is under-written, is obliged by his Majesty's Order to lay before your High and Mighty Puissances, That her Highness Madam the Princess of *Nassau*, Mother of his Highness Prince *William Frise* of *Nassau*, Stadtholder and Captain-General of the Provinces of *Frise* and *Groninghen*, address'd her self secretly, and unknown to your High and Mighty Puissances, at the beginning of this Month, as appears by the Resolution of the 5th of this Month, in the Court of Justice of *Zealand*, and demanded, and has obtain'd a Mandate for being maintain'd in Possession against the King of *Prussia*: By Virtue of which, the chief Usher of the said Court, has cited, by an Edict, his said Majesty, the 3d of this Month, to appear at *Woerden*, as being a Frontier Town of this Province, grounding this Citation upon a Decree likewise made under the Hand of the King's House, call'd the *Old-Court*, ordaining and commanding his said Majesty, by Expressions three times repeated, to have a regard to that Decree, which puts Madam the Princess in Possession of all the Inheritance of the deceased King of *Great Britain* of Glorious Memory, ordaining afterwards, and commanding his Majesty to lay before the said Court all his Actions and Pretensions, as well in respect of the Feofments in Trust, as by reason of any other Claims or Causes whatsoever; and for that Purpose to appear on the 30th of *April* next before the said Court, or to send his Commissioners, and for Default of so doing, to be foreclosed, and have Eternal Silence imposed upon him. This Citation was published at *Woerden* afore-mentioned, the great Bell tolling, and fixed to the Town-House of the City: It was also affix'd on the other Parts along the Canal, from the



the City of *Leyden* to *Woerden* it self. The said *Marob.*  
 Usher also, in Continuance of his Proceedings, has  
 written to the King of *Prussia*, and sent him his  
 pretended Service of the Decree, with a Copy of  
 the Mandate of the said Court of Justice. All these  
 Things must be known to your Lordships, accord-  
 ing to the Account which your said Usher has given  
 thereof to your Lordships.

His Majesty has understood with extream Sur-  
 prize and Indignation, the Enormity of this Pro-  
 ceeding of the Court of Justice; more especially the  
 injurious Manner, and unheard of among Sovereigns,  
 after which they have been pleased to act and exe-  
 cute their Mandate, treating therein the King of  
*Prussia* with as little respect as if he were the  
 meanest Burgefs of this Province. His Majesty  
 might have done himself Right by opposing at first  
 against such a publick Affront, a Resentment no  
 less loud and exemplary proportionable to it. had  
 he not had a greater Regard to the Interests of the  
 Common Cause, and the reciprocal Ties between  
 him and this State in the present Conjunctions, and  
 principally being informed, that your Noble High  
 Puissances had no more Knowledge than their High  
 and Mighty Puissances of the said Proceedings, and  
 that they never gave their Approbation of them.  
 This is that which has inclin'd his Majesty to pre-  
 fer his Moderation before his just Resentment, and to  
 address himself before-hand, in the Letter hereunto  
 annex'd, to your Noble and Great Puissances,  
 as Sovereigns in whose Territories this extrava-  
 gant Proceeding has been carried on, ordering, at  
 the same time, his Minister, whose Name is under-  
 written, to represent, in his Name, to your Noble  
 High Puissances, That when the Grand Council  
 of the King of *France*, in the Year 1682. cited the  
 deceased King of *Great Britain*, then only Prince of  
*Orange*, at the Instances of the Prince of *Conde*, and  
 the Duke of *Enguien*, upon Occasion of the Preten-  
 sions of the Duke of *Longueville*, all the other Sove-  
 reign Princes, and this Republick, took that Pro-  
 ceeding as an Affront and hainous Injury done to  
 the said Prince, as being a Sovereign. So that  
 their High and Mighty Puissances, interested them-  
 selves

March.



selves by their Ambassadors to the Court of *France*,  
 in order to put a stop to those Prosecutions. Where-  
 in the Minister of the deceased Monseigneur, the  
 Elector of *Brändenburg*, the King's Father, con-  
 curr'd by his good Offices, in Conformity to his  
 Orders. That in 1677, and 1680. the Duke of *Vil-*  
*la Hermosa*, Governour of the *Spanish-Low-Countries*,  
 upon the Request of the said Prince of *Orange*, pre-  
 sented in the Affair of *Iffinghen*, and against the Pro-  
 ceedings there renew'd before the Court of *Malines*,  
 gave two Decrees in the Name of the King his  
 Master. By the first, after he had assembled the  
 Judges, he declared in the Name of his Catholick  
 Majesty, that the Prince of *Orange* being a Sove-  
 reign Prince, was not subject to be sued in a Perso-  
 nal Action, before the Tribunals of the *Low-Coun-*  
*tries*. By the second, he declared null and void  
 all the Proceedings and Sentences pass'd against the  
 Prince of *Orange* by the Tribunals of the *Low-Coun-*  
*tries*, and more especially the Sentence pronounc'd  
 by the Feudal Court of *Brabant*, February 22d. 1657.  
 and the Transactions of the 5th of *March*, 1662.  
 as being made by the Constraint of the said Sen-  
 tence; leaving nevertheless, the Prince of *Iffinghen*,  
 and his Relations, at their full Liberty to prosecute  
 the Prince of *Orange* before competent Judges. Be-  
 sides that, as we are inform'd, the Court of *Holland*  
 never cited the deceased King of *Great Britain*, as  
 Prince of *Orange* in Person, though personally de-  
 pending upon that Province and State by Virtue of  
 his Employments, but that they always cited his  
 Counsel in the Affair of Justice, that concern'd his  
 Lands and Lordships seated in the Provinces of *Hol-*  
*land* and *Zealand*. Moreover, in the *Spanish Low-*  
*Countries*, all the Suits which the deceased King had  
 there, about the Lands in those Parts, were all pro-  
 secuted in the Name of his Officers. It is also  
 known to my Lords, the Deputies of the Province  
 of *Guelderland*, that according to the Agreement be-  
 tween that Province and that of *Cleves*, one of the  
 Sovereigns never cites the Subjects of the other,  
 without addressing him to the Sovereign by Let-  
 ters requisitory.

By

By these Examples, and by the common Rule of *March.*  
Civil Justice, according to which the Jurisdiction  
extends no farther than to the Subjects, and not out  
of the Territory; and more than that by the Law  
of Nations, by Virtue of which a Sovereign becomes  
not a Subject to another, tho' he possesses Lands  
seated in the Possession of the other; in like man-  
ner, the Feudal Right, laying it for a Foundation,  
as is well known, that no Sovereign can be a Vassal,  
it may be easily judged how this outrageous and  
affrontive Proceeding against a Sovereign can be  
look'd upon by the King of *Prussia*, or in any other  
Countries. His Majesty had so much the less Rea-  
son to take it patiently, because such a Proceed-  
ing is altogether contrary to the ancient and natural  
Tie which has been from time to time between  
his Ancestors and this Republick, since the first E-  
stablishment of it. His Majesty is enter'd into this  
by new Alliances, and as they are built upon most  
solid Foundations, as well as of the same Religion,  
and good Neighbourhood, as Interests of State, and  
mutual Preservation; Jealousie, that frequently en-  
gages Neighbours to be cautious one of another,  
has hitherto found no room betwixt him and his  
Confederates, the one never pretending to encroach  
upon the other. On the other side, the Experience  
of a great Number of Years, and in the most dif-  
ficult Times, having convinced the Confederates,  
that their mutual safety being indissolubly united,  
the one cannot preserve themselves without the o-  
ther. This is the Foundation of all Alliances, and  
the particular Motive by which the deceased Ele-  
ctor during his Reign directed himself in the  
Choice of his Party in all the Wars which he su-  
stained; exposing all his own Dominions and Sub-  
jects to utmost Hazard and Desolation. 'Tis yet  
fresh in memory what past in the Year 1672. And  
when this State was abandon'd and overwhelm'd,  
his Majesty acted in Conformity to the Maxims  
and Example of Monseigneur his Father, during  
the War of 1688. He has continued the same from  
the beginning of this present War, having refused  
all the Advantages offer'd him to dissuade him from  
it. We refer to your great Prudence, Noble and  
Migh-



March.

‘ Mighty Puissances, to reflect upon the Necessity of following on both Sides the same Maxims, and of continuing entirely united in the present Conjunctions, more dangerous than ever ; while all *Europe* seems to be now struggling for the Remainder of her Liberty.

‘ Instead of contributing to improve the strong Alliances, and mutual Amity between the King of *Prussia* and the States of the *United-Provinces*, it appears more and more to his Majesty, and particularly by the said Proceeding, that there are Persons who wish, either out of Self-Interest and private Ends, or by Animosities and false Imputations, to carry Things to a Coldness, or to a manifest Quarrel between his Majesty and this State, who would, as it were, force his Majesty by a Treatment unworthy and unheard of toward a Sovereign, to take some Resolution that might serve them for a Pretence to excite the Publick Hatred and Aversion against him. His Majesty leaves your Noble and Great Puissances, far from receiving such Impressions, to judge whether these be Sentiments of good Patriots, who loving their Country, will contribute with all their Might to maintain their Alliance and Amity with the King of *Prussia*, and whether they do not rather favour of the Designs and Counsels of People animated and interested, and which the Common Enemy, vigilant as he is, and watching to take all Opportunities of creating Discord between the Confederates, will make their best of.

‘ We understand, that they are pleased to alledge by way of Excuse, that the Citation and Service of it were made according to the usual Style of the Court of *Holland*, and that it takes no Notice of the personal but the real Cause ; to which we reply, That the usual Style of the Court of *Holland* is for ordinary Causes subject to the Jurisdiction of the said Court. But in regard this Cause is altogether extraordinary ; there being no President since the first Foundation of the Republick, that ever such a Citation and Service of it was practised upon a King and Sovereign, neither had the said Court any Right to follow the ordinary Style of it, which is not applicable to this Case, but should have rather

ther been referr'd to the Resolution of the ruling *March.*  
 Sovereigns: More especially since the Court well  
 knew, or else might know, that this Affair of the  
 Succession was upon Terms of Accommodation be-  
 fore their High and Mighty Puissances, as Execu-  
 tors of the last Wills of the deceased King of  
*Great Britain*, as of Prince *Henry Frederick*; and  
 that a Provisional Treaty having been proposed by  
 their High and Mighty Puissances, they were on  
 both Sides upon the Point of continuing the Nego-  
 ciation, which was not decreed but only upon the  
 Difficulties started by Madam the Princess, after that  
 their Highnesses by a Writing, dated *December* the  
 16th had proposed a new Project and Draught,  
 upon which her Highness, Madam the Princess,  
 had explain'd herself: And his Majesty was upon  
 the Point of doing so too, and had given his Orders  
 thereupon to his Minister during these Transactions,  
 and before he was inform'd of this irregular Pro-  
 ceeding, and which destroy'd all Hopes of an Ac-  
 commodation. His Majesty also judges by the  
 great Secresie wherewith the Court debated upon  
 this Mandate, that they were afraid that the Execu-  
 tion of it would be contradicted.

As for the Pretence, that Kings are cited in real  
 Causes, this does not appear by the Terms of the  
 Citation directed to his Majesty himself, who is or-  
 der'd to appear here in Person, or by his Commis-  
 sioners, upon the Penalties mention'd, and with Or-  
 der to produce all his Actions; which comprehends  
 as well Personal as Real Actions. Besides, the Terms  
 and the Stile which an Usher makes use of to Com-  
 mand a King and a Sovereign, and the manner of  
 publishing the Citation by the Sound of the Bell, are  
 so enormous and unheard of, even against a Private  
 Gentleman of the Country, who is cited by a seal'd  
 Letter, without making any Decree at the same time  
 publishing and fixing it up, and therefore so Affron-  
 tive, that Common Sense, the Amity and Alliance  
 between his Majesty and this State, the Common In-  
 terest, and that of the Publick in the present Con-  
 junctures, and lastly, the said Custom which the  
 Court put in Practice toward the deceased King of  
*Great Britain*, as Prince of *Orange*, every way re-  
 quired

March.

quired a Method more conformable to a Case of the like Nature, and not injurious to his Majesty, tho' they had resolved, in despite of all the aforesaid Consideration, upon the said Citation and Service.

As to what remains, his Majesty will not refuse to acknowledge the Ordinary and Imperial Judicature in respect of the Lands which are seated in the Provinces of *Holland* and *Zealand*, if he be dealt with upon the same score as was practis'd towards the Deceased King, and as other Sovereigns are wont to do in the like Cases, when the universal Cause of the Feofments in Trust of the House of *Orange*, which is of a far greater Extent than the Jurisdiction of the said Court, shall be regulated by an Accommodation, or decided by Arbitrators: It being impossible for his Majesty to acknowledge the said Court as a Competent Judge of all the Actions and Pretensions relating to the *Fidei Commissa*; wherein the said Court has committed a manifest Nullity through the Defect of Jurisdiction; seeing that even the other *United Provinces*, tho' making together one and the same Body of a Sovereign Republick, will not permit the Court of *Holland* to be Judge of Lands and Fiefs seated in their Territories; and with much more reason other Sovereigns, as his Imperial Majesty and the Empire, and the Crowns of *France* and *Spain*, and other Princes, in whose Territories, Countries, Lands, Seignories, as considerable, belonging to the Succession of *Orange* are seated, would ever acknowledge the Jurisdiction of the said Court: Much less can this Jurisdiction extend it self to the Principality of *Orange*, Sovereign and Independant from any Judge, what Prince in the World soever he may be.

Now in regard it is manifest by all that has been already said, that the said Proceeeding of the Court of *Holland* is no way to be made good, either in the Form or Manner of it, and that it is without Precedent among Sovereigns, and that the like was never known here since the Foundation of this Republick, his Majesty cannot but attribute it to a surprize or excess of Complacency for Madam the Princess, or else to some Animosity against his Majesty; it being impossible for him to imagine, that a Body compos'd of so many able Persons could be



ignorant of the Extent of their Jurisdiction, or the Respect which they owe to Crowned Heads and Sovereigns. His Majesty has also so much the more reason to assure himself of your great and mighty Puissances, and of their Common Interests to defend and maintain the Rights and Respects due to Sovereigns: Because he hopes you will give him speedy Satisfaction proportionable to the Enormity of such a publick Outrage and Affront, and begin by annulling the said Declaration, and forbidding the Court of *Holland* to carry on the said Proceedings any farther, to the end, that in case of refusal, his Majesty may not be obliged to study such means to procure the said Satisfaction, which he wishes he may not be forc'd to make use of out of his meer Affection for the Publick, and out of his sincere desire to entertain a strict and good Correspondence with the Seates of the *United-Provinces*, and particularly with your Noble and Mighty Puissances, conformable to the Alliances enter'd into, and the Common Interest.

At the Hague, March 23. 1703.

Sign'd,

W. B. de Schmettau.

Nor was the King of *Prussia* thus satisfy'd, but wrote himself a Letter to the States-General, declaring at large, his Resentment of the *Mandate* that had been publish'd against him by the Court of *Holland*. Which Letter was conceiv'd in the following Style.

WE *Frederick*, by the Grace of God, King of King'of *Prussia*, Marquess of *Brandenburgh*, first Cham-*Prussia's* berlain and Elector of the Holy Empire, Sovereign Letter to Prince of *Orange*, &c. present to the High and Mighty the States. 26.  
ty Lords, our Dear and Particular Friends and Neighbours, the States-General of the *United-Provinces* of the *Low-Countries*, our Amity, and all that we have most Dear, and most to be Valu'd.

High and Mighty Lords, You are not ignorant, no more than all the rest of the World, after what an unworthy and unheard of manner the Court of *Holland* has treated Us, by the fixing Up and Publication on

March.

on a Mandate call'd a *Mandate of Possession*, so that our greatest Enemies, with whom we have been at open War, never more severely affronted Us: And that which in this most ignominious Proceeding most nearly touches Us, is this, that it was done on purpose to affront Us, and to offend Us, in our proper Person. For the said Court, well knowing that we were enter'd into Friendly Treaties with the Princess of *Nassau* under your High and Mightinesses, establish'd and acknowledg'd Executors of the two Last Wills and Testaments, and that by Consequence it no way behov'd the said Court to undertake any thing without the Knowledge and Consent of your High and Mightinesses, in those sorts of Proceedings of Consequence, wherein the Publick Welfare, and the State it self, are extreamly interested, by reason of the pernicious Consequences which they might produce, has not forbore in secret, and as it were by stealth, to deliberate and conclude upon what they have done, without imparting the least Knowledge of it to your High and Mightinesses, and to make their Animosity and their Ill will toward us break forth so much the more notoriously against us, they have in the same manner, as it were on purpose determin'd upon the most enormous Excess that ever was heard of, or could ever be expected from such Judges: For instead of acting in a Mandate or Citation of the same Nature towards other Sovereign Princes in an honourable manner, or at least as they did toward the deceased King of *England* of Glorious Memory, who was never cited in Person, but only by his Council, without considering, that as Stadtholder, and Captain-General, he was under the Command of your High and Mightinesses, they made use toward Us of the same Formulary, which they make use of toward the meanest Subjects of the State, and have cited Us in Person by the publick sound of Bells. And to the End, that this Affront might be known to all the World, they affix'd it upon the Gates of all the Frontier-Towns in the Country, whereas they might have been contented to have notify'd it to our Publick Minister at the *Hague*, or have sent it to Us, neither of which they were pleas'd to do.

‘ We shall not at present make any Mention *March.*  
‘ of other Extravagancies and Illegalities comprehend-  
‘ ed in the said Mandate, and which we have given  
‘ Order to our Minister, the Baron of *Schemetrau*, suc-  
‘ cinctly to touch upon in a Memoir to your High  
‘ and Mightinesses.

‘ Nevertheless, we cannot conceal from you, that  
‘ the less we expected such an unheard of Proceeding,  
‘ the more it touches us and offends us to the Quick,  
‘ insomuch, that for the future, we neither can nor will  
‘ suffer, at any Rate whatever, any Affront or Indig-  
‘ nity of the like Nature to be offer’d to us; nor shall  
‘ we fail of Means, by the Help of God, to make the  
‘ Authors sensible of it.

‘ But in regard we know, that they are under the  
‘ Jurisdiction of your High and Mighty Puissances,  
‘ and that you are no less displeased than our selves  
‘ at these Clandestine Proceedings; and for that we  
‘ our selves, for the mutual Welfare and Saftey of both,  
‘ are link’d to your High and Mightinesses in an indis-  
‘ soluable Tie of ancient Neighbourhood, and by a  
‘ long Amity confirm’d by a strict Alliance; so that  
‘ the one Party cannot subsist without the other, nor  
‘ be in Repose and Safety in the present Conjunction  
‘ and dangerous War, wherein we have more Need  
‘ than ever of a lasting Alliance and Union; We there-  
‘ fore remit our selves entirely to your High and Migh-  
‘ tinesses known Equanimity and Justice, in hopes  
‘ you will perswade their Noble Puissances not to  
‘ leave unpunish’d this scandalous Action, and will  
‘ sufficiently revenge our injured Dignity, in cancel-  
‘ ling the said Mandate, and giving us sufficient Sa-  
‘ tisfaction. So that as the Indignity has been offer’d  
‘ publickly on purpose, the Reparation may be after  
‘ a Manner as notorious, to the End we may not be  
‘ obliged to come to Extremity, in order to do our  
‘ selves Right, in case of Refusal. As to what re-  
‘ mains, we shall be ready to testifie, that we are your  
‘ High and Mightinesses good Friend and Neighbour.

*Given at Cologn, the 16th of March, 1703.*

*Your High and Mightinesses good Friend and Neighbour,*  
*Frederick Rex.*



*March.* In the mean while, his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough* arrived, on the 17th, in *Holland*, to concert with the other Generals the necessary Measures for the ensuing Campaign; about which Time the Treaties for 20000 Men to augment the *English* and *Dutch* Forces in the *Netherlands*, made with the Duke of *Holstein*, Bishop of *Munster*, and some other Princes of the Empire, were concluded and sign'd.

If from *Holland* we should dare to traverse the *Spanish Netherlands* (now at War with us) and pass into *France*, we shall there find great Preparations made not only to carry the War on against the Confederates, but anxious Cares how to suppress her own intestine Commotions. We have already given some Account of the People called the *Camisards*, and their Enterprizes; but the *Paris Gazette* having been silent of them till now, it will not be improper to recite the Article concerning them in that of the 24th of this Month, in these Words:

*Paris Gazette Account of the Camisards.*

24.

SOME Months have pass'd since the Religious Fanaticks of the *Cevennes*, seduced by their pretended Prophets, rose in Arms, and under the Conduct of certain profligate Fellows, whom they chose to command them, slew divers Ecclesiasticks, and burnt several Churches. At first 'twas hop'd the Punishment of their Leaders, who were sought after, would have reduced them to their Duty, but on the Contrary, that Indulgence heightening their Insolence and Fury, they drew together in greater Numbers, burnt a great many Churches, Villages and Houses, and kill'd Men, Women and Children with incredible Inhumanity, vaunting they would extirpate all the ancient Catholics of that Country. On the first Advices of these extraordinary Disorders, the King resolved to remedy them. He caused Troops to march, and sent the *Seiur Julien*, a Major-General, and afterwards the *Marshal de Montrevel* to command in chief. On the 9th of the last Month, they march'd 800 in Number, to enter into the *Vivarez*: But they were oppos'd at *Vallons*, at the Passage over the *Ardeche*, by the *Baron de la Gorce*, and the *Sieur de Jonviac*, who being at the Head of 200 Men of the Militia, repuls'd them,

them, and kill'd about Sixty of them: The Day  
 after they pursued them, with too much Heat, as  
 far as about *Barjace*, where they were obliged to give  
 Ground before the superior Number of the Fana-  
 ticks, and the Baron *de la Gorce* was kill'd, with 2  
 or 3 Officers, and 20 Soldiers. Some Hours after,  
 the *Sieur Julien*, who had Notice of their March,  
 arriv'd with 400 Men of the Regiment of *Haynaut*,  
 and joining himself with the Companies of the Mi-  
 litia, led by the Count *de Florack*, and the *Sieur*  
*de Jouviac*, attack'd the Rebels, and utterly routed  
 them. Above 400 of them were kill'd, and 40 ta-  
 ken Prisoners, with no more Loss than of 3 or 4  
 Soldiers. Their Horses, Baggage, Ammunition, and  
 a great Number of Arms, which they abandon'd,  
 were taken. Since which they have been beaten  
 in 3 or 4 Skirmishes, in which their Loss was very  
 inconsiderable. Particularly, within a League and an  
 half of *Nismes*, where the Marshal *de Montrevel* was  
 in Person, and kill'd them 100 or 120 Men, and at  
*Genouillac*, where the *Sieur de Marsilly* kill'd above  
 Sixty of them. Finally, we have Advice, that these  
 Rebels having form'd a Body of 15 or 1600 Men,  
 went to *Ganges*, and afterwards to *Vigan*. Of  
 which the Marshal *de Montrevel* being inform'd,  
 march'd on the 5th of this Month with about 3000  
 Men to *St. Hippolite*, where he learn'd that they  
 were come to the Village of *Pompignan*. On the 6th,  
 at 4 in the Morning, he began his March to attack  
 them, and observing that *Pompignan* lay in a Bot-  
 tom surrounded with Hills, and that behind the Vil-  
 lage was a thick Wood, into which the Rebels  
 might flee for Shelter, he divided his Troops into  
 Three Bodies, and sent 400 Miquelets to post them-  
 selves in Ambush in the Wood. Then he advanced,  
 and found them burning the Church and some  
 Houses, and causing them to be attack'd, they fled  
 towards the Wood, where between the Miquelets,  
 of those that pursued them, above 300 were  
 kill'd. They then betook themselves to the Plain,  
 where the *Sieur de Parat*, a Brigadiere, who com-  
 manded one of the Detachments, killed a great  
 Number of them, and going on further, they met  
 with the like Treatment from the *Sieur de Guichard*,

March.

‘ Lieutenant-Colonel of the Regiment of *Haynaut*.  
 ‘ Above 500 were kill’d, with *Rouland* their chief Com-  
 ‘ mander, and divers others; besides the Wounded,  
 ‘ and those who perish’d, and were taken in the  
 ‘ Pursuit.

Now in some Measure to counterpoise this Account,  
 by the same Post from *Holland* that brought the *Paris*  
*Gazette* above-mention’d, came other Advices con-  
 cerning the *Cevennois*, viz. the Two following Letters,  
 both written to *Amsterdam*, the first from *Montpe-*  
*lier*, dated *March* 6. the second from *Nismes*, dated  
*March* 10.

A Letter  
 about the  
*Cevennes*.

‘ THE *Camisards*, to the Number of above 1200,  
 ‘ went on the 4th of this Month to *Ganges*, where  
 ‘ they tarried from Ten in the Morning till Four in  
 ‘ the Evening. In their way thither, they met with  
 ‘ a Detachment of the Regiment of *Marines* that is  
 ‘ quarter’d in *St. Hipolite*, consisting of 25 Soldiers,  
 ‘ who served as a Convoy to a Vicar that was going  
 ‘ to *Vigan*, they kill’d 18 or 19 of them, but the Vi-  
 ‘ car being on Horseback escaped. At *Ganges* they  
 ‘ did no Hurt, they only eat and drank, took what  
 ‘ Arms they found, and changed their Linen. After  
 ‘ they were gone, the Townsmen deputed Six of  
 ‘ the Inhabitants to the Marshal *de Montrevel*, and  
 ‘ Two to the Bishop of *Montpelien*, to inform them  
 ‘ of what had pass’d, that it might not be imputed to  
 ‘ them as a Crime, that they did not contest with  
 ‘ People that had Force to compel them; and who  
 ‘ besides had committed no Disorder, as they have  
 ‘ done in other Places. Whether their Town will  
 ‘ be pillaged or burnt for this, as the Marshal *de Mon-*  
 ‘ *trevel* has threaten’d to treat all that give any Relief  
 ‘ to the *Camisards*, we shall quickly know. This Party  
 ‘ is that commanded by *Roland*. The forcing our  
 ‘ Youth to cast Lots who shall go into the King’s  
 ‘ Service, serves to encrease the Number of the *Ca-*  
 ‘ *misards*, for those that are list’d run in to them as  
 ‘ soon as they can get Opportunity. We learn since,  
 ‘ that the *Camisards* have been up to the very Gates  
 ‘ of *Anduza*, and burnt Two Farm-Houses, and  
 ‘ done other Mischief, which was a very daring Act-  
 ‘ ion,



ion considering the Marshal *Montrevel* was then in that Town with above 1000 Men.

March.

Another the 10th.

WE are surpriz'd here to see certain Prints make so much Noise of the great and frequent Advantages gain'd by the King's Troops over the Malecontents of the *Sevennes*, whereas the Case is quite otherwise, and we are in no little Apprehension of being surpriz'd and pillag'd by those People: One of their Detachments of 1500 Men, entered into the Village of *Taran*, and seiz'd all the Arms, Money and Cloaths, they could lay their Hands on; and after returning Thanks to God publickly in the Market-Place, march'd to plunder another Place. The Marshal *de Montrevel* is now in *Anduze* with 2000 Men of regular Troops. Yet he let 1500 of the Malecontents pass by that Place, without daring to attack them. He order'd, at his Arrival, the Youth in all the Towns and Villages to be rais'd and arm'd, but dares not trust them, having experienced that those young Fellows desert in Numbers, and run over to the Malecontents. Another Party of 1500 more Malecontents are in the Neighbourhood of *Montpelier*, where they have pillaged and burnt divers Villages; and there are 5000 more of them in several Places; insomuch, that the whole County is in Alarm. Their Number augments daily; they frequently beat the King's Forces, and it has been hitherto impossible to quell them. So fierce are their Minds, that those of them who happen to be made Prisoners, reproach themselves aloud, that they deserve Death for suffering themselves to be taken by their Enemies.

There were Two Manifesto's published at this Time in the Name of the *Cevennois*, the Authentickness of which being yet doubtful, we shall forbear inserting them here, and so proceed to other Matters.

If from *Languedoc*, and these Parts of *France*, we go to *Orange*, the best Account of that Place you have in the following Letter.

March.

An Ac-  
count of  
the French  
Seizing  
Orange.  
28.

THE Count *de Grignan*, the King's Lieutenant-General in *Provence*, arrived here the 28th of *March*, attended by his Company of Guards, and a Regiment of Foot consisting of 550 Men. After he was come to the Bishop's Palace, and had received the Compliments of all the Orders of the Principality, he sent for all the Ordinary Officers, the Consuls, the Politick Councils, and others, and told them, That the King had reunited the Principality of *Orange* to the Crown, and that his Majesty was the particular Lord and Sovereign of it, by Virtue of a Decree of the Council of State, of the 10th of *February* last, register'd in the Parliament of *Aix* the 24th of *March*. That M. the Prince of *Conti*, by a Transaction, had resign'd the Rights and Titles which he had to the said Principality, and that his Majesty had obliged himself to pay him an Equivalent either in Lands or Money, according to the Value which should be put upon it by Commissioners named in the Act of Exchange. After this Declaration, the Marquees caused them all to swear Allegiance to the King upon their Knees, and order'd all the Publick Notaries not to admit any Contracts, but in his Majesty's Name, as Sovereign of the Principality. The same Day the Exercise of the Reform'd Religion was abolished; the Churches were lock'd up, and the Keys taken from the Ministers, who were forbid to exercise their Functions, the King resolving to have but one Religion in his Kingdom; but they were promised Passes, giving them Liberty to retire to any other Places, which has been hitherto duly perform'd.

The Court of Parliament sent their Compliments to M. *Grignan*, by their Deputies from whom no Oath was exacted, which was taken for an ill Omen, as was also that which pass'd some Days after in Respect of the Proceedings of the *Sieur Peradixes*, the Dean, which were defaced and burnt: And they talk of erecting a *Presidial Court*. After this, the *Sieur Vieux* was by the Intendant nominated to be his Subdelegate; and some Inhabitants of the Reformed Religion, though Natives and naturaliz'd, were sent to the Goals of *Tarascon*, under Pretence,

' as was reported, That they had broken the Treaty *March.*  
 ' of *Reswick*. The 14th of *April*, all the Religionaries *April 14.*  
 ' were disarm'd. The next Day the *Sieur Ansoffi*  
 ' caused them to be told, that the King had the  
 ' Privilege to prosecute his Subjects in all Parts of his  
 ' Dominions, exhorting them to become good Catho-  
 ' licks, and to pay Obedience to his Orders; that from  
 ' after the Day following it, there should be a School  
 ' set up in the Bishop's House to instruct them, and  
 ' admonish'd 'em diligently to frequent them. Never-  
 ' theless, upon the 20th of the same Month, an Or-  
 ' dinance was publish'd in the King's Name, import-  
 ' ing That all the Religionaries should dispose of their  
 ' Estates, during the Time of Three Months, taking  
 ' the Road of *Provence*, in order to be embark'd at  
 ' *Marsellies* or *Toulon*, upon such Vessels as should  
 ' there be provided for that Purpose, unless they ra-  
 ' ther chose to turn Roman Catholicks. Since the  
 ' Publication of this Ordinance, a great Number of  
 ' the Inhabitants have deserted and abandon'd their  
 ' Estates and Livelihoods for fear of being transported  
 ' into *America*; and a Man may judge of the deplorable  
 ' Condition of those that remain here, uncertain of their Destiny.

From *Orange* we'll pass into *Italy*, and find the Se-  
 nate of *Venice*, to supply the extraordinary Occa-  
 sions of the State, resolved to make Three new  
 Procurators of *St. Mark*, each paying the usual Sum  
 of 25000 Ducats. On the 4th Instant the great Coun-  
 cil assembled, and Seignior *Alouiso Contarini* was at  
 his own Request declared Procurator of *St. Mark*,  
 for which Dignity he paid the 25000 Ducats.

They inform'd us also from thence, that the *Impe-  
 rialists* had strongly fortified *Fiume*, and all the other  
 Posts of which they were possess'd in the *Adriatick*  
 Sea. That they likewise posted some Troops of the  
 Militia, and planted Cannon along the Coasts, to hin-  
 der the *French* from making any Descent upon them.  
 Captain *Haley*, the *English* Ingeneer, having been to  
 take a View of and found the Imperial Havens in  
 the *Adriatick*, had found, as they then told us, that  
 the safest and most commodious Harbour for a Squa-  
 dron of Ships of War was *Buchari*.



*March.*

As for the Armies in this Country, to say nothing of the Excursions of the Imperial *Hussars*, we find, on the other side, Count *Abergotti* now march'd out of *Modena* with 1600 Foot, and 600 Horse, to surprize the Regiment of Dragoons of *Herbevilliers*, quarter'd at *Massa* and *Rivara*, near *San Felice*; but not being able to reach thither till after Day-light the next Day, the Enemy was advertis'd of his Coming, and he found them drawn up in Battalia. However, he order'd them to be attack'd by the Chevalier de *Luxemburg*, who broke them and put them to Flight; several of them were kill'd, and Forty made Prisoner's; likewise Sixty Horses and almost all their Baggage were taken.

*Bersello*  
still block-  
aded.

The Blockade of *Bersello* still continued with great Application on the *French* Side, and the Garrison defended themselves as vigorously; the first play'd upon the Place with Thirty Cannon and Twenty Mortars, and the latter answer'd them from Sixty Pieces of Cannon; the *Germans* made Two brisk Sallies, in one of which the sack'd *Sorbole*, and brought off much Booty; and in the other ruined the Sluice made by the *French* to hinder a Stream of Water from running into the Town; but nothing else of Remark yet pass'd there.

About the Beginning of *March*, Count *Sormanni*, on Advice of the *French* having made a great Magazine on the Frontiers of the Ecclesiastical State, march'd with 200 Imperial Horse from *Final* in the *Modeneze* to destroy it; and succeeded in his Design, burning a vast Quantity of Forrage, and causing 2000 Sacks of Corn to be thrown into the Water; after which he retir'd without meeting any Party of the Enemy. A *French* Officer having represented to the Cardinal Legate of *Bologna* that this Act of Hostility was committed within the Ecclesiastical Territories, the Legate sent the Captain of his Guards to complain of it to the Count, who return'd Answer, That he would be cautious of doing the least damage to the Ecclesiastical State, but that he could not apprehend he had done amiss in consuming an Enemy's Provisions.

Some time before, the Marquess *de Berbesieres*, a *Marob.* Lieutenant-General, went from the *French Army* in *Italy*, and in the Disguise of a Peasant attempted to pass by the Way of *Switzerland* to the Elector of *Ba-* *Barbe-*  
*siera.* *varia*, but at *Bregentz* was stopp'd by the *Germans*, made Pri-  
 soner. and sent Prisoner to *Inspruck*; from whence he wrote a Letter, and sent it by a *German Trumpeter* to the Duke *de Vendosme*, to acquaint him where he was, and that he was under a Guard of Two Men, tho' he had given his Parole to keep within that City as a Prisoner of War; and that having demanded to be sent back according to the Terms of the Cartel, Answer was made him, That he was not taken commanding Troops, but surpriz'd as he was endeavouring to pass *incognito* through the Emperor's Territory, and in that Case ought to be exempted from the Benefit of the Cartel. On which Advice, the Duke *de Vendosme* sent Three times to Count *Staremburg*, to claim him, offering to pay his Ransom according to the Cartel; but was constantly answer'd, That not being taken by any of Prince *Eugene's* Troops, he could have no Benefit of the Cartel for Exchange of Prisoners between the Two Armies in *Italy*.

But to leave the *French* with more Expedition and Alacrity sending Recruits to their Army in this Country, than the *Germans*, we'll come back again by the Way of *France* to the Frontiers of *Germany*, and observe the early Actions of the Campaign on that Side, the *French* having used their utmost Efforts to bring a great Army together on the *Rhine* in order to force their Way to join the Elector of *Bavaria*, their Ally, on the 19th of the last Month, the better to compass *Feb. 19.* their Design, invested Fort *Kehl*, over-against *Strasburg*. They finished Two Bridges over the *Rhine* on the 22d, one at the Distance of Two Miles above *Kehl*, and the other at the like Distance below it: *Kehl* be-  
 They employ'd the Two following Days in bringing sieged. to the Camp Thirty Pieces of Cannon for Battery, drawn out of *Strasburg*, and in perfecting the Lines of Circumvalation and Contravalation. The Trenches were open'd on the 25th at Eight at Night, and next Night were carried on 1500 Paces from the Village of *Kehl* to within Fifty Fathom of the Clallis of the Counterescarp of the Hornwork: The Trenches were  
 com-

*March.*

completed on the 26th at Night, and on the 28th the Right Half-Bastion of the Horn-work was begun to be battered. The Garrison in the Night between the 1st and 2d of *March*, made a greater Fire than before upon the Besieged, but without much Execution for the Sapp was carried, on, and the Battering of the Two Half-Bastions of the Horn-work, and of a Redoubt that stands in an Island near the Fort, continued, On the 2d the Bombardment of the Place began, and Breaches were made in the Two Half-Bastions. Bombs were thrown into the Redoubt on the 3d, and Preparations were made to attack it Sword in Hand; but the Besieged quitted it. On the 4th, the Trenches being advanced to the Foot of the Glacis of the Counterscarp, between 11 and 12 at Night, the covered way of the Horn-work was attacked and carry'd, tho' the besieged made a more vigorous Resistance than they had till then shewn. Till this attack, from the beginning of the Siege, the Besiegers said they had but one Ingenier killed, an Officer and another Ingenier wounded, and 30 Soldiers killed or wounded; but on this occasion 3 Ingeniers were wounded, and 60 Soldiers killed or wounded. On the 5th the Bombarding of the place went on, and the Battering of the Horn-work; in the Right half-Bastion particularly there was a Breach made of 20 Fathom wide. On the 6th the Marshal *de Villars* resolved to assault the Horn-work, to make advantage of the Consternation which the Besieged seemed to be in. The Count *de Bourg* Lieutenant-General commanded that day in the Approaches, with the Brigade of *Navarre*, 6 Companies of Granadiers supported by 6 others, began the Attack at 9 in the morning; The Enemies defended themselves very vigorously, but were quickly forced, and retired into the Fort with great Precipitation. The Lodgment was finished, and the same day the *French* fell to work to raise Batteries of Cannon and Morters in the Horn-work. On the 7th in the morning, the Marshal *de Villars* Summoned the *Sieur Ensberg*, Commander of the Fort, to Surrender. The Governor offered to yield up the Place, but on such Conditions as the Marshal *de Villars* did not think ought to be granted him. The same day 3 Batteries were finished, one of 12 Guns, another



another of 8 Mortars for Bombs, and a third of 4 Mortars which cast Stones. These began to play that Evening in the Night, the Saillant Angle was attacked, and the Place of Arms of the covered way of the Fort, on the side of the *Rhine*. The *Imperialists* were beaten out of them, and the *French* lodged themselves there. On the 9th at 4 a Clock in the Afternoon, the Besieged beat a parley, and accepted the Conditions which the Marshal *de Villars* had offered them.

*March.*

The Substance of the Capitulation was as follows, Articles That the Garrison should march out with their Arms of Surrender and Baggage, Drums beating, and other Marks of dry Honour; and be conducted to *Philipsburg* at their own expence, marching 3 Leagues a day, and leaving Hostages for the return of the Convoy: That the Sick and Wounded should be carry'd to *Philisburg* by Water with Surgeons and other Persons to look to them, all at their own expence. That the Garrison should deliver up a Gate on the 10th and march out on the 11th: That the Baggage-Waggons and others, covered or open, should go out without being searched. That the Papers and Registers of Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* should be carry'd out, and the Effects of the Fort Major and Treasurer: That the Capuchins should march out with the Garrison with the Ornaments of their Church: That the Citizens of *Kehl* should continue in the Place; and that the Publick Exercise of Religion should be established on the same foot it was when the Fort was in the King of *Frances's* Hands: That those People of those Neighbouring Country's who fled for refuge into the Place, should depart with their Effects without being searched: And that the Prisoners taken during the Siege on both sides should be restored.

On the 11th, the Garrison marched out in number *Kehl* 2400 Men, of which 200 were Sick or Wounded. 200 of them were Killed in the Siege. The Marshal *de Villars* presented the Governor with 2 Field-Pieces. In the Place was found 27 Pieces of Cannon, 16 of them Brasses, 10000 weight of Powder, 4000 weight of Lead-Bullets, 3500 Sacks of Meal, and 700 Quintals of Biscuit, This the Besiegers tell us, and that they lost but about 100 Men in the Siege.

The

March.

The *Imperialists* have given no Particulars of this Siege, other than that the *French* were so much incommoded in their Trenches by the Rain and Snow, that several of their Men died under the Hardships and Fatigue of the Service; that in the attack of the covered way of the Horn-work they had 5 Ingeniers, 30 Officers and 400 Soldiers kill'd or wounded; And that in Storming the Breach made in one of the half-Bastions of the Horn-work- they were repulsed twice with great loss, tho' the Besieged were over-power'd in the 3d Assault: After which the Garrison finding themselves very much distress'd by the Batteries rais'd in the Horn-work, and that the *French* were preparing to give a General Assault to the Body of the Place, accepted of the Marshal *de Villars's* Proposal of a Capitulation. And add, the *French* lost 3000 Men in this Siege.

On the News of the taking of this Fort, the King of *France* wrote the following Letter to the Cardinal *de Noailles* Arch-Bishop of *Paris*.

Cousin,

Frenab  
King's  
Letter a-  
bout Ta-  
king Kehl.  
21.

' HAVING been informed in the Month of *January*  
' last, that the Emperor had order'd several Bo-  
' dies of Troops to be assembled, to attack my Brother  
' the Elector of *Bavaria*, whose Interests are linked  
' with mine for maintaining the Peace and Tranquili-  
' ty of *Europe*; I thought my self oblig'd to send on the  
' other side of the *Rhine* a sufficient Army to give a  
' powerful Diversion, till my Forces could joyn those  
' of that Prince's. I commanded my Cousin the Marshal  
' *Villars* to execute that Resolution, and looking upon  
' *Kehl* as an important Place, which might partly An-  
' swer my Designs, I ordered him to besiege it. He  
' thereupon drew together what Troops he could with  
' extraordinary Diligence, passed the *Rhine* the 13th  
' of the last Month, and advanced between *Friburgh*  
' and *Brisac*, through the Enemies Quarters, to the  
' River *Kintzig*, which he passed the 19th after having  
' dispersed and put to flight all the Troops which  
' might oppose his Passage. This first Advantage was  
' followed with the taking of the Towns of *Offemburg*,  
' *Gengenbach*, *Wilstad*, and the Siege of *Kehl*, which  
' was surrendred the 9th Instant 12 Days after the O-  
' pening

pening of the Trenches. The Diligence and Activity  
 with which that Enterprize was carried on, rendered  
 fruitless all the Preparations the Enemies were  
 making for relieving that Place. They have in vain  
 called to their assistance Troops from *Holland* and the  
*Lower-Rhine*, those that were quarter'd towards  
*Liege, Mastricht, Aix la Capelle, the Hundsrug*, and  
 the *Palatinate*, and even those that were order'd a-  
 gainst *Bavaria*. The happy Success of this Enter-  
 prize opens to my Troops the most convenient Pas-  
 sage to enter *Germany* and succour the Elector of *Ba-  
 varia*, my Brother, whom the Emperor had given  
 Orders to attack on all sides. For which I am oblig-  
 ed to return Thanks to God. Wherefore I write  
 this Letter to acquaint You, my Intention is that  
 You cause *Te Deum* to be sung in the Metropolital  
 Church of My good City of *Paris*, on that Day and  
 Hour, which the Master of the Ceremony shall ap-  
 point by My Order. Not doubting but You will  
 see this done with Your wonted Piety. I recommend  
 You, *Cousin*, to the blessed Protection of the Almighty.  
*Versailles* March 21. 1703.

March.

L O U I S.

On the 15th the Marshal *de Villars* separated his Ar-  
 my, 18 Battallions and 30 Squadrons led by the Count  
*de Bourg* march'd up along the *Rhine*, and pass'd that  
 River into *Alsatia*, over a Bridge made near the Out-  
 let of the *Eltz* between *Reinau* and *Capel*. The rest of  
 the Army pass'd over at *Strasburg* to go into Quar-  
 ters of Refreshment; except 1000 Horse and 900 Foot,  
 with which the Marshal *de Villars* march'd up towards  
 the *Brifgau* to take a View of the Country, and see the  
 Bridge at *Rhinan*. When he was advanc'd near to *French  
 Kentzingen*, a Town situate on the *Eltz*, fortified take *Kent-  
 zingen* with a strong Wall, with Ramparts and a Ditch full  
 of running Water, he was informed there was in it a  
 Garrison of 7 or 800 Men of the old Imperial Foot  
 Regiments of *Salm* and *Masfilii*, and resolved to at-  
 tempt to dislodge them. At that time some Priests  
 bringing him Contributions, he sent them back,  
 with order to tell the Garrison, That if they would  
 not Surrender, he would grant them no Quarters, and  
 that the Town should be pillaged and burnt. Immedi-  
 ately



*March.*

ately after, he caused his Infantry to advance within 150 Paces of the Ditch, as if they were to begin the Attack. The Garrison believing them to be the Van of the whole Army, sent an Officer to treat, and after some Contest, agreed to march out with Arms and Baggage and to be conducted to *Friburg*. In the Place was found 4 Brass Cannon, 40000 weight of Powder, and a great number of Granadoes, some filled, others empty, Bullets, Lead, Match, and Meal; the Prince of *Baden* having laid up his Ammunition of War there, after the Battle of *Fridlingen*. This Place covering the Plain on both sides the River *Eltz*, the Marshal *de Villars* caused the Wall to be razed; and so passing the *Rhine*, went to *Strasburg*. This Account came from the *French*.

In the mean time, Prince *Louis* of *Baden*, having quitted the Retrenchments he had caused to be thrown up on the side of the River *Kentzig*, when the *French* came over the *Rhine*, retired to *Stolhoffen*, where he encamped with what Forces he could get together having his Head-Quarters at *Behl*, and continued there during the Siege of *Kehl*. From *Behl* he sent Three Regiments to join the *Dutch* Succours of Eight Regiments, under Major-General *Goor*, who about the middle of this Month arrived at *Croon Weissenburg*.

Before we come to the Enterprizes of the *Imperialists* and *Bavarians* against one another about the *Danube*, we'll a little observe what was doing about this Time in *Switzerland*: The Imperial Ambassador having before put in a pretty sharp Memorial to the Cantons against the *French*, *M. Puiffieux*, to flatter the Cantons, and support his Master's Credit, answered the same, on the 9th, in the following Terms.

*Magnificent Lords,*

*French  
Ambassa-  
dor's Me-  
morial to  
the Swiss  
Cantons.*

9.

‘ Nothing could be more capable, were it neces-  
sary, to shew your Lordships evidently how  
‘ upright and just the Intentions of my Master are, and  
‘ how different from those of the Emperor, than the  
‘ Difference between Count *Trautmansdorf*'s Proceed-  
ings and mine, in our treating with your Lordships.  
‘ An ill cause stands in need of Invectives and Me-  
naces to support it, and to deceive the Publick.

Yours

Your Lordships know that in my Memorials I always made use of a plain and honest Stile, such as always becomes Truth. To confirm to you then, my Lords, the Difference betwixt my Master's Intentions and those of the Emperor, permit me to give you a short hint of the Emperor's Proceedings, since the Death of *Charles II.* to appropriate to himself the Crown of *Spain*.

The Emperor being perswaded that the *Spaniards*, who are a prudent and just Nation, would never own any Person as their King, but the just and lawful Heir; and willing to form a Party strong enough to accomplish his unjust Designs, assured himself of some of the most powerful Princes of *Germany*, by violating the Constitution of the Empire for their sakes; some he made Electors and others Kings, and lesser Princes he has frightened and forced into his Interests. He thought it not enough to make sure of the greatest strength of the Empire, but brought over the *English* and *Dutch* to Embrace his Party, by Proposals of Advantage in the *Spanish West-Indies*: Joining to these the Troops he was promised from *Denmark* and *Saxony*, and relying upon his Correspondence in *Spain*, *Naples*, *Milan* and the *Indies*, and even with Powers that I dare not to name, because of the Respect I owe to his Imperial Majesty, He pretended not only to deprive the *Spaniards* of their lawful King, but to oblige *France* to submit to the Court of *Vienna* and it's Allies. 'Twas with that design Count *Trautmansdorf* came as Ambassador to your Lordships, to perswade you that *Philip* the Fifth was an Usurper, and to own the Archduke; and that the Service of your Troops in the *Netherlands*, was a Breach of your ancient Alliance: But how much was he surpris'd, my Lords, at your Answer, that since the Emperor thought he had Right to own the late King *William* as lawful King of *England*, because he was own'd as such by the Estates of the Kingdom, tho' he was not in Possession of that Crown, till he took it from the late King *James II.* the lawful Professor, and own'd as such by the same Estates; you thought you had much juster Reason in the present Conjunction, to own *Philip V.* as lawful Heir of the Crown of *Spain*, since it was not only due to him  
by.

*March.*

‘ by Birth and the Will of the late King *Charles II.*  
 ‘ but he was earnestly and unanimously invited to accept of it by all *Spain.*

‘ Your Arguments, my Lords, having left that Minister no room for a Reply, he attempted another Method, and that was to threaten you with the Power of his Master and his Allies, which he thought would have more effect upon you than his false way of reasoning. He began with renouncing the Hereditary Treaty of Agreement betwixt your Lordships and the Emperor, which you ought to have looked upon a Declaration of War, since that Hereditary Agreement was nothing but a Treaty of perpetual Peace betwixt the Emperor and the Laudable Cantons. He proceeded to give you Marks of a perfect rupture, by forbidding your Commerce with the Empire, and violently seizing your Goods: And Court *Trautmansdorf*, to give you more Cause of Fear, if so glorious a Nation as yours were capable of that Passion, went to view the Country round *Baden*, which he looks upon as the ancient Patrimony of the House of *Austria*; he went also and viewed the Castle of *Hapsbourg*, from whence the House of *Austria* derives their Origin, and informed himself carefully of all that belonged to the Emperor’s Ancestors.

‘ But perceiving, my Lords, that you were not to be frightened by his Master’s Designs, he attempt to raise Jealousies among you as to the Safety of your Country, because of the great Preparations of War by the King my Master; who did not think of any such thing, till he saw all hopes of Peace were vanished, and that he found himself obliged to let his Enemies know that he will always be in a Condition to give Laws to those who shall be so imprudent as to attack him.

‘ The Count, who flattered himself that his Master’s Army would make a Conquest of *Alsace* and the *Franche Comte*, would have you to believe at present, that my Master designs to seize all the Country on this side the *Alps*; but you are too clear-sighted, my Lords, not to perceive that those Insinuations have no other Ground but that Minister’s Fancy.

‘ Had



‘ Had my Master been engag’d in any such Design, *March.*  
 ‘ he would have made use of the Advantages which  
 ‘ were put into his hands when *Charles II.* died, The  
 ‘ Condition my Master was in, would have tempted  
 ‘ any other Prince less Just than himself, the only Ob-  
 ‘ ject of whose desires is the Peace of *Europe*. His  
 ‘ Troops were at hand, and more than sufficient to  
 ‘ over-run *Holland*, to possess himself of the *Brisgaw*  
 ‘ and *Swabia*, and to hinder the *Imperialists* from en-  
 ‘ tring *Italy*; there being no Power in *Europe* capable  
 ‘ of assembling Troops enough to prevent the Execu-  
 ‘ tion of those Designs.

‘ But the King, my Master, being always as Equi-  
 ‘ table and Moderate as Powerful, was so far from  
 ‘ improving this Opportunity, that he continu’d the  
 ‘ Negotiations of Peace, tho’ he saw his Enemies  
 ‘ sought only to amuse him, and to gain time to as-  
 ‘ semble their Forces and to declare War, against him.  
 ‘ Whilst he makes a great Noise at the March of 4 or  
 ‘ 500 *French* through your Territories, as an attempt  
 ‘ upon your Liberty, and a design to disturb your  
 ‘ Peace; for which he has no other Evidence but  
 ‘ some Peasants, Subject to the Emperor, he takes no  
 ‘ notice of the Violences committed every day in your  
 ‘ Country by the Emperor’s Troops, and thinks it  
 ‘ satisfaction enough if he tell you that his Master  
 ‘ knew nothing of it.

‘ After all this, my Lords, are you to wonder that  
 ‘ the King my Master is offended, that a Nation so  
 ‘ Brave, so Warlike, and so jealous of their Liberty  
 ‘ as yours, should bear with so much Patience this ir-  
 ‘ regular Conduct of the Emperor’s Minister; and  
 ‘ must you not agree with me, that after all the Conde-  
 ‘ scension which you have witnessed for the Emperor,  
 ‘ notwithstanding the ill Treatment which you have  
 ‘ receive from him, when my Master order’d his Mi-  
 ‘ nisters to assure you that he would have the same  
 ‘ Regard for you in this War that he had in the last;  
 ‘ I say, must you not agree with me, that his Majesty  
 ‘ has Cause to be extremely surpriz’d, if you take it ill  
 ‘ that he should be offended at the Zeal which most of  
 ‘ the Laudable Cantons have openly testified for his  
 ‘ Imperial Majesty, to this very Day.

March.



‘ I should not have been so large in this Discourse, my Lords, but that I perceive Count *Trautmansdorf*, who is always Violent in his Proceedings and Imprudent in his Expressions, forgets both his own Character and mine, and speaks with Contempt of the *French* Nation in General, and of my self in particular.

‘ I shall say no more at present, but only acquaint your Lordships, that having inform’d my Master of the ill grounded Fears, which the Emperor’s Minister would inspire you with, because of the Movements of his Majesty’s Armies, that he has order’d me to assure you of the Continuance of his Good-will to your illustrious Nation, and that he will exactly observe the perpetual Peace and Alliance he hath made with you, and that his Conduct hitherto towards the Cantons *ought to prevent your Jealousies as to any Conquests, which he is to make in your Neighbourhood, for the Preservation of his own Country*, which has been attack’d in time of Peace by the Emperor. He expects the like Observation on your Part, and is perswaded if you take any side it will be his, because of the perfect good Correspondence which has been always observ’d betwixt his Majesty’s Predecessors and your illustrious Ancestors; whereas on the contrary, the Emperor never fail’d to shew his ill Intentions towards your Country, but when he thought he had need of you.

*Puisieux.*

It was rumour’d about this Time, That the *French* would attack the Forest Towns, tho’ they could not come at them without passing over the *Swiss* Territories; whereupon, they told us, the Cantons had resolv’d to demand a Declaration; of the *French* Ambassador, of his Meaning by these Expressions in his last Memorial, *That no Umbrage need be taken, tho’ his Master should happen to make more Conquests in our Neighbourhood*; but having heard no more since of this Matter, we dismiss it.

Having said nothing in the last Month of the Affairs of *Germany* about the *Danube*, we are a little to look back, and observe, that on the 21st of *February*, the Elector of *Bavaria*’s Minister presented a Memo-

rial

rial from his Master to the Dyet, desiring, ' That the Empire might no farther be concerned in the Differences between the Emperor and him, or at least, that they would let him know, whether they were willing to continue the Negotiation with him, or by breaking it off, to bring Matters to the last Extremity. In Answer to this a Conclusion was drawn up next Day, setting forth, ' That the Dyet hoped he would have comply'd with their former Conclusion, and given Assurances of his performing what they propos'd, particularly as to the Evacuating of *Ulm, Memingen, &c.* whereupon they had intended to employ their good Offices with the Emperor in his Behalf, to the End Matters might be adjusted in a friendly Manner; but since the Elector had suffer'd the Term they mention'd for his doing this to expire, they could return no other Answer to this Memorial than, That they were still willing to intercede for him with the Emperor upon the Conditions as above-mentioned; which if he was willing to accept, it would be necessary that he should give a further Security to the Empire, by either sending his Troops into the Service of the Emperor, or his Allies: And that in the mean time they neither would, nor indeed could depart from their Conclusions; nor would they ever, by any Means, suffer themselves to be separated from the Emperor, or give a Minute's Hindrance to the putting in Execution those Designs which the Allies have concerted for carrying on the War.

On the 5th of this Month, The Envoy of the Elector of *Bavaria* presented a new Memorial to the Dyet, in which he reiterated his Instances touching a Suspension of Arms, and that the Circles of *Swabia* and *Franconia* should hold themselves Neuters; in Consideration of which he offer'd, that his Master's Troops should evacuate *Ulm, Memingen*, and the other Towns he had taken; provided still some sufficient Assurances might be given him, that his own Country should be secure when those Towns were out of his Hands. After they had examined this Proposal, the Diet return'd Answer, ' That it was drawn up in too general Terms, some of which might be variously interpreted, and others of them were too obscure; and that if his Highness sincerely intended

March.

The Ba-  
varian  
Memorial  
to the  
Dyet.  
Feb. 21.

Their An-  
swer.

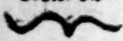
Another  
Memorial  
of the  
Elector.

Answer'd  
again.

M

what



*March.*  what he would seem to propose in it, it might have been drawn up in a plainer Manner.

The next Day, the said Envoy of *Bavaria* having received Advice of the Irruption of the *Imperialists* under Count *Schlick* into *Bavaria*, desired an Extraordinary Council of the Dyet might be held, to which he presented a Memorial, complaining, That those *Imperial* Troops liv'd at Discretion, and committed all Disorders like avow'd Enemies, and declaring, That as those Actions had put an End to the Disposition to Peace that was in Agitation, his Master would make use of the Power God had put into his Hands, to oppose Force with Force, and would let the World see, that it was no easie Matter to trample under Foot a Prince that had deserved so well of the Empire. And, notwithstanding the Assurance given some time ago by the Elector of *Bavaria*, that no Act of Hostility should be committed against *Ratisbonne*, nor its Commerce interrupted, the *Bavarian* Officer commanding in *Vilshoffen*, on the first Motion of the *Imperial* Troops to attack *Bavaria*, caused all Passengers to be stopp'd, as also the Post, and open'd all the Letters; which being represented to the Dyet, they acquainted the *Bavarian* Envoy, that those Proceedings were inconsistent with the Assurance his Master had given not to molest that City in any manner: At the same time they let him know, they were under some Apprehensions lest the said Elector should make any Attempt against the Members of the Dyet, and that they had Thoughts of removing it to some other City, unless they could be thoroughly assured of Freedom and Safety in that. These Things being communicated to the Elector of *Bavaria*, he sent thither an Instrument, whereby he engaged not to molest the *Imperial* Dyet, or that Town wherein it was assembled; and wrote to Cardinal *Lamberg*, the Emperor's First Commissioner, a Letter dated at *Scharding* the 16th Instant, to the same Effect.

We were flatter'd all this while from *Vienna*, that the Preparations were so great and forward against the Elector of *Bavaria*, that he would soon be crush'd to Pieces between the Counts of *Schlick* and *Stirum*. Indeed, the former having, about the Beginning of this Month, drawn together an Army of about 20000 Men,

Men, in the *Upper Austria*, broke into the *Bavarian* Lines by the Way of *Salzburg*, defeated the Militia that guarded them, and possess'd himself of *Ried*, *St. Martin*, *Arolts-Munster* and *Zell*. Whereupon the Elector moved with part of his Forces to stop the Progress of the *Imperialists*, and bent his March towards *Passau*: General *Schlick* believing he designed to attack that City, threw himself into it with part of his Infantry. On the 10th of *March*, in the Night, the Elector pass'd the *Inn* over the Bridge of *Scharding*, with 10 or 12000 Men, and on the 11th, at Six in the Morning, fell upon the Regiments of *Schlick* and *Hanover*, which were quarter'd about *Tsenbirtz*, within Musket-Shot of each other: After a vigorous Defence they were broken and put to Flight, and pursued as far as the Country, which is full of Woods and Defiles, would permit. His Electoral Highness march'd immediately to a Village distant Two Leagues further, where he was inform'd were the Head Quarters, and the *Saxon* Troops with the Artillery. Accordingly he found them drawn up in Battalia, Fifteen *Imperial* or Sixteen Squadrons in Number, with about 500 *light* Foot to guard the Cannon, which were fir'd on the Elector's Troops at their Approach. The Elector assaumed them with some Skirmishes while his Forces were drawing into Order, because in several Places they could march but one abreast. Part of his Infantry advancing upon them, attack'd the *Saxons* so briskly, that they quitted their Cannon. When the *Bavarian* Horse began to move, the *Saxons* march'd on the Right with great Precipitation to gain a Defile, which was within half Musket-Shot. They were follow'd so closely for near 2 Hours, that they were entirely defeated. Five Hundred of them were taken Prisoners, among them the Major-General of the *Saxons*, a Colonel, a Lieutenant-Colonel, a Major, Two Captains, and other Officers: The *Bavarians* took likewise 17 or 18 Standards, Four Pieces of heavy Cannon, Four Mortars, all the Ammunition, all the necessary Stuff for making a Bridge, and all the Baggage.

This is the First Account given by the *Bavarians* of this Action, but they have since made a more formidable Story of it, and say, the *Imperialists* lost

*March.* 3000 Men, and themselves but 30; which latter Account, as the former above-mention'd, came from *Paris*. On the other hand, the *Imperialists* in their first Account, both from *Vienna* and *Ratisbonne*, own'd their loss to be at least 500 Men kill'd: But a later Relation of it, printed at *Heilbron*, ran thus: The *Saxon* General *Pless*, being about to march from *Ysenbirn* with the *Imperial* and *Saxon* Cavalry, which the Day before passed over the *Inn* to *Passau*; the *Bavarians* issued out of a Wood near *Scharding*, and fell into the Quarters of the Regiment of *Curassiers* of *Hanover*, which was disorder'd in the Surprize and lost Four Standards. The rest of the Cavalry being on the March, several Squadrons of the Enemy, arm'd with Helmets and Curiaffes, and some Battalions, presented themselves in Battalia before the Wood: Whereupon the *Imperial* Horse drew up in Order, and Capt. *Fiegn*, with 100 Dragoons of the Regiment of *Schlick*, first charged the *Bavarians*, and drove one of their Battalions back again into the Wood: but the whole Force of the *Bavarians* falling upon this Captain, and all the rest of the *Imperial* Cavalry, after a sharp Dispute, in which the *Bavarians* had most Loss, the *Imperialists* were defeated. The *Imperialists* had but 250 Men killed in the Fight, but had a greater Number wounded, and made a very orderly Retreat. General *Pless*, the Colonels *Widman* and *Rismans*, and Count *Detrichstein* were taken and several *Imperial* and *Saxon* Officers wounded. The *Imperialists* lost their Artillery and Baggage, and took Three Standards, Two Lieutenants, and One Ensign of the Enemy. It appearing that the Post-Master of *Ysenbirn* gave Intelligence to the *Bavarians*, the *Imperialists* burnt his House, and all that was in it, before they quitted the Field.

*Bavarians* On the 16th, the *Bavarians* took *Newbourg* on the take *New-Inn* by Capitulation, and the Garrison was conducted to *Passau*.  
*bourg.*

About the same time that General *Schlick* fell into *Bavaria*, on the Side of *Saltsborg*, General *Stirum* passed over the *Bavarian* Lines between *Ditford* and *Newmark* in the *Upper Palatinate*: For having first in Person taken a View of the *Bavarian* Lines near *Ditford*, and found them unguarded, he sent a Captain



tain thither with 100 Dragoons to fill up the Trenches of the Lines, that the Squadrons of Horse might pass over: The Captain fell to Work accordingly; but the Enemy appearing with 150 Horse and 30 Foot, the *Imperialists* thinking there were more of them at hand, retreated from the Lines; at the same time, the *Bavarians* seeing all the Cavalry drawn up on a Rising Ground, their Horse retired. Upon which the rest of the Enemy came on with Five Battalions and Seven Squadrons, who were encompass'd by the *German* Horse: then their Cavalry was routed, and their Foot overpower'd, so the latter flung down their Arms, and 487 of them yielded themselves Prisoners: The whole Loss of the *Bavarians* on this Occasion amounted to 800 Men. The *Bavarians* hereupon quitted *Ditford*, and the *Imperialists* put 100 Men into it.

March.

Stirum  
defeats the  
Bavarians

Count *Stirum* marched on to *Newmark*, and sat down before it, which, after a slight Resistance, surrender'd, and the Garrison, consisting of 1400 *Bavarians* of regular Troops and Militia, march'd out of it. The regular Troops were conducted to *Ingolstadt*, and were allow'd to carry out with them Four Pieces of Cannon; but those of the Militia were obliged not only to return to their own Homes, but likewise to take an Oath of Fidelity to the Emperor, and promise not to bear Arms again against his Imperial Majesty and the Empire. The Citizens of *Newmark* obliged the Governour to surrender it, to save themselves from a Bombardment. *Vrystad* was given up to him likewise.

He takes  
Newmark.

However, Count *Stirum* received a Check in the Person of the Prince of *Brandenburg Anspach*, who being sent with 800 Horse to open the Pass of *Wiltz*, guarded by the *Bavarians*, did the Business he was sent about; but pursuing too far, fell in with a Body of 4000 *Bavarians*, commanded by the Elector in Person, against whom, for some Hours, he made a noble Defence, having order'd the Cavalry to alight and fight a-foot, till being wounded with a Musket-Ball, he was carried out of the Field, and died next Morning, much lamented for his excellent Qualities, and the Proresses he had made to be a compleat and famous General.

*March.*

If, after the Martial Actions now related, we may be allow'd to make our Court at *Vienna*, among other Things that are not proper Matter for History, and therefore, to have no Place here, we met with one Thing very remarkable, and that is the Manifesto of the Duke of *Moles*, late Ambassador from *Charles II.* King of *Spain*, to the *Imperial* Court, in these Words:

Duke of  
*Moles's*  
Manifesto.  
*March 19.*

‘ THE Passion which every Man has for his Reputation, is so nice a Thing, that for the preserving it, it is not sufficient that he do honourable Actions, but they must also be known and approved of as such, by the general Consent of the Universe. Therefore I *Frances de Moles*, Duke of *Pareto*, having ever valued it, as I do still, above all Mortal Things, (to prevent all manner of wrong Interpretations of all malicious Persons whatever) was willing by this present Manifesto, in several Languages, to publish the Reasons no less cogent, than Just and Irreproachable, which have constrain'd me to tell the Truth: Protesting that I shall not say any Thing therein, though of never so little Moment, which either is not notorious of it self, or that I am not ready to prove by Attestations and Evidences that are undeniable and beyond any Exception.

‘ Having from my Youth served the Crown of *Spain*, proud of being born a most Faithful Vassal of that Monarchy, and having been successively employ'd in several Posts of the highest Importance and Trust, in different Kingdoms and Provinces, always happy in the good Liking and Approbation of the late King *Charles II.* of *Spain*, my Master, of Glorious Memory: At length, in the beginning of the Year 1700, I was chosen Ambassador to his *Imperial* Majesty, the Bishop of *Lerida*, a Person otherwise of great Worth, being suddenly recall'd from that Employment. The Motives of this sudden Choice, as yet a Mystery to the Publick, were imparted to me by the King with his own Mouth, in divers long and repeated Conferences which we had together, none else being present: A Practice very unusual in the Court of *Spain*, where the Kings were never accusom'd to confer with their Ministers; whose Opinions were either deliver'd in Writing

ting, in the Representations of the several Councils, *March.*  
 or if the Matter required the highest Secresie, then  
 they were sent for to the King by the Secretary of  
 the Cabinet, who is there stiled Secretary of the Uni-  
 versal Dispatches; and is looked upon as the Canal  
 of the King's Word. This extraordinary Proceed-  
 ing occasioned several Discourses, according to the  
 different Passions of every Man. However, all a-  
 greed on this, That these must be Matters of high  
 Importance that were thus communicated to me;  
 while the ordinary Things, relating to this Embassy,  
 and to the present State of Affairs in the World,  
 were expressed in the Instructions drawn up by the  
 Council of State, which took up some Days in fram-  
 ing. And the Speculations concerning my Depart-  
 ure, which was hastned with such extraordinary  
 Circumstances, went so far, that the Duke, then  
 Marquis of *Harcourt*, who with the Character of the  
*Most Christian King's Ambassador*, did at that Time  
 manage his Concerns at the Catholick Court, with  
 the greatest Zeal and Vigilance, grew so jealous of  
 it, that he writ, That I was gone from *Madrid*, with  
 my King's Last Will in Favour of the Emperor's  
 Family. A Report, which was so universally spread  
 in *Paris*, that reaching me when I was yet at *Lyons*  
 in my Way to *Germany*, I did not fail to give Notice  
 thereof to the Secretary of the Universal Dispatches.  
 in the mean while, there came to be made Publick,  
 before I got to *Vienna*, the Famous Partition of the  
*Spanish Monarchy*, agreed upon between the Three  
 Potentates of *France*, *England*, and *Holland*, and at  
 my Arrival, I found the King's Royal Dispatches  
 concerning this great Novelty. And because, among  
 other positive Commands, I had received from the  
 late King, before my Departure from *Madrid*, this  
 was the Chief, that in what related to the Point of  
 the Succession, I should not impart the least Matter  
 to any of his Ministers, nor to his Council of State,  
 which has ever made that great Figure in *Spain*,  
 which is well known to all the World; prescribing  
 me some secret and impenetrable Ways, by which  
 I should impart to him my Proceedings concerning  
 the Affair, which Orders he repeated to me, with  
 the same Earnestness, upon this Occasion of the  
 said



March.

‘ said Repartition, signifying to me, His Absolute  
 ‘ Pleasure that I should punctually execute them, not  
 ‘ allowing of my doing otherwise, upon any Account  
 ‘ whatsoever: Insomuch, that having in one of my  
 ‘ Letters directed to the Council of State touched up-  
 ‘ on some Matters, though they were but of very  
 ‘ small Importance, relating to the Points of Succes-  
 ‘ sion, His Majesty, by his Royal Letters, sent to me  
 ‘ by the Secretary of the Universal Dispatches, dated  
 ‘ the 24th of *September*, 1700. at which time he lay  
 ‘ under that Sickness, which since deprived him of his  
 ‘ Life, expressed himself to be surprized at it and  
 ‘ charged me more than ever, to observe strictly and  
 ‘ inviolably his Royal Commands, which I had for-  
 ‘ merly received.

‘ I found this most August Court in great Agitation,  
 ‘ upon Account of the Disposition of the said Partition,  
 ‘ and of the Term which had been prefixed by *France*  
 ‘ for their accepting the same. Wherefore, in Obedi-  
 ‘ ence to the King my Master’s Commands, I per-  
 ‘ formed my Part, as it was my Duty, in order to hin-  
 ‘ der it from being accepted, wherein I had the good  
 ‘ Fortune to succeed; and at the same Time, His Ma-  
 ‘ jesty sending me his Orders, directed to the Vice-  
 ‘ roys of *Naples* and of *Sicily*, and to the Governor of  
 ‘ *Milan*; That in Case there should be any Danger of  
 ‘ an Invasion of those Kingdoms, they should admit  
 ‘ such *Imperial* Forces as should be sent thither by the  
 ‘ most August Emperor, I judged upon sufficient and  
 ‘ solid Grounds, that this was their Case at that time;  
 ‘ and that consequently the Remedy was not to be  
 ‘ delay’d, and therefore used all possible Endeavours,  
 ‘ that his *Imperial* Majesty might speedily send Part of  
 ‘ his Troops into the said Kingdoms, which was in a  
 ‘ fair Way of being brought about, several Confe-  
 ‘ rences having been held upon this Subject by the  
 ‘ *Imperial* Ministers, wherein I was present, endea-  
 ‘ vouring with all possible Care and Diligence to ac-  
 ‘ complish my Sovereigns Desires: But there being  
 ‘ some Difficulties in the Execution of this Design, I  
 ‘ did not fail to acquaint the King my Master there-  
 ‘ with in the manner he had prescribed, praying him  
 ‘ that he would be pleased to send me his Royal Com-  
 ‘ mand beforehand; that upon any Emergency that  
 ‘ might

might happen, I might be timely and fully informed of his Royal Pleasure. In answer whereunto he writ to me with the most generous Expressions of his Royal Goodness, that he was so secure of my Fidelity and Experience, that he gave me full Power to Act as I thought fit, adding some other Matters which I do not think proper to be made publick at this time, but are well known to a great Person to whom he commanded me to impart the whole. Having since begun to take those steps which I judged to be most Expedient and Conformable to his Royal Intentions- His Majesty, whom I did not fail to acquaint with it, was so highly satisfy'd, that he was pleased to give me the most evident Testimony thereof that I could desire. When by a Note, all writ with his own hand, dated the 9th of *September*, 1700. without any previous Request on my part, he did me the favour to admit me into the Number of his Counsellors of State, the most eminent Post in the *Spanish Monarchy*, and which is looked upon as the highest Rank and Dignity, wherein the greatest Ministers can be placed after they have served the King as Vice-Roys of Kingdoms, or in the most important Embassies; Commanding me at the same time, that I should keep it very secret, and should not divulge it till there were other new Creations. A Testimony of his Favour truly most Glorious in it self, but made much more so by the many other most Gracious Expressions of his Royal Esteem and Acceptance of my Faithful Services.

What the Commands of his Majesty were, and the Powerful Motives that induced him so often to oblige me to Secrecy, and not to write to him by the usual Conveyances about the Affair of the Succession, I have hitherto kept in my own Breast, with that Silence which I esteemed to be due to so weighty a Secret, whereof it was my Fortune to be the Repository, and the faithful Keeper. And notwithstanding by Reason of the Death of the King my Master, and in the Course of those great Charges that have since happened, it appeared to be not only Lawful. but even Necessary to publish them; yet I judged it more becoming my Character, to keep them Secret, even at the Expence of all the Sufferings I have since endured.

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red. But however, because all the Steps I took at the Imperial Court, and the pressing Instances I made, and many of the King's Royal Dispositions of Things, could not be concealed, not only the Principal Ministers in *Spain*, and those who had the Government of the several Kingdoms of that Monarchy, but also the Foreign Ministers, and the whole World, discoursed of them, with those Lights, where-with the Evidence of the Operations furnished their Conjectures.

This was the State of Affairs when the Death of the King, my Master, happened on the 1st of *November*, in the said Year 1700. whereof I received certain Advice at *Vienna*, by an Express dispatched from *Madrid*, the 25th of the same Month, with an Account likewise of the Disposition made by his Last Will and Testament. After which, tho' I continued to treat with his Imperial Majesty, and other Princes of that most August Family, making Use of certain Expedients to be admitted, which being represented by me to the *Junto* at *Madrid*, were approved by those who at that time composed the Regency; yet being well assured, that my Residence in this Imperial Court, could be of no long Continuance, by Reason of the visible Dispositions towards the War that was then in agitation; I did, by repeated Representations, backed with the most weighty Arguments, press the Government at *Madrid*, that since my Departure from the Court of *Vienna*, was certain, and shortly to be expected, they would cause what was due to me on my Allowance, which amounted to many Thousands of Crowns, to be speedily discharged, lest for want of receiving the just and necessary Payment thereof, I should not be able to depart without exposing my Person, and consequently the Dignity of my Character, to some Affront, which was undoubtedly to be expected from my Creditors, who had lent me their Money, to maintain my self and support those many Expences I had been forced to make.

These just Instances, and the Consideration of the ill Consequences that might attend any Delays, prevailed with the Regency at *Madrid*, to send express and repeated Directions to the Vice-Roy of *Naples*,  
(the



(the Payment of my Allowance, being assigned me, *March.*  
by Order of the late King, out of the best Funds of  
his Royal Patrimony in that Kingdom,) that he  
should, without any Delay, remit to me the Sums  
that were owing me; charging him, that if the  
Funds appointed for this purpose were deficient, he  
should take up the Money on Credit, and at any In-  
terest. But whether by Reason that the Royal Ex-  
chequer at *Naples* was low, or for other Causes, it is  
certain, That these strict Orders had no manner of  
Effect: So that having received the Commands of  
his *Imperial* Majesty in the Month of *April* 1701.  
which were notified to me by the Grand-Marshal of  
this Court, that seeing the War was declared against  
the Two Crowns, I should depart out of this *Imperi-*  
*al* Court, I was obliged to have Recourse to his *Im-*  
*perial* Majesty's Goodness, and to beg that, provided  
I speedily obey'd him, in departing from *Vienna*, he  
would be pleased to permit me to remain in some  
Neighbouring Village, there to expect my Supplies  
from *Naples*, in order to satisfy my Creditors; which  
being graciously granted, I retired to the Town of  
*Nusdorf*, from whence I represented time after time  
to the Court of *Spain*, my urgent Necessities, which  
were now much encreased, by these new Accidents,  
and required a speedy Supply, to the end I might  
depart out of *Germany*, and retire to lead a private  
Life in some Corner of the World I should chuse;  
having declared, That I would not return to *Spain*  
in my old Age, nor take any Office upon me. Nor  
did I fail to Communicate all this to the King of  
*France's* Minister, then at *Vienna*, pursuant to the  
Orders I had received from the Court at *Madrid*, to  
confer with him upon all Occasions.  
Then fresh Orders were sent to the Vice-Roy of  
*Naples*, who after several Months remitted to me a  
small part of the great Sums that were due to me;  
and tho' it were neither proportionable to my Wants,  
nor sufficient to satisfy my Creditors; however,  
having consigned to them for their Security, all my  
Effects of any value, I resolved to free my self from  
all Engagements, and retire into the Circle of *Bava-*  
*ria*, and made choice of the City of *Saltzbourgh*, as  
being in the common Road to *Italy*; which Intenti-  
on

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on I communicated to the *French* Minister. And having taken a House there, whereof I having since been obliged to pay the Rent, I sent before my Goods and all my Family, that I might follow with less Trouble and Incumbrance; but the Commotions at *Naples* happening at the same time, and great Severity being used with some Persons, who were actually in the Service of his *Imperial* Majesty, and were Apprehended there, upon the 23d. of *October*, the Day that I had fixed for my Departure, upon the very Instant of my going away, Orders were given for seizing me, which was Personally notify'd to me in the Name of his *Imperial* Majesty, by the Grand-Marshal of the Court, Commanding me not to depart from *Nusdorf*, which Post was afterwards changed for one of the Suburbs of *Vienna*, where having given my Parole of Honour to be a true Prisoner, I was left at Liberty without Guards. And having obtained of his *Imperial* Majesty the necessary Pass-Ports for the sending of a Courier to *Milan*, I did not fail immediately to acquaint that Governor with what had happened, desiring him to give notice thereof to the Court of *Spain*, to which I writ my self, inclosing my Dispatches, for a safer Conveyance, to the said Governor; who answered me, That he had forwarded them by the Post to *Madrid*: But either thro' my Misfortune, or some other Reason, they were never delivered at that Court, whither the News of my being put under Arrest coming from some other hand, and no Notice thereof being received from my self, this silence was interpreted to my Prejudice; and there arose various Discourses concerning me, which were fomented by a certain Minister in *Italy*, who with equivocal Expressions, tho' very significant and sharp, endeavoured in some of his Representations to make this Accident appear full of Mystery. From hence there arose a great Storm against me, but afterwards, the Truth being made known, and proved by the Letters which the said Governor of *Milan* writ in Answer to the Questions sent to him by the Court about it, and by other very substantial Evidences, the Storm cleared up in such manner as that that Government repeated their Orders with great Earnestness to the Vice-Roy

' Roy of *Naples*, that he should not only discharge  
 ' speedily what was due to me for the time past, but  
 ' should over and above, pay me half of the usual  
 ' Allowance to Ambassadors during the whole time I  
 ' should continue under my Confinement. But not  
 ' finding that those pressing Orders had any Effect,  
 ' I began to suspect that the Vice Roy of *Naples* had  
 ' Directions from some Superior Power not to pay  
 ' me; for I could not reconcile it with Common  
 ' Sense, That they should let a Minister of my Rank  
 ' perish for want of paying him his Due, especially  
 ' being under the Trouble of an Arrest: A Consider-  
 ' ration which of it self should have been sufficient to  
 ' oblige the Court of *Spain* to maintain me honourably,  
 ' at least for the Glory of their Crown, tho' they had  
 ' not been convinced of the Justice of my Demands,  
 ' and my Suspicions were the better grounded, be-  
 ' cause I knew that at the same time Remittances of  
 ' Money were made from *Naples*, to other Ambassa-  
 ' dors, where there were not the same Things to be  
 ' considered as there were upon my Account. To  
 ' which may be added, that since the Death of my  
 ' King, under pretence of a general Reform, the  
 ' Places of Counsellors in the Supream Council of *Ita-*  
 ' *ly*, and Conservator of the Royal Patrimony in *Italy*,  
 ' were taken from me; tho' it was well known upon  
 ' what just and special Considerations the Late King  
 ' in his Goodness had been induced to grant 'em to me;  
 ' when at the same time, other Persons were excepted  
 ' out of this general Rule, on whose side there were  
 ' not so many Considerations, as concurred to my  
 ' Advantage. However, I bore all this patiently, not  
 ' only without Complaining, but ever without making  
 ' any Interest to obtain the like Exception.

' At the same time it happened without any Con-  
 ' trivance of mine, but by meer Chance, that there  
 ' fell into my Hands some Letters which are still in be-  
 ' ing, writ by a Minister of *Naples*, to another of the  
 ' first Rank in *Spain*, wherein he said, that notwith-  
 ' standing such pressing Orders were sent thither in  
 ' my Behalf, yet he knew well enough, that all this  
 ' was done with a Design only to make sure of me,  
 ' that thus they might get me to yield my self frankly  
 ' into their Hands. But attributing those Expressions  
 ' only



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only to the Levity or Malice of this Minister, I took little Notice of them, but continued my Application to the Court of *Madrid*, that they would not suffer me to perish thus meanly in the forsaken Condition I was. And in effect, I received several Answers from thence, that the pressing Orders had been again repeated to the Vice-Roy of *Naples*, directing him, that without any further loss of time he should immediately put them in Execution; and with these hopes was I flattered, till the 24th of *December* of the last Year, 1702.

But at that time, instead of receiving any Supply. I had Advice from *Naples*; that in the Month of *Nov.* of the same Year, Orders had been sent to that Vice-Roy, by the Way of *Milan*, that he should forthwith sequester all my Goods and Lands, and that it had been immediately done, as well those I held, as Fiefs from the Crown, as the rest, even those which belonged to my Sons, who for some Years had lived, as they do still, at *Milan*, and those which were in the Possession of my Two Brothers, whereof one resided there, with my Sons, and the other at *Naples*. It is not possible for me to express with what Astonishment and Mortification I received so terrible a piece of News, to see my self Condemned before I was heard, and the Sentence executed before any notice had been given me of my pretended Crime; a Rigour never heard of, nor practised against the vilest and most notorious Offenders, even those who are guilty of High-Treason, and directly contrary to all the Laws, whether Divine, Natural, or Civil, by which Nations are governed. And the greater was my surprize, because that upon the strictest Examination of my own Conscience, all I could find, was, that during the whole Reign of the late King my Master, and for the Space of 36 Years, I had served him in so many considerable Offices with that Candor and Fidelity which have deserved, to his dying day, his entire Royal Confidence, and the highest Testimonies of his Approbation and Acceptance; and since his Death, during my Continuance at *Vienna*, afterwards at *Nusdorf*, and last of all, in one of the Suburbs of this City, I never failed to give an exact Account of every Step I made to

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the Court of *Spain*, where my Proceedings were always approved, as appears by their Letters, which I still keep by me, and since my departure from *Vienna*, I always kept my self as private as was possible, which is well known. However, receiving this Disgrace with the greatest Submission and Moderation, and with a Confidence grounded on my own Innocence, that I should obtain a due Reparation; I writ in the beginning of the last Month of *December* to the Court of *Spain*, with that Assurance which is an inseparable Companion of an upright Heart, that a Proceeding so irregular and improper in all its Circumstances, I was fully perswaded, must be a Mistake in the Vice-Roy; since I could not believe, that tho' Malice taking advantage of the Juncture of Affairs and the place where I was, should have charg'd me with any Guilt, yet so just a Court as that of *Madrid* could have condemn'd a Minister of my Rank, without so much as hearing what he had to say in his defence, and could as a Reward for his many honourable Services, have been willing to reduce him by this Sequestration of all his Estates and Revenues, to the Extremity of perishing for meer want; and therefore entreated, in the most earnest and respectful manner, that this might be speedily redress'd. From that time forward I renewed my Instances every Post, till the last before the date of this Paper; and tho' my Agents at *Naples* ceas'd to write to me, being forbid to do it, and my Correspondents at *Madrid* protested to me, that they were also commanded at that time of this Sequestration to forbear writing to me, yet I took upon me to beg of that Government, to permit them to continue their Correspondence, that I might, if not by due Course of Law, yet through their Means at least, know what was my suppos'd Crime, and not remain wholly without defence; but to this very day, I have not; it seems, deserv'd so much as an Answer to so just and reasonable Instances.

So long and severe a Silence to a Minister of my Character, and in a Matter of this Concern, join'd with so many other weighty Arguments above-mention'd, fully satisfy'd me that the present Government in *Spain*, disgusted perhaps at the Commis-

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‘ sions of great Confidence, which had been entrusted  
 ‘ to me by the King my Master, and were executed  
 ‘ by me with that Exactness which became a faithful  
 ‘ Vassal, and an honourable Minister, and imputing  
 ‘ my inviolable Loyalty to me as a Crime, and a long  
 ‘ time absolutely resolv’d my Ruine; and not finding  
 ‘ any Reason, wherewith to justifie their Proceeding,  
 ‘ they thought it necessary to condemn me unheard.

‘ God is my Witness, that the Loss of my Estate,  
 ‘ which was not despicable, though heavy in it self  
 ‘ to a Man of my Years, accusom’d to live in a de-  
 ‘ cent Splendor, and made much more so, with re-  
 ‘ gard to my Innocent Sons, Brothers and Nephews,  
 ‘ who without any Fault of theirs or mine, are drawn  
 ‘ in to be Sharers in my Misfortune, is not my great-  
 ‘ est Affliction, having sufficient Knowledge of the  
 ‘ Inconstancy of Human Affairs: But to see my self  
 ‘ treated in so ignominious a Manner, in the Face of  
 ‘ the whole World, with the horrid Imputation of a  
 ‘ *Rebel*, is a thing altogether intolerable to any in-  
 ‘ nocent Person, who values his Reputation, much  
 ‘ more than his Life.

‘ Having therefore hitherto without any Success  
 ‘ try’d all possible Means to remove their fatal Di-  
 ‘ strust of me; and finding that this Persecution against  
 ‘ me had taken too deep Root. that no way was left  
 ‘ open for me to justifie my self. That my Represen-  
 ‘ tations were not only slighted, but not so much as  
 ‘ heard; and on the other hand, seeing my self desti-  
 ‘ tute of all Human Assistance, my Reputation so un-  
 ‘ justly torn to pieces, and my self reduc’d in my old  
 ‘ Age, after so many honourable Services, to the last  
 ‘ extremity of begging my Bread, I found no other  
 ‘ way of preserving my self from this present Ship-  
 ‘ wrack, than by having recourse to that sacred An-  
 ‘ chor, the Sovereign Protection of the most Graci-  
 ‘ ous Emperor *Leopold*; which being the most Authen-  
 ‘ tick Proof of my Honourable Proceeding, will also  
 ‘ be the most secure Refuge for my Injur’d Reputati-  
 ‘ on; nor can I end my Days more happily and glo-  
 ‘ riously than in the Service of this most August House  
 ‘ of *Austria*, to which it was my Fortune to be born a  
 ‘ Vassal, as I am still by reason of its Incontestable  
 ‘ Right so well known to all *Europe*.

‘ Now,



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\* Now, let all the World judge, impartially, of this  
 my Resolution, which is rendred as just by the pow-  
 erful Motive that induc'd me to it, as it is necessary  
 in this my great Distress. I trust in God the Fountain  
 of Truth, that there will not be found any Man so  
 Ignorant or Malicious as to attribute it to any Levi-  
 ty; especially if they do but consider, that to pre-  
 serve my Honour to a Nicety, I have delay'd it till  
 now, notwithstanding the great Hardships I have  
 endur'd, and the many Reasons I have had to the  
 contrary. Much less can it be look'd upon as any  
 Disloyalty in me as a Vassal, or the least Disobedi-  
 ence as a Minister, since I never have either directly  
 in Person, or indirectly by Proxy, taken any Oath of  
 Allegiance to the present Possessor of the *Spanish*  
 Monarchy, nor has he to this day receiv'd the In-  
 vestiture of the Kingdom of *Naples*, my Native  
 Country, Conditions which are both Essential and  
 Indispensibly Necessary to the laying of an Obliga-  
 tion upon any Man as a Vassal. As to the Ministry,  
 I have already said above, That I had declar'd to the  
 Court of *Spain*, my Intentions of retiring, in order  
 to enjoy my Liberty in a private Life. And as for  
 what relates to my Character of Ambassador, I never  
 was acknowledg'd as such in this *Imperial* Court, on-  
 ly as I was Commissioned by the late King *Charles*  
 II. my Master, as I signified to the present Court at  
*Madrid*, from whence I never received any new Cre-  
 dentials, nor was otherwise entrusted with any Af-  
 fair of Importance; but had only sent me an Instru-  
 ment of Procuration, which might as well have been  
 given to any other, though not a Vassal, to demand  
 the Investiture of the Dutchy of *Milan*, and swear  
 Fealty for the same to his *Imperial* Majesty, which  
 had no effect. And I can also very truly say, that  
 the Court at *Madrid* never acknowledg'd me as such,  
 after the Death of the King, my Master. since while  
 they continued their real Payments to all their other  
 Ambassadors, I was the only one whom they never  
 paid in any other Coin, than bare Words, as above  
 is more largely made to appear. Nevertheless, I pro-  
 test, that notwithstanding I have met with so little  
 good Fortune in the present Government of *Spain*,  
 yet I have ever preserved, and shall continue to do

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so, the perpetual Veneration I owe to the ever Illustrious and Glorious *Spanish* Nation, to which I profess my self eternally oblig'd for the continu'd Favours and Honours which I always received from her for the space of so many Years. And I pray God, the Giver of all good Gifts that he will be pleased to lay the Storm wherein she is at present tossed, and Conduct her to the Port of undisturbed Happiness, which she deserves by her Bravery, her Loyalty, and the Grandeur of her most Noble Genius. *Vienna* the 19th of *March*, 1703.

Whether the Reasons here given are sufficient to justify the Duke's Conduct, in withdrawing his Allegiance from *Spain*, and transferring it to the House of *Austria*, we shall not here determine, but proceed to other Matters.

We shall make no Repetitions in this Place how we left the Affairs of *Poland*; but come now to the Meeting of the Assembly of Senators, and others of of the Nobility of *Poland*, according to the King's Summons, on the 16th Instant, at *Mariembourg*, and not *Thorn*, as was at first reported, where the chief Points proposed by his Majesty to be debated, were delivered in the following Terms.

K. of *Poland*'s Propositions to the Assembly.

I. What was to be done for the defence of the King and the Republick, seeing there was little likelihood of a Peace with the *Swedes*. II. What Course was to be taken to invalidate the Proceedings of the Congress that was summoned to *Warsaw* in Prejudice of the Kings Prerogatives, and to the Subversion of the Government. III. In what Manner the Abettors of the *Swedes* and their Adherents, who obstinately persisted in their Designs, were to be punish'd. IV. What Regard was fit to be had to the Request of some Palatinates, that a general Diet be call'd. V. What further Encouragement was to be given to the Army of the Crown, which had declar'd their Readiness to stand by the King, and maintain the Liberty of the Republick; and how the Differences between the Generals were to be accommodated. VI. Whether Alliances should be made with the Neighbouring Potentates, who took Umbrage at the *Swedes* pushing on the War, and offer'd Assistance of Men and Money; and

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and in what manner those Offers were to be accepted. VII. Whether the Publick Instrument which regulated the Limits with the *Turks*, ought not without more delay to be executed on the Part of the *Poles*.

These Propositions being deliver'd to them, they adjourn'd to the 20th. The King having first sworn a-new to maintain the *Pacta Conventa*, and the Senators and Deputies to be true to his Majesty, and defend him against all his Enemies.

The King of *Poland*, who did not write to the Cardinal Primate as he did to the other Senators, when he summon'd the *Senatus Consilium* to met at *Thorn*, which Assembly came to nothing; wrote to his Eminency on the 20th of the last Month, to invite him to come to that appointed to meet at *Marienburg* on the 16th Instant; in which Letter he expressed himself to this Purpose, 'That tho' all his Endeavours to restore the Publick Peace had hitherto prov'd unsuccessful; yet he would not despair of the Recovery of a State which Foreigners have always esteem'd invincible; that this glorious Reputation might be easily re-establish'd, and the Enemy repell'd by the Assistance of Heaven, and the Valour of the *Poles*, provided fit Councils were taken for bringing about a Peace: That seeing by the several Conferences which the Cardinal has had with the *Swedes*, he may have been able by his great Prudence to penetrate their Designs, he invited him to his Attendance at *Marienburg*, to inform the Senators of what he knew, and join with them in settling the State. To this the Cardinal return'd an Answer, in which he excus'd himself from coming to this Assembly, pleading his Indisposition, and the Necessity of his Eminency's Presence in *Warsaw* to protect that City.

K. of Poland's Letter to the Cardinal Primate. Feb. 20.

The Deputies of *Lithuania* arriv'd at *Marienburg* towards the end of this Month, and next Day had Audience of the King of *Poland*, to acquaint him, That in the Council held at *Wilna*, the Capital of *Lithuania*, it was resolv'd by the Deputies, that they would assist his Majesty with all their Force. And that to deprive the Princes of the House of *Sapieha* of all hopes of being restor'd to their Honours and Dignities, they had likewise resolv'd, That the Places of Great General



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ral and Great Treasurer of that Dutchy, which were enjoy'd by two of those Princes were become vacant, and accordingly had given the last to *Oginsky*, and the other to Prince *Wiesnowiesky*.

After which they propos'd to the Diet, which met again according to their Adjournment. That the Nobility should be order'd to mount on Horseback; and that the Lords of the House of *Sapieha* should be declar'd Rebels, and be stripp'd of all their Estates, Offices and Dignities. This the Deputies of *Poland* oppos'd, urging that such violent Proceedings would break all their Measures taken to compose things amicably, would unnecessarily engage the Republick in new Troubles and besides irritate the House of *Sapieha*, and put them on engaging all their Friends to hinder a Peace from being concluded. The *Lithuanians* reply'd, That these Arguments tended to retard the Deliberations of the Diet, and render their Meeting fruitless, and were design'd to favour the Enemy; adding, That if the *Poles* persisted in such Sentiments, they were resolv'd to make a League with the *Muscovites* and other Foreign Potentates against the *Swedes*.

Resolutions of the Diet.

On the whole Matter, after some warm Debates, the Diet came to these Resolutions, That they would spend their Lives and Fortunes, to preserve the Catholick Religion and the Republick, and to maintain the King of *Poland* on his Throne. That a New Embassy should be sent to the King of *Sweden*, to dispose him to Peace; but that they should keep to the Instructions that should be given them, and not yield up any Province of the Kingdom; and, That if the King of *Sweden* should not hearken to Peace a General Diet should be held on Horseback, that the Postpolite or Militia should be rais'd, and that the Estates of those who shall Abet his *Swedish* Majesty shall be confiscated. These Articles were agreed to by most of the rest, and some Senators, particularly the Bishop and Palatine of *Culm* refus'd their Assent to them.

This being over, the Dyet was adjourn'd to the 15th of *April*, with which at present we conclude the Affairs of this Country.

It's time now we should return Home again, to *April.*  
 visit our own Native Country, where we find Her Majesty about the beginning of this Month, was *Mr. St. Leger* made  
 pleased to create *Arthur St. Leger*, Esq; a Baron and *ger* made  
 Viscount of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, by the Name and *a* Viscount  
 Title of Baron of *Killmayden*, in the County of *Water-*  
*ford*, and Viscount of *Downrastle*, in the County of *Cork* in the said Kingdom. *of Ireland.*

On the 14th came in the *Bristol* Man of War from *Jamaica*, which brought Prisoners from thence, Capt. *Kirkby*, Capt. *Wade* and Capt. *Constable*, of whom the two former were shot to Death on the 16th, on board the said Ship, in pursuance of the Sentence given against them by the Court Martial held at *Jamaica* in *October*, 1702, for their Cowardize, Breach of Orders and Neglect of Duty, in the Fight between the brave Admiral *Bembow* and Monsieur *du Casse*. We were now for some Months strangely amused as if, after all the Guilt of these Commanders, they would at last be pardon'd; but the Event made it plainly appear to the contrary, much to the Reputation of the Government.

About the middle of the Month, Her Majesty *Lumley* was pleased to appoint Lieutenant-General *Lumley* made Governor of the Isle of *Jersey* made Governor of  
 and Castle of *Gurys*, alias *Mont Orgueil* and *Elizabeth*, *Jersey*, &c  
 in the said Island, in the Room of the Lord *Fermin*, deceased. And much about this time it was that Capt. *William Dampier*, so famous for his Voyage round the World; and rare Observations, being prepared to depart on another Voyage to the *West-Indies*, had the Honour not only to kiss the Queen's Hand, but was introduc'd by his Royal Highness the Lord High-Admiral.

The Parliament met on the 22d, in pursuance of Parliament their last Prorogation, when his Grace the Duke of *ment* pro-  
*Buckingham* and *Normanby* was introduc'd into the *rogued*.  
 House of Peers by the Dukes of *Richmond* and *Ormond*: 22.  
 and the Lord *Granville*, Lord *Garnsey* and Lord *Conway*, were likewise introduc'd by the Lords *la Warr* and *Dartmouth*, and were seated in their respective Places. After which Her Majesty's Commission was read to several Lords of Her Council, for Proroguing the Parliament to the 22d of *July*.

April.

The Parliament being thus broke up, and we having no further Occasion to tarry in *England*, should we make our Passage into *Portugal*, we shall be able yet to say nothing certain concerning the Treaty of Alliance between that Crown and the most Serene Confederates, though the same was very variously talk'd of, according to the different Inclinations of Men, who will, more is the Pity, hardly ever agree in what is the true Interest of their Native Country. And if from *Portugal* we pass into *Spain*, our Intelligence from thence has been so uncertain, that 'tis not worth one's while to tarry there; and so we pass into *Languedoc*, in *France*, to see what the *Severnois* were doing for their Religion and Liberties in those Parts. The Intelligence, indeed, from thence is so environ'd with Darkness, that it is impossible to pierce thro' it; never did two Parties so Diametrically very upon the same Subject. If the *Severnois* get any Advantage, the *Paris Gazetteer* dawbs it over with the wonted *Fucus's*, and gives the Superiority still to the Royalists. If the Royalists obtain the better of it, there is nothing wanting to embellish the Action, but the Epistle to the Cardinal of *Nouailles*, to give Thanks to Heaven for it, which the *French King* does not think worth his while. However, *Montrevel* acts now and then offensively against them, as appears by this Letter.

Letter about the  
Camisars.

9.

SOME Eight Days ago, about Eighty Persons were assembled in a Mill behind the Carmelites Gate, for the Exercise of their Devotions, the most of 'em Women and Children. The Marshal of *Montrevel* being inform'd of it, hasten'd thither, at the Head of a Body of Dragoons and Foot Soldiers, and having invested the Mill, commanded his Men to enter and put all to the Sword, which was done. Afterwards he set Fire to the Mill, where the Bodies of the miserable Wretches were consum'd. He has carried away all the Inhabitants of *Maisillet*, within half a League of *Andouze*. 'Tis said he intends to send 'em into *America*, but 'tis thought he will find a quicker way to destroy 'em. In the mean time the Camisars increase in Number, and according to the Methods which the Royalists take, will multiply



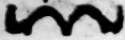
ply more and more. They are Masters of the Field, and about seven thousand strong, all good Soldiers. *April.*

The *Camisars*, not at all discouraged with the Strength and Cruelty of the Enemy, of which we heard much about this Time, publish'd a sort of Manifesto, which was look'd upon to be very bold, seeing they invited all People, without any Distinction of Religion to join them, which, we were assured from divers Parts, considerably encreased their Numbers. and drew on many Skirmishes with the Royalists, wherein the latter were generally worsted; but, indeed, the Accounts on all Hands seem to be so various, confused and uncertain, that I shall, at least, at present pass it over in silence, and proceed to other Matters.

There being nothing more remarkable in *France* at this time, if we should now survey *Italy*, all that we can find is the Continuation of the Blockade of *Bersello* by the *French*, and their possessing a Mill upon the *Lenza* near it, whereby the *German* Garrison received Provisions from time to time, and by which they must needs be the more streightned. On the other hand, the *French* made great Preparations in that Country to carry on the War offensively, and utterly to extirpate the *Germans* out of it, tho' the Event did not prove answerable to their projected Designs.

Let us now pass the *Adriatick*, and observe, that *Daltaban Mustapha*, the Grand Visier, a Person, as they inform us, much bent to renew the War against the Christians, having, perhaps, for that Reason lost his Life and his Employment on the 26th of *January* last, *Rami Mahumet*, the *Reis Effendi*, was promoted to that Dignity; and *Mauro Cordato*, one of the *Turkish* Plenipotentiaries at the Treaty of *Carlowitz*, was advanced to be Secretary and Councillor to the Grand Seignior: They seem'd both of them to be Persons very desirous to keep the Peace on that side, and the Court of *Vienna* seem'd to rejoice mightily at the Change; but we shall hear, before the End of the Year, another Turn in Affairs, that must be as much a Mortification to them.

April.



Having now mention'd the Court of *Vienna*, and it being not amiss for us, in this Place, to call to mind, that Prince *Francis Ragotzi* having been last Year found guilty of a Conspiracy against the Emperor, but found a way to make his Escape; and considering what a Figure, perhaps, he is like to make in the Field, since he is actually in Arms in *Hungary* at the Head of the Malecontents; it will not be improper in this Place, to give you the Sentence renew'd and pass'd upon him now at *Vienna*, which Sentence was affix'd in the most publick Places of that City, and is as follows :

The Imperial  
Sentence against  
P. Ragotzi.

*Francis Ragotzi* is accus'd and convicted of the Crimes of Rebellion and High Treason, in several Instances, among others for setting up a Cabal, and forming a very dangerous Conspiracy against the Empeſor and the King of the *Romans*, and for designing to deliver the Kingdom of *Hungary* into the Hands of a Foreign Potentate, in order to which he endeavour'd to corrupt the Nobility and the third Estate of that Realm. To carry on which pernicious Design, he wrote a Letter on the 1st of *November* 1700 to the King of *France*; in which he set forth the great Benefits his Family had received from the Crown of *France*; and represented the Oppression the Kingdom of *Hungary* was under, and that God had so dispos'd Things, that the said Kingdom plac'd all their future Hopes in him, and desir'd the King of *France* to be its Father, Protector and Deliverer. He added, That there could not be a more favourable Conjunction; and that the People were extraordinarily discontented with the present Administration, and were unanimously disposed to Rise; and that the Estates of the Realm propos'd no other End by uniting together, than to procure an Advantage to the King of *France*: That if that Crown would take their part, things would succeed to their wish: That he the said *Ragotzi* would contribute all that was in his Power, &c. He likewise wrote a Letter with his own Hand to a certain Minister of *France*, nam'd *Barbesieux*; in which he renew'd his Instances, referring himself to the bearer thereof, whom he had fully acquainted with his Intentions. In consequence

of

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of which he receiv'd a Letter from the said Minister, dated at *Versailles*, December 18. 1700. importing, that *France* accepted of his Proposals, and assur'd him they should be seconded at the time he requir'd. Soon after this, the said *Ragotzi* wrote a second Letter to the King of *France*, dated February 11. 1701. to acquaint him how joyful the *Hungarians* were that they had Hopes of his Royal Protection; and to desire his Majesty to concert Measures with *Poland* and the *Ottoman Court*, and to send him Officers, Miners and Ingeniers. *France* return'd answer, Care should be taken accordingly; but that it was necessary the Estates of *Hungary* should send His Majesty full Powers, that immediately thereupon 2 Millions of Livres should be remitted by the way of *Hamburg* and *Dantzick*, and 200000 Crowns in Specie should be sent to the said *Ragotzi*, to levy Troops, &c. Whereupon *Ragotzi* set his Adherents at work, to endeavour to procure the full Powers demanded; and conspir'd with his Accomplices to massacre the Imperial Garrisons of *Mongatsch* and *Hunguar*, by inviting the Governors and Officers to a Hunting-Match, and placing Troops in Ambush to cut them off. He likewise conspir'd, by the Assistance of *France*, to form 3 Bodies of Troops. one to Act under Count *Tekely*. in *Transylvania*, the other on the *Tibiscus*, and the 3d near *Cassovia*, and to massacre all the *German* Soldiers in their Quarters, &c. for which Crimes, whereof the said *Ragotzi* is fully convicted, &c. he is condemn'd to lose his Head when taken, his Estate to be confiscated, &c.

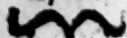
At the same time was likewise affix'd the Declaration of the Emperor, Electors, Princes and States of the Empire that this present War was not a War of Religion; containing in Substance,

THAT for a great while the Enemies of the Empire and Haters of Peace, and particularly abundance of Ecclesiasticks, have spread Reports as if the present War was undertaken by the Protestants of the Empire and their Allies with a Design to ruine the Catholick Religion and the Liberties of the Empire; on purpose to create a Misunderstanding

The Em-  
pire's De-  
claration  
concern-  
ing the  
War a-  
gainst  
*France*.  
ing



April.



ing and Jealousies betwixt those of both Religions: though it be evident that there is no ground for the said Reports, but that they are raised and fomented by the *French* and their Friends, and insisted upon at the Catholick Courts, and particularly at that of *Rome*, to weaken the Hands of the Allies by dividing them. That therefore the Emperor and Empire declare, that none of the States of the Empire or their Allies of either Religion had ever any such Design, but that this present League and War was entered into by the Empire and their Allies only against the K. of *France*, and his Adherents, for the maintenance of the Freedom of Religion, and of the Liberties of the Empire and all their Allies. They therefore order, the spreaders of such Reports to be punish'd as Enemies to their Country; and that their Envoys and Residents give Notice of this to all Courts and particularly to that of *Rome*, in order to obviate those false and malicious Reports.

We have already taken notice of the Assurances given by the Elector of *Bavaria*; that the City and Dyet of *Ratisbonne* should not be molested by him; tho' soon after, contrary to all Expectation, by Letters to his Envoy, the Elector declar'd, That he would not stand to the Warranty and Assurances of the Empire, unless the Generals of the Confederates were acquainted with them, and that they gave their Consents to them; and the next Morning, as they were about to return their Answer, the same Envoy started a new difficulty, whether all that should be done, should be reckon'd as null and void, in case the Emperor should refuse to ratifie it; or at least, whether the Assurances that were given him by the Dyet, could be of no force till the end of the Month, whether the Emperor approv'd 'em or no? With Offers, nevertheless, if they were not satisfy'd by the Emperor, to grant the Passes which had been demanded by the Dyet of the Empire, and to leave every Burgess of the City at Liberty to do as he should think convenient. Hereupon a Grand Council was held from Nine a Clock in the Morning till Four in the Afternoon, wherein, after some Disputes, it was agreed, That the Elector should have all his Demands grant-

April.

granted him, excepting only the Garranty of the Dyet, and Copies of this Result were given forthwith to the *Imperial* and *Bavarian* Minister, who sent it away to the Elector his Master. Upon the 6th Instant, the *Bavarian* Minister made new Proposals to the Bishop of *Mayence*, as Director of the Dyet, who summoned the said Assembly to meet again about Seven a Clock in the Morning to communicate 'em to the Three Colleges: Who presently took 'em into Consideration, and resolved, That his *Imperial* Majesty's Commissioners should give notice of all that had passed, to General *Stirum*, and at the same time, require of him a Declaration in reference to the Fears that the *Bavarians* were in, least he should come to *Ratisbonne* with the Body of his Army, But while they were about to send away an Express to this purpose, the *Bavarian* Minister signify'd to the Dyet, That the Elector was informed, that the Count of *Stirum* was endeavouring to make himself Master of the City; and therefore they were not to take it amiss, if for his own Security, he took Possession of the Bridge over the *Danaw*: and that he expected the immediate Answer of the Dyet and the Magistracy to his Demand. This occasioning a New Deliberation, it was resolved that the Cardinal *de Lamberg*, the Emperor's chief Commissioner, should write to the Elector by an Express, to suspend all Hostilities till the next Day, to the end they might have the more time to treat with him; which his Eminency did accordingly. But the Elector, who had taken up his Quarters in his Castle of *Viex*, about a quarter of a League from the City, and had posted his Army on both sides the River *Danaw*, excused himself upon the pressing Necessity which would not permit him any longer to delay his taking Possession of the Bridge. The Cardinal having received this Answer, summoned the Deputies together about Midnight, to acquaint 'em with it, and to consider what was to be done. The Burghers had already betaken themselves to their Arms, and were in Possession of all the Gates, and other Posts of the City; they had also planted the Cannon upon the Ramparts, and had prepared all Things in a Readiness to repel Force by Force. But the *Bavarians* being already advanced as far as the Moat of the Town, in order to Bomb

*April.*



Bomb the Place, the Cardinal and other Ministers that were assembled at his Lodging, deem'd it not convenient to stay till the utmost Extremity, seeing the City was almost naked, and in no Condition to make a long defence, nor could be reliev'd in any time; which Resolution the Cardinal immediately made known to the Magistracy, who were met together in the Town House, giving 'em leave withal to treat the next Morning with the Elector about their Bridge, which he desir'd to have in his Custody. The Magistracy approv'd this Result, and expressly forbid the Burghers to fire a Gun upon the *Bavarians*, so that all Things were very quiet that Night.

*Bavaria  
seizes Ra-  
tisbonne.*

The next morning the Magistracy sent some of their Number to wait upon the Elector at *Wrix*; but they were not admitted to his Presence, only referr'd to his Minister at the Dyet, who then declar'd to 'em, That his Master not only demanded Possession of the Bridge, but that two Battalions of his Men should be admitted into the City, and that he allow'd 'em but three hours time to consider of it. This new Demand of the Elector being made known to the Elector of *Mayence's* Envoy, the Three Colleges were summon'd to meet in the Town House about four in the Afternoon, and after a long Debate both the Dyet and the Magistracy agreed at length to deliver up to the *Bavarians* the Bridge and Gate upon the *Danaw*, which was done upon the 8th Instant, about Nine a Clock at Night; in return of which the Elector sign'd an Instrument, whereby he obliged himself effectually to withdraw his Battalions, so soon as the Emperor's Ratification of the Conclusion of the Dyet for the Neutrality of this City, and his General's Declarations in that matter should arrive, and in the mean time to leave all things in the same Condition as he found 'em, and that the Publick Ministers with their Families, should enjoy all possible Freedom and Security.

*Emperor  
refuses to  
sign a  
Neutrality  
for Ra-  
tisbonne.*

No doubt but this News was surprizing enough at *Vienna*, whither it was quickly posted with a desire to have the Neutrality ratified by the Emperor; but his Imperial Majesty alledged, There was no relying upon the Elector's Promises; and that it was beneath the Dignity of the Emperor and the Empire to treat with a Rebel and a Vassal, who was to be pro-



April.

prosecuted by force of Arms, as an Adherent to the French King and the Duke of *Anjou*: To which the Emperor added, That he would declare null and void whatsoever was done by the Diet, while under the Terror of the Elector's Arms, and that he would notify to them, in due time, when he would have them to remove, and to what Place.

The Elector having thus secured this Post, decamped with his Army, and marched to oppose General *Schlick*, who upon Notice thereof, quitted *Wiltzhoven*, and retired to the Woods, in order to expect three Thousand *Hungarians* who were arrived in the *Upper Austria*.

While the Affairs of the Empire seem thus to be in a kind of languishing Estate, the Prince of *Baden* in a bad Condition to defend his ill mann'd Lines, *Schlick* defeated at his first Entrance into *Bavaria*, the Elector become Master of *Ratisbonne* and the Circles, as if fallen asleep, making no haste with their *Quota's* so long before promis'd and decreed in the Winter; the Marshal *de Villars* receives positive Orders from his Master to break thro' the Prince of *Baden's* Lines at *Stolhoffen*, and join the *Bavarian* Elector, cost what it would.

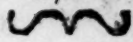
On the other hand, the Prince foreseeing the Storm before it came, wrote a Letter to the States, to let 'em know he had neither Men nor Cannon sufficient to withstand so numerous an Army, nor to endure the brunt of such a vast Artillery as *Villars* and *Tallard* were bringing against him. Thereupon their High and Mightinesses not only sent him a Reinforcement of Eight Regiments, but by their Order, *M. Spanheim*, their Resident at *Ratisbonne*, presented a Memoir to the General Dyet of the Empire in their Names, containing in Substance.

THAT in regard the Dyet had declared War against *France* and her Adherents and had resolved, for that purpose, to bring into the Field an Army of a Hundred Thousand Men, their High and Mightinesses were in hopes that their Resolution would have been put in Execution with an answerable Zeal, and requisite Diligence, so that the Members or States which have not openly declar'd for the Enemy would have furnish'd their *Quota's*, or Contingents

States-General's Memorial to the German Dyet.

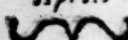
*April.*

tingents for the said Army; nevertheless their High and Mightinesses beheld to their great Sorrow, that the Circles, had not made appear the Zeal so necessary; and that by Reason of their Slowness the Army in question, could not be soon enough compleat in the Field, which put the Empire, and the Liberty of all *Europe* in evident Danger. That the last Passage of the *Rhine*, by the *French*, the loss of the Fort of *Keilh*, and the Consternation which it had caused in divers Parts, were manifest Proofs of the Greatness and Extent of the Danger, and that other Misfortunes were to be feared, unless all the Members of the Empire in general, and every one in particular did not enliven their Zeal immediately to raise the Army so long expected, and furnish it with Necessaries. That their High and Mightinesses were assured, that the War, wherein they were engaged with the Empire and their Illustrious Confederates, could not be brought to a happy Conclusion, unless all that were interested in the Liberty of the Empire did make great Efforts to avoid the Servitude with which they were threatned; That notwithstanding the Efforts which their High and Mightinesses had already made, they had resolved in Conjunction with the Queen of *Great-Britain*, to augment their Forces to 20000 Men more, to give an Example to others, and particularly to show a Mark of their Affections to the Empire; for a clearer Testimony of which, their High and Mightinesses, have sent to the *Upper Rhine* a considerable Succour of Men in hopes that Army of the Empire would be suddenly in a Readiness, and that afterwards they might recal that Detachment to their own Service, in case of Necessity: Moreover, that their High and Mightinesses, persisted in their first Resolution, and Designed to contribute what lay in their Power to attain the End proposed, that is, the Reestablishment of the publick Tranquility; That in the mean time, it behoved every one to do the like; That to the same End, their High and Mightinesses had besought the Emperor to Act in such a manner; that the Armies in *Italy*, and upon the *Rhine* might be recruited, and put into a Condition to Act with Vigour. And lastly that their Resident should exhort the Dyet in

‘ the Name of their High and Mightinesses, to take *April.*  
 ‘ some wholesome Resolution to set an Army on   
 ‘ Foot, and oblige every State to furnish out their  
 ‘ Quota's for the Defence of the Empire.

In the mean time, Marshal *Villars* passes the *Rhine* with a numerous Army, as already has been said, and a wonderful Train of heavy Artillery, and marched directly to the Prince's Entrenchments at *Stolhoffen*. *French* He appear'd before the Lines upon the 18th Instant, attack the which made the Prince order all the *Dutch* to march *German* into the Lines: And the same Day the Marshal, ha- *Lines at* ving rais'd several Batteries, began to play upon the *Stolhoffen.* *Imperialists*, tho' with little Effect. Upon the 20th 20. the Enemy preparing to make an Onset on that side next the plain of *Beul*, M. General *Goor* was sent thither with the *Dutch* Battalions, and prevented the Enemy from possessing themselves of a rising Ground, which they had design'd to take, and which oblig'd the Enemy to alter the Order of their Attack; besides that, they found the *Germans* in so good a Posture, that they did not think it convenient to attack 'em on that side. The next Morning, before Day, General *Thungen* arriv'd with several Troops of Dragoons, and soon after General *Leiningen*, with Five Squadrons of the Palatine Elector's Cavalry, and the same Evening, the *French* having cast up Parallel Lines, with the Prince's Entrenchments, began to play upon the *Imperialists* very warmly with their heavy Cannon. The Prince had but Six or Seven at most, of which Two were dismounted, the other he conceal'd till the grand Day of Action, and then made use of 'em to good purpose. Upon the 23d. Thirteen Battalions of the *French* advanc'd to the Attack, every Soldier carrying a Fascine, but after thrice firing, they fell off in great Disorder. The next Day, the whole *French* Army gave a general Onset in order of Battle, but were repuls'd with great Loss. For upon the 22d at Night M. General *Goor* had cast up a double Entrenchment in the weakest part of their Lines, within an hundred Paces of the first Entrenchment, which the Enemy perceiving, durst not be too busie there. On the other side, a treacherous Captain of the Hussars, having deserted some Days before, had inform'd the Enemy, that the  
 O strongest



*April.*  strongest part of the Lines was without Water, *Villars* laid on his greatest Load upon that Place, but by great Providence he found it, to his Loss, all full of Water, which the Prince had brought into the Moat a little before the Enemy fell on. The rest of the Lines were well secur'd by Water, and an impassable Morass; tho' Count *Tallard* appear'd on that side by way of Amusement.

The *French* upon this ill Success thought fit to retreat, but with what Loss cannot certainly be known; The Confederates magnified it to 2, 5, nay, some 6000 Men, besides 2000 Prisoners, and valued themselves extreamly upon it, as if there were no Possibility now of joining the Elector of *Bavaria*; but they found themselves soon mistaken in their Computation.

Upon the 25th. Count *Tallard* advanc'd into the Vale of *Kintzig*, and endeavour'd to possess himself of some advantageous Posts therein; but the Count of *Furstenburg* entertain'd him there so warmly, that he was forced to retreat with the Loss of many of his Men, and Four Pieces of Cannon.

As for the Loss of the *Germans*, it may be seen by one of the following Letters. The first Information was given to the States-General of these welcome Tydings by Major-General *Goor*, who commanded the *Dutch* Auxiliaries.

*From the Confederate Army in the Lines of Beul, April 22.*

*High and Mighty Lords.*

*Goor's*  
Letter to  
the States  
22.

‘ ON the 18th Instant I broke up from *Bergo* with  
‘ Eight Regiments under my Command, and ha-  
‘ ving passed the *Rhine*, march'd for the Lines of *Stol-*  
‘ *hoven* and *Beul*, according to the Orders of Prince  
‘ *Louis* of *Baden*, and on the 18th arrived there about  
‘ Eight of the Clock in the Morning. I found that  
‘ the Marshal *de Villars* had encamped with his Army  
‘ within half a League of our Lines, and that Gene-  
‘ ral made that Day several Motions, sometimes to  
‘ the Right, and sometimes to the Left. The 20th,  
‘ the Enemy began to Cannonade our Lines, but  
‘ without any Damage, and that Cannonading seem'd  
‘ chiefly design'd to cover the March of 27 Battalions,  
‘ under the Command of the Marquis *de Blainville*,  
‘ who

April.

who was order'd to possess himself of the Valley called *Beulerdale*, to attack us in the Rear. Prince *Louis* of *Baden* having by their Motion discover'd their true Design, posted some Foot, Horse and Dragoons, with all possible Haste, in convenient Places to prevent it. Mean time the Enemy made several Motions, as if they would attack our Lines, but did not think fit to do it. The Troops on both sides continued under their Arms the whole Night. The 21<sup>st</sup> we received Advice, that the *Marshal de Tallard*, with the Forces under his Command, had join'd *Monfieur de Villars*, and that they would certainly attack our Lines that Day; but, after several Motions, they contented themselves to possess a Hill near our Entrenchments, where they raised a Battery in the Night, from which they began this Morning to fire upon us, though without any Success. Whether or no they will attack us this Day, 'tis uncertain, but as yet they have made no Motions, tho' it is past Nine of the Clock. Our Troops are so well posted, that, notwithstanding the great Inequality of Numbers, we hope, thro' God's Blessing, to obtain the Victory. The Army under *Monfieur Villars* is reported to consist of 55 Battalions and 70 Squadrons, besides the Troops of Count *Tallard*. The Confederate Troops consist of Fifteen Battalions of Your High Mightinesses, and Eighteen of Imperial Troops or of the Circles, which are not yet compleat, and about 3000 Horse. Count *Prosper* of *Furstemberg* is posted on the Rear of the *French* with 3000 Men more at the Valley called *Capellardale*, about Two Leagues from us, and does great Service, falling upon the Convoys of the Enemy, and then retiring into the Mountains, &c.

E. W. Goor.

Not content with giving his Masters this Account, the same General writ another from the said Camp, April 25. to this Purpose.

April.  
Another  
to the  
States.  
25.

*High and Mighty Lords.*

Y<sup>OUR</sup> High and Mightinesses were inform'd by my last dated *April 22* of what pass'd from the 18th when the 15 Battallions of the Troops of *Holland* arriv'd in the Lines at *Stolhoffen* near *Beul*. On the 23d the Enemy continued to Cannonade our Camp; and towards the Evening gave a vigorous Attack near the Village of *Fintbogh*, where the Battallion of *Anspach* or *Janus* was posted with some Palatine Troops and some *Imperial* Horse and Dragoons; The Attack lasted till Night, and the Enemies were not able to carry the Post. On the 24th by Day-break the whole Army of the Enemy drew up in Battallia before our Lines, and the Attach of the Post of *Fintbogh* was renew'd, five several times; but the Enemies were as often repuls'd; His Highness the Prince of *Baden* was present all the while, and reliev'd with fresh Forces continually the Troops engaged; the rest of the Day pass'd in Cannonading, the Enemy not daring to make any further Attempt. On the 25th the Enemy drew off their Artillery at Midnight, and betimes in the Morning retir'd from our Lines. The Loss on our side by great and small Shot, is very inconsiderable. Lieutenant Colonel *Turk* of the Regiment of *Willekes* is kill'd by a Cannon Ball, Major *Deen* of the same Regiment is dangerously wounded, and Lieutenant *Monie* has lost his Arm: Of the private Soldiers. I believe that of the 15 Battallions not 100 are kill'd. The time does not allow of the taking a List, because the 15 Battallions are posted on a large Extent of Ground, and those of *Varenne*, *Barbo*, and *Fenningen*, are at a great Distance among the Hills. The Regiments have been under Arms Night and Day for 8 Days together, and have work'd without Intermision to intrench themselves; I make no doubt but the Prince of *Baden* is fully satisfied with their Behaviour. I am, &c.

*E. W. Goor.*

The Prince of *Baden* not to be wanting in Gratitude, wrote a Letter to the States General, to thank them for the seasonable Succours they sent him, which is as follows:

*High*



*High and Mighty Lords, &c.*

‘NOT doubting but Major-General *Goor* has ex-  
 ‘actly acquainted your High Mightinesses from  
 ‘time to time, with the Transactions on this side, I  
 ‘shall not trouble you with an account of the March  
 ‘and retreat of the *French* Army, and this Letter is on-  
 ‘ly to thank your High Mightinesses in the Name of  
 ‘the Emperor my Master, and also in my own, for  
 ‘the great Service his *Imperial* Majesty and the Com-  
 ‘mon Cause have received from the Succours you  
 ‘have sent, consisting of so brave Troops, and so  
 ‘well commanded, without which the Evil had been  
 ‘past remedy. I find my self obliged in a most par-  
 ‘ticular manner to acknowledge and proclaim the  
 ‘Courage of Major-General *Goor* and the rest of the  
 ‘Officers, and likewise in General of your Troops,  
 ‘who have expressed in this dangerous and nice jun-  
 ‘cture, an indefatigable Zeal, and alacrity in fol-  
 ‘lowing the Orders given them, Your High Mighti-  
 ‘ness may be assured that I shall have all imaginable  
 ‘regard for your Troops, &c. Signed at the Camp at  
 ‘*Over Beul*, April 26.

*April.*

Prince of  
*Baden's*  
 Letter of  
 Thanks  
 to the  
 States.

26.

*Louis Marcgrave of Baden.*

Captain *Reading* who brought the News, was sent back with a Letter from the States to Major-General *Goor*, in which they express their Satisfaction with his Conduct, and thank him for signalizing himself in the Defence of those Lines. They presented Captain *Reading* with a Gold Medal and Chain, and have made him Major of a Brigade.

Some time before this the Prince of *Baden*, on Advice that the *French* were come over the *Rhine*, wrote a Letter to the Emperor, in which he earnestly solicited him to give speedy orders for supplying the *Imperial* Troops with what they wanted, because his Highness apprehended the *French* would attack either his Lines at *Stolhoffen*, or the Passes in the Black Forest with superior Force: At the same time he wrote the following Letter to the Circle of *Swabia*: which is well worth preserving.

April.

Prince  
Lewis of  
Baden's  
Letter to  
the Swa-  
bians.

11.

IT seems highly probable, and 'tis my Opinion, the *French* will endeavour to break through some part of the *Black Forest* to join the Elector of *Bavaria*. Therefore, after having provided for the Defence of my Lines, I have made the necessary Dispositions, as far as I was able, for the Security of the *Kintziger Dale*, and the passes of the Wood, quite up to the Forest Towns: So that the Enemy will find a difficult March of it, even tho' their Passage should not be disputed: And should they join the *Bavarian*, yet are we not to give all for lost and irretrievable; it ought rather to heighten the Zeal that has hitherto been shewn in promoting the Common Cause, to put you upon taking speedy Measures for remounting and recruiting the Troops of the Circle; and even on refusing a Neutrality, tho' you should be urged to it in a very pressing Manner: For, if the Allies will be led by my Advice (and I hope, it will weigh with them) in such a Conjunction, the Face of Affairs would soon alter, and the Enemy be obliged to retire back again. 'Tis certain they do not chearfully go about this Expedition; for their Troops have not only been continually in Motion all this Winter, and want to be remounted and recruited, but the Insurrection in the *Severnnes* growing daily more formidable, does not a little embarrass them; wherefore we ought not to let our Courage sink, but to hope Things will quickly have a better Turn, &c.

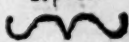
Rastad, April 11, 1703.

Louis of Baden.

Villars  
forces the  
Vale of  
Kintzig.

But the *French*, on the other Hand, being not discouraged with their ill Success at *Stolhoven*, resolv'd one way or other to force their Passage thro', let it cost what it would; to which End Marshal *Villars*, after he was retreated to *Offingen*, upon the 27th, sent the Marquess of *Blainville* with Twenty Battallions and Thirty Squadrons to force the Vale of *Kintzig*, and open a passage for the *French* to penetrate into *Swabia*; which he did with a kind of Rapidness, that swept all the Way clean before him. He took a Post near *Bibrach* by dint of Sword, and cut the Throats of

April.



of 100 Men that guarded it, and marching thence to the Castle of *Haslach*, had it surrender'd to him, the Garrison consisting of 180 Men, chusing rather to yield themselves Prisoners than make any Defence; upon which Encouragements, the Marshal himself follow'd with the rest of the Army, consisting of Thirty Battalions and as many Squadrons, and upon the 30th, *Bainville*, continuing his March, possess'd himself of the Entrenchments on this side *Hussen* and *Woolfach*, abandon'd by the *Germans*, with little or no Opposition.

The *French* having advanced thus far on their Way to join the *Bavarians* by the End of the Month, we shall for the present keep them Company no longer, but proceed to observe, that there had been a mighty Talk for some time of great Preparations made by the Confederates on the *Lower Rhine*, for forming the Siege of *Bonne*, by the taking of which, the Navigation of the *Rhine*, even to *Frankfort*, would be again open'd, and that Country covered from the Incursions of the Enemy.

*Bonne* is one of the principal Cities of the Bi-*Bonne de* shoprick of *Cologne*, and the usual Residence of the scrib'd. Elector, about Four *German* Miles from *Cologne*. It was first a *Roman* Colony, called *Colonia Julia Bonna*, and frequently mention'd in the ancient Historians on that Account. It became a free Imperial City in the middle Ages. Here was a Synod held in 942. The Duke of *Parma* took it by Famine in 1588. In 1673, the Prince of *Orange*, late King of *England*, took it from the *French* (who had surprized it the Year before) and restored it to the Empire. The Cardinal of *Furstemburg*, in Pursuance of his pretended Election to the Archbishoprick of *Cologne*, July 19. 1688. took Possession of it, whose Pretensions on the one side being justified by the *French* King, and on the other opposed both by the Emperor and Pope, began the last great War in *Europe*: And tho' *Bonne* in this Conjunction was defended by a good *French* Garrison, yet after about a Month's Siege, it was taken by the Elector of *Brandenburg*, with the Forces of the Allies under his Command, Octob. 12. 1689. The Elector of *Cologne*, as well as his Brother of *Bavaria*, siding in this present War with *France*, put this Place once



*April.*

*Bonne in-  
vested.*

more into their Hands, who, though they added to the Fortifications of it, yet will quickly be dislodged out of it. In order to this Lieutenant-General *Bulan*, on the 24th, with the *Lunenbourg* Horse, and some Regiments of the *Prussian* Cavalry, invested the Place, and possess'd themselves of the Avenues on the Side of the Dutchy of *Bergues*. On the 25th, Lieutenant-General *Fagel* arrived with the Foot, and after him the Duke of *Marlborough* and Baron *Obdam*, and next Day Lieutenant-General *Cohorn*. They immediately laid a Bridge at *Rhinedorfe*, and made ready their Fascines and other Materials. The *Hessian* Foot arrived in the Camp the 28th, those of *Munster* next Day; and the last Day of this Month being employ'd in landing their Guns for Batteries, we shall leave the Particulars of the Siege to the next, and proceed now to other Matters.

We have already given some Account of the *Polish* Dyet at *Marienburg*, who, among other Things, having resolved, That a new Embassie should be sent to the King of *Sweden*, to dispose him to Peace. Accordingly, on the 21st of *April*, the Persons deputed on that Errand, had Audience of the King of *Sweden* at *Warsaw*. They only mention'd Peace in general Terms, exhorting his Majesty to it, and assuring him, that as the Republick ardently wish'd it, she would contribute all she could to it. The King answer'd, He would quickly let them know his Intentions, as to the Means by which an Accommodation might be made; and then he retired. Pursuant to this Promise of his *Swedish* Majesty, Count *Piper*, his chief Minister, after several Conferences with the Cardinal Primate, on the 28th in the Morning, deliver'd to the Deputies a Writing, in Form of a Manifesto, containing in Substance, That his *Swedish* Majesty was dispos'd to enter into a Negotiation for treating of Conditions of Peace, provided it might be in a free Council of the Republick conven'd by the Cardinal Primate, and in which his Eminency should preside: To which Convention legally constituted, his Majesty would depute Commissioners, to hear the Proposals that might be made him, and return Answer on his part: But that in the mean time, he demanded the Republick should order the *Polish* and

and *Lithuanian* Troops to forbear all Acts of Hostility against his; without which he could not accept of her Mediation.

A Copy of this Writing was sent by the Deputies to the Dyet at *Marienburg*, which began to sit again on the 26th of *April*, and the same being a Piece which ought to be read with so much the more Attention, because it plainly expresses his *Swedish* Majesty's Sentiments, we shall insert it in this Place.

*The Declaration of his Sacred Majesty of Sweden, delivered to the Cardinal-Primate. Dated in the Camp the 16th Day of April, O S. 1703.*

SEeing there is no Man, who is not manifestly partial and unjust, who can deny, but that this War was inconsiderately, and without any just Cause, commenced by the King of *Poland*, and by him carried on in an unworthy Manner; so he will not question, but that his Sacred *Swedish* Majesty, being so justly provoked, has an undoubted Right to require Satisfaction, not only for the most grievous Damages which he has thereby sustained, but also for the future to demand so much the greater Caution, by how much he has since had greater Experience of the Inconstancy of the said Prince. Three Years are since passed, yet his Sacred *Swedish* Majesty has obtained neither of these Two Things; nor does he see any Likelihood he shall ever obtain them by any friendly Accommodation. For although that when the King of *Poland* found himself reduced to any Straits by the *Swedish* Arms, he seemed desirous of Peace, nevertheless, as soon as any Hopes of Success flattered his Imaginations, he cast all those Thoughts aside, and partly openly, partly clandestinely study'd nothing but War and Mischief. Whence it was easie to collect, that this was done on purpose either to avoid some imminent Danger, or elude the Fury of the Victor, till new Counsels, could be formed; but chiefly that he might perswade others that he had a Love for Peace, and lay the Blame of a long protracted War upon the

King of  
*Sweden's*  
Declarati-  
on.  
16.

King

*April.* King of *Sweden*, and therefore justly to be hated by the Republick, and by the Confederates. All which might be clearly demonstrated by what has been said, were it not but that what is obvious to the Sight may be seen by all Men.

This was the Reason why his Sacred *Swedish* Majesty now taught to be more cautious, could neither confide in such kind of Promises, under which there was nothing but Snare and Deceit, nor make any farther Progresses in such slippery and uncertain Path. Nevertheless, that both the Republick of *Poland*, and the whole Christian World may be sensible, that the Glory of Arms is not so delightful to him, that he does not lay to Heart the Repose of so many People, in the midst of his Victories, he takes that Course which he thinks most proper to appease these Troubles; and by that means has made it evident, that he has a greater Regard to the publick Welfare, than to any Benefit that can accrew to him from the most fortunate War. Therefore by Letters sent upon the 4th of *February* to the most Eminent Cardinal, as Primate of all *Poland*, he openly declared his Propensity to put an End to this War, and to that Purpose proposed the Summoning together a Dyet of the whole Republick, wherein every one of the States might give his Opinion without any Fear or Constraint, and produce those Counsels that should be more expedient for that wholsome End. His Sacred Royal Majesty of *Swedeland*, thought this Proposition so much the less to be rejected, because it was no way contrary to the Laws of this Republick, and shewed moreover the most compendious and safest Way to obtain in time the desired Issue; but he soon found himself deceived in his Opinion. For the King of *Poland* was so far from approving the same, that he took an Occasion from thence to tear and wound the Reputation of his Sacred Majesty of *Sweden* with Calumnies and Reproaches, and to render suspected and unprofitable to the Orders of the Republick all his good Intentions, as his Letters, sent about soon after to the Senators, more clearly demonstrate. By which Means, what was with great Care concealed, came to Light; that the Tranquility of this Nation was hateful to him,



April.

him, who alone had hindered the only Remedy to restore and re-establish it.

But when the most eminent Cardinal, by Advice of those who were well affected to the Republick, had adjudged this Condition not only equitable and just, but most seasonable for the present Conjunction, and thereupon had made a Decree to summon such a Dyet, wherein every one might freely, without Fear or Corruption, far from favouring Parties and Faction, open the Thoughts of his Heart, and deliberate upon those Things which he conceived most conducive for the common Good, the King of Poland prevented it, traducing it by the Name of a Conventicle; threatening also Extremity of Punishment upon those who should adventure to meet there. By these Arts became void and fruitless whatever his Sacred Majesty of Sweden had attempted towards the composing these Troubles, but the Inventions for continuing 'em are carry'd on with great Heat and Diligence. For the same King summoned another Council quite opposite to this, to meet at *Marienburg*, where he was not only present, but presided himself. He who had kindled this unjust War, and partly by Threats, partly by Promises and Bribes had so corrupted the Minds of those who were present, that they both concluded and decreed those Things which appeared so little to proceed from a Mind disposed for Peace, that they were altogether injurious to his Sacred *Swedish* Majesty, and more likely to kindle than extinguish the War.

From this Council, enlivened by his Presence and Spirit, who is not only the Author of this War, but also reaps very great Profit from the Continuance of it, what Success of this Negotiation could any Man expect? Seeing that he himself obstructs all manner of Peace, that rests upon a fixed and stable Foundation, as an Obstacle to his Designs, and so terribly dreads the Restraint of his Power by such a Peace, to the end he may perpetrate those Things which he has fixed in his Mind, in order to subvert the Liberty of Poland; but the War being protracted in length, more-especially if he can but draw the Republick into his Society, he sees he shall not want an Opportunity of bringing those Things to pass which he

April.

has long meditated to the Ruin of it. And it was so much the more easie for him at this time to compel those that were present to comply with his Sentiments, for that many of 'em, especially the *Lithuanians*, had long professed themselves Enemies to the *Sweeds*, and were sensible that they could not avoid the deserved Punishment of their Insolence and Severity poured forth upon their own Country-men, but by a War. Which lasting, they were still in hopes of Satiating for a longer time, their wonted Licence with the Blood and Fortunes of those that were under the Rigour of their Violences. However, though it be credible that many of those who were present at the said Council, seriously wished for Peace, and consequently were quite of another Opinion from the rest, had they had free Leave to utter their Minds, yet being under the Eye and Command of his prevailing Power, they were forced to comply with his Will and Pleasure.

Moreover, seeing this Council of *Marienburg* leans upon the same Foundation, which the Council of *Sandomir* had laid, his Sacred Majesty of *Sweden* sees no Reason why he should have a greater Value for the Copy than for the Original: For this, though it consisted only of some particular Palatinates of the Province, nevertheless would needs take upon 'em to represent the whole Body of the Republick, and under that Name to assume the Title of Pacificators or Mediators between the Two Contending Kings. Now if any one shall object, that there were more Suffrages of the Palatinates, in the latter, nevertheless it cannot be said to have the Name and Force of a Council consisting of all the Republick, from which the Principal Persons, and of chiefest Authority in the Republick, were absent; and to which many of the Palatinates of the chiefest Note never repaired nor ever consented. With what Security can his Sacred Majesty of *Swedeland* negotiate a Council, at which so many others have a Right to be present, and which by the Laws of the Country may be pronounced Illegitimate, whenever it shall be thought convenient so to do. What the Statutes of *Poland* signifie in this Case, and what is required to make them

April.

‘ their Conclusions and Precepts just and valid, is now  
 ‘ no new thing to be learnt.

‘ What though the Commissioners mentioned by  
 ‘ the Council of *Marienburgh*, had no other Com-  
 ‘ mands given ’em than what they received from the  
 ‘ Assembly of *Sandomir*, wherein they were enjoined  
 ‘ by their Intercession, to settle a Pacification between  
 ‘ the Two Kings : Nevertheless, the Reasons which  
 ‘ then induced his Sacred Royal Majesty of *Sweden*  
 ‘ not to believe the Mediation of the Republick to be  
 ‘ sufficient, are not only as formerly averse to this  
 ‘ Proposal, but so much the more to be adjudged of  
 ‘ greater Force, because that besides that, it is a Thing  
 ‘ remote from the Custom of all Nations, and contra-  
 ‘ ry to common Prudence, to make use in composing  
 ‘ Controversies of the good Offices of those who for  
 ‘ most just Reasons are suspected to be guilty of the same  
 ‘ Crime, and the Mediation likewise is intrusted with  
 ‘ Commissioners by a Council that has given evident  
 ‘ Marks of a Hostile, rather than a Pacifick Mind.

‘ For though there was some mention made of Peace  
 ‘ in the Conclusions of *Marienburgh*, nevertheless, it is  
 ‘ perspicuous, that it was only to make a Shew ; see-  
 ‘ ing that for the greatest Part they talk of nothing  
 ‘ but War, and Denunciations of War ; and this is  
 ‘ plain, from the Rude and Absurd Recriminations  
 ‘ with which his Sacred Royal Majesty of *Sweden* is  
 ‘ loaden : Now then, those Menaces with which those  
 ‘ Recriminations are stuffed, their joining Councils with  
 ‘ the *Muscovite*, the Mortal Enemy as well of the  
 ‘ Kingdom of *Poland*, as the Kingdom of *Sweden*, in  
 ‘ order to the concluding of a strict League, what do  
 ‘ they else but breathe pernicious Meditations ? Most  
 ‘ certainly they cannot argue any Proneness to an Ami-  
 ‘ cable Accommodation. And it would be an unbe-  
 ‘ coming Thing for a Victorious Prince, who has so  
 ‘ often vanquished his Enemies, and is still surround-  
 ‘ ed with the same Forces, with which he is able  
 ‘ to compel his unwilling and reluctant Enemies to  
 ‘ accept of reasonable Conditions, to be terrify’d into  
 ‘ unequal and mean Conditions by such sorts of Insig-  
 ‘ nificant Threatning. In like manner, it seems not  
 ‘ to agree with the Duty of those who desire to under-  
 ‘ take the Mediation, to shuffle and play fast and  
 ‘ loose



*April.*

loose with the one Party, threaten the other, and to prescribe hard and unreasonable Laws upon others that are their Superiours. So that there is nothing omitted that may be thought offensive to his Sacred Royal Majesty of *Sweden*. But how the Losses and Damages sustained by this War shall be repaired, what Security shall be given for the future against a Fluctuating and Inconstant Enemy, not a Word of that.

These Reasons being duly weighed, his Sacred Royal Majesty of *Sweden* thinks it not convenient to enter into any Treaty that leans upon no better a Foundation, and from whence he can promise to himself neither Honour, Satisfaction, nor Security. Besides that, he foresees no Benefit can arise to the *Polish* Republick from thence, but rather all Things tending on the other side to the utter Ruine of it, and a dangerous Hazard of losing for ever that ancient Blessing of her Liberty, which hitherto has been so precious to her. His Sacred Royal Majesty of *Sweden* refuses not an honest and secure Peace; but because he always thought the Safety of the Kingdoms of *Sweden* and *Poland* to be entirely linked together, that the one being shaken, the other must of Necessity be in great Danger, he desires that such an Amity may be renewed, as may be lasting and profitable to both People. And he hopes there are so many Marks of his Good-will toward the Republick of *Poland* extant, that no Man can doubt in the least of his sincere Intention, but rather shew himself ready to give him Pledges of mutual Friendship. Now, that we may pass the rest in Silence, He thinks it a sufficient Demonstration of a constant and unblemished Mind, that he would never agree to a Separate Peace, though most beneficial to him, rejecting still the most advantageous Conditions, when in Conjunction with the Detriment of the Republick. He is resolved to preserve for the future the same Propensity for the Republick, and is ready to conclude a stricter League of Friendship with her, provided he may hope to reap a plentiful Harvest of real Honour and solid Benefit from it.

‘ To this Purpose he deems it would be very requisite, if the Republick would a little more seriously call to Mind, into what Dangers she would throw herself, and into what inextricable Inconveniences she would be involved, if at the same time that she is entring into Methods with his Sacred Majesty of Sweden, which way to disturb their Counsels who lie in wait to destroy her Liberty, she should engage her self in most unjust Wars, in Conjunction with her King and the Czar. She would alienate the Affections of her faithful and ancient Friends, who desire to preserve her Liberty safe and sound, and fall into the Snares of those, who, as it is well known, have conspired her Ruine. Concerning whom, there is no Man will question, but that they will lay hold upon this Opportunity to bring to Maturity those Designs which they have long been hatching. And as she would thereby render herself guilty of the same Fault which the Enemy of his Sacred Royal Majesty has incurred, so she would devolve upon her self all the Inconveniences of this War, and the giving that Satisfaction which is due to the Injured; to her unspeakable Damage. But the Republick may not only free her self from this Danger, but provide for the lasting Security of her Liberty and Privileges, if after having pledged to herself the Friendship of his Royal Majesty of Sweden, she embraces the present Occasion of Establishing her self in Safety, which being now neglected, late Repentance will follow, when in the Judgment of him who proffers her his ready and benign Assistance, she shall be forced to undergo the Punishment of her Carelessness. And this is but Rational to be considered before all Things, that the Kingdoms of Sweden and Poland are so situated by Nature, that one requires the Assistance of the other, and both can give it each to other with all the Convenience in the World; and Things are so ordered, that both may preserve an Inviolable and Faithful Friendship so much the longer, by how much they have the less cause to engage themselves in Wars, as is usual among Neighbouring Nations. For all Controversies which formerly afflicted these Kingdoms, with mutual Damages, drew their Original only from  
‘ thence,

April.

thence, that the Republick unwarily and inconsiderately intermixed her self in the peculiar Concerns of her Kings, which had no relation to *Poland*. But this Stumbling-Block being removed, since the Extinction of the *Wasian* Family, they may be now linked together by a firmer Tie of Affinity. And it is but reasonable that the *Polish* Nation should forbear embracing new Causes of Dissention, but rather, being admonished by her past Losses, diligently beware how she splits again upon the same Rocks.

His Sacred Majesty of *Sweden* does not believe he requires any thing unjust, in earnestly desiring, that these Circumstances may be more accurately weighed and considered. And though from the beginning of this War he has declared his most propenitie and sincere Affection for the Republick, and with great Indulgence expected that she would answer his Benignity, nevertheless, he has steadfastly resolved never to depart from that Resolution, but gives the Republick Time to deliberate, whether she will accept the Emolument of his Friendship, who desires her Safety candidly established, or adhere to those whom she has so often found contriving her Destruction; and who, as she is assuredly convinced, seek only an Opportunity of bringing those Things to Perfection, which they had meditated in their Hearts for the Subversion of her Laws and Liberty. His Sacred Majesty of *Sweden* had marked out the Way to extirpate these Controversies, which 'twas thought, would not have been rejected by the King of *Poland*, unless he sought an Opportunity to protract this inauspicious War, or of soliciting at Pleasure an imperfect Quiet, if any could be obtained by any other Means. And, indeed, these were the Aims at which all his Counsels drove, to these Extremities he had wrought over not a few Members of the Republick, so that if his Sacred Majesty of *Sweden* should make use of his rightful Prerogative, he might lay before the Republick the Effect of her precipitate Deviations. But that both she and the whole World may know that his Majesty prosecutes a just Cause, and is sincere in his Intentions; that he considers the present Condition of *Europe*, and has still Room left for the Wishes of his Confederates, his Sacred Royal

Ma



April.

‘ Majesty of *Sweden*, both now, as formerly, professes  
 ‘ and declares, that if the most eminent Cardinal and  
 ‘ Primate of *Poland* shall call a Council, and preside  
 ‘ therein, out of that Confidence which both Parties  
 ‘ ought to have in his Equity and Prudence, his Ma-  
 ‘ jesty will be ready to hear and receive those Things  
 ‘ which shall be thought proper and convenient to  
 ‘ compose these Commotions, and establish a lasting  
 ‘ Friendship.

‘ This Foundation being laid, his Sacred Majesty  
 ‘ of *Sweden* will then shew, that he holds nothing more  
 ‘ solemn, than that all Cause of Dissentions laid a-  
 ‘ side, and utterly exterminated, the Kingdoms of  
 ‘ *Sweden* and *Poland* may enjoy a secure and perpetual  
 ‘ Peace, which, to the unspeakable Mischief of both  
 ‘ People was violated by a rash and inauspicious At-  
 ‘ tempt; and that also, upon this Condition, that no  
 ‘ Person in the mean time shall molest the Soldiers  
 ‘ of *Sweden*, nor the *Swedish* Forces; and that it be not  
 ‘ objected to his Majesty as a Crime, if he exact  
 ‘ those Penalties from them who shall adventure to  
 ‘ be refractory, whether Neighbours or others, as shall  
 ‘ be adjudged to equal the Losses by him sustain’d.

*Given from the Camp at Praga, the 16th of April, 1703.*

*By the Command of his Sacred Majesty of Sweden,*

C. PIPER, S. and S S.

Having thus gone thro’ with this Declaration, we  
 will leave his *Swedish* Majesty now to take the Field,  
 and return Home by the way of *Holland*, where we  
 find nothing to detain us, but that the States of *Hol-  
 land* and *West-Friezland* having taken into their Con-  
 sideration the Memorial presented by the *Sieur Schmet-  
 tau*, Envoy of the King of *Prussia*, beforementioned,  
 against a Citation granted by the Court of *Holland*,  
 in relation to the Succession of the late King of *Eng-  
 land*, so bitterly exclaim’d against, and so much mis-  
 represented at *Berlin*, ordered the said Court of Ju-  
 stice to give an Account of their Proceedings in that  
 respect, in order to give a due Satisfaction to the  
 King of *Prussia*, if it appear’d that any Innovation  
 contrary to the Honour and Interest of that Prince

P

had

April.

had been made therein. The Court of Justice thereupon brought several Precedents to shew, that the Princes of *Orange* for the time being, were cited in Person before the said Court, and that they had done nothing in this Affair, but what had been done in the like Case: Whereupon the said States wrote a very civil Letter to his *Prussian* Majesty; and the better to shew him their great Esteem, ordered the said Court of Justice to supersede the Execution of that Citation. The States-General likewise wrote to that Prince on the same Subject, and assured him, that nothing should be wanting on their part to preserve the Honour of his Friendship, and cultivate a good Correspondence with his Majesty, and that they should express their utmost Resentment against such who should endeavour to create a Breach in the same.

May:

Sir F. V.  
made a  
Lord.

We find Things in a very peaceable and quiet Posture in *England* under the Administration of the best of Queens, who was pleased, towards the End of this Month, to create Sir *John Verney*, Bar. a Baron and Viscount of the Kingdom of *Ireland*, by the Name and Title of Baron *Verney* of *Belturbet*, and Viscount *Fermanagh* in the said Kingdom. Much about the same time, *Thomas Webster* of *Copt-Hall*, in the County of *Essex*, Esq; was created a Baronet of *England*.

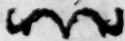
Treaty  
with Por-  
tugal.  
16.

A Treaty of Alliance, Offensive and Defensive, between the Emperor, the Queen of *England*, his *Portuguese* Majesty and the States-General, was sign'd at *Lisbon* on the 16th of *May* N. S. which put an End to all the amusing Stories made concerning it; and the Particulars that were handed about at this time were to this Purpose:

I. That the King of *Portugal*, who had 3600 Horse, and 12000 Foot already, should make them up 20000.

II. That the Allies should pay him 200000 Crowns upon exchanging the Ratifications, and a Million Annually during the War, to be paid every half Year.

III. The

III. The Army might be commanded in the Name of the Arch-Duke *Charles*, who was to be there in Person. May. 

IV. The Allies should attack *Spain* with all possible Vigour, so as it might return to the House of *Austria*, and make such Diversions, as that of *Bourbon* should not be able to repossess it.

V. That the King of *Portugal* should have the same Conditions, as to the *West-Indies*, that *Philip V.* had granted him.

VI. The Allies should join 12000 Men to the Troops of *Portugal*, viz. 10000 Foot, 1000 Horse, and 1000 Dragoons, 10000 of them to be the Emperor's Troops: That a *Portugal* General should have the Command in Chief, and be President of the Council of War. And the Custom of the Country should be observed for Military Discipline and Religion.

VII. The Allies should send 2 Lieutenant-Generals, 4 Major-Generals, 4 Brigadiers, 2 of Foot and 2 of Horse, one Lieutenant-General of Artillery, 12 Engineers, 12 Guns, from 12 to 24 Pound each, and 1800 Quintals of Powder.

VIII. The King of *Portugal* should send 12 heavy Cannon, besides the ordinary Train for the Field.

IX. The Allies should have all Necessaries in *Portugal*, paying for them, Horses for a Dragoon at 9 Guinea's each, for a Trooper 12, and for an Officer at 18.

X. The Allies should send a great Fleet to *Portugal*, and 12 Vessels of the Line of Battel should Winter there.

XI. They should carry the *Portugal* Flag on that Coast, and elsewhere the Flag of that Country, which had most Ships.

XII. No Peace without consent of all the Allies and entire Security for his *Portuguese* Majesty.

XIII. The Treaty to be ratified in two Months at first by the Queen of *Great Britain* and States-General, and in three by the Emperor.

In the mean time the Parliament of *Scotland* met at *Edinburgh* on the 6th. The Ceremony of riding from Her Majesty's Palace of *Holyrood-House* to the *meets*.



May.

Parliament-House was perform'd with great Solemnity and in good Order, all the Members being on Horse-back, and the Nobility in their Robes and rich Footmantles, in the following Method : Two Trumpets in their Coats and Banners, bare-headed ; Two Pursuivants in the like Manner, the Commissioners for Boroughs Two and Two, the Commissioners for Shires Two and Two, the Officers of State (who are not Noblemen) Two and Two, the Lords or Barons Two and Two, the Viscounts Two and Two, the Earls Two and Two ; after them Four Trumpets Two and Two, Four Pursuivants Two and Two, and Six Heralds Two and Two, all in rich Coats ; the Lion in his Coat, Collar and Footmantle ; then rode in a Breast the Earl of *Marr* carrying the Sword of State, the Earl of *Crawford* carrying the Scepter, and the Earl of *Forfar* (because of the Minority of the Marquess of *Douglas*) carrying the Crown, all uncovered ; and on the Right and Left Three Macers with their Maces, bare-headed, and Footmantles ; after them the Earl of *Morton* bearing the Purse, bare-headed ; then his Grace the Duke of *Queensberry*, her Majesty's High Commissioner, on Horse-back, with Two Knights walking on each Side, Four Gentlemen-Ushers walking before his Horse, and before them his Grace's Two Pages, and on the Right and Left Sixteen Foot-men, all in rich Liveries ; after his Grace the Dukes and Marquesses rode ; and last of all Her Majesty's Troop of Guards : At the Entry of the Parliament-Close the Constable and his Guards received the Members, and at the Door of the House the Earl-Marshal and his Guards : After the Lord High Commissioner was on the Throne, his Commission was read ; after which Her Majesty's Gracious Letter to the Parliament was presented by my Lord Commissioner, which is as follows :

A N N E R.

Queen's  
Letter to  
the Scotch  
Parliament.  
March 30.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

WE thought to have brought you sooner together in this Meeting of Parliament, but the great and weighty Affairs wherein we have been engaged this Winter were a necessary Hindrance.

We

' We have on several Occasions given you and all  
' Our good Subjects Assurance of Our firm Resoluti-  
' on to maintain and protect them in their Religion,  
' Rights and Liberties, as at present established by  
' Law.

' And if there be any thing else wanting for the  
' Satisfaction of Our People, and the Security of that  
' Our ancient Kingdom, We shall be always ready to  
' have it timeously provided for and supplied.

' You see that We continue engaged in a great and  
' necessary War for the defence of the *Protestant Reli-*  
' *gion*, and the Preservation of the Liberties of *Chri-*  
' *stendom*; and We hope you will be careful to guard  
' against all Dangers that this War may threaten:  
' For which End, We recommend to you more parti-  
' cularly the Consideration of the State of Our Forces,  
' Forts and Garrisons, that they may be duly and suffi-  
' ciently maintained, and the necessary Supplies grant-  
' ed for that Effect, and all kept in such Order, as may  
' be most conducing to the Ease, as well as Safety of  
' the Country.

' We also recommend to your Care, that Trade be  
' encouraged, and all Methods taken for the Advance-  
' ment thereof, either by mending former Laws, or  
' making new ones, or any thing else that may be  
' found needful and expedient for the benefit of the  
' Kingdom.

' It hath been, and shall always be our chief Study  
' and Endeavour, to establish and secure the Peace, and  
' promote the Good of that Our ancient Kingdom;  
' and therefore We do expect your Concurrence and  
' Assistance for such good and great Ends: And  
' that you will prosecute them with that Wisdom,  
' Prudence and Unanimity, as may most tend to Our  
' common Advantage and Satisfaction; but chiefly,  
' that effectual Means may be laid down for pro-  
' moting of Religion, Vertue and true Piety, and  
' suppressing Vice and Immorality, and providing  
' for the Poor.

' We have appointed Our Right Trusty and en-  
' tirely beloved Cousin and Counsellor, *James*, Duke  
' of *Queensbury*, to be Our Commissioner, and repre-  
' sent Our Royal Person in this Session of Parliament,  
' being well satisfied that the Experience that both  
P 3 ' We

*May.* We and you have had of his great Abilities and Fidelity in the former Discharge of his Trust, will fully commend our Choice, and render him to you acceptable.

‘ This being your first meeting, and We having recommended nothing but what is for your own Security and Welfare, We confidently expect a suitable Return, and a dutiful and chearful Concurrence in what We propose ; and that all Differences and Animosities laid aside, you will with Concord and Diligence bring Matters to such a happy Conclusion, as shall establish a lasting Union between Us and Our People : So We bid you heartily farewell.

*Given at Our Court at St. James's the 30th Day of March, 1703. and of our Reign the Second Year.*

*By Her Majesty's Command,*

T A R B A T.

Then Her Majesty's Commissioner, and thereafter the Earl of *Seafeld*, Lord High Chancellor made the following Speeches :

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

High  
Commis-  
sioner's  
Speech to  
*Scotch*  
Parlia-  
ment.  
6.

‘ **H**ER Majesty has been graciously pleased to give ample and frequent Assurances to maintain and protect the Religion, Laws and Liberties of this Her ancient Kingdom, and the present Constitution of the Church ; if any thing be wanting for the Ease and Satisfaction of Her Majesty's good Subjects, I am sufficiently instructed and impower'd in what may be thought expedient to be propos'd for that End.

‘ The close Conjunction of the two Monarchies, which in their Turns have design'd to enslave *Europe*, and extirpate our Religion, made it just and necessary for Her Majesty to be engag'd in the War ; and Her early Appearance gave Life and Vigour to the Confederacy, and particular Encouragement to the Protestant Princes and States : God has hitherto blessed the Arms of Her Majesty and Her Allies with glorious Success, both by Sea and Land ; so  
‘ that



that there is a Stop put to the Victories, and a Check given to the encroaching Power of *France*.

It cannot but be great Satisfaction to us to be under the benign Government of a Protestant Queen; We enjoy the Comforts of Peace, and feel neither the Effects of Tyranny, nor the Disorders of War, in which so many are involv'd: But we ought not to be too secure; and it were to tempt our Enemies to form Designs, or make Insults against us, if they see us in no Condition of Defence.

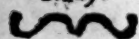
All Her Majesty proposes to you, is for your selves, without mingling any particular Concern of Her own; it is to continue the Provision for the Forces on the Establishment, and to furnish and repair the Forts and Garrisons, which is so necessary, that I cannot doubt of your ready Compliance with Her Majesty's Desires: And your Chearfulness in it will be very acceptable to Her Majesty, observable to the World, and a great Evidence of your Loyalty and Affection, which will add much to the Value of what you offer.

The Decay and present low Condition of Trade, requires your prudent and special Consideration; Her Majesty on Her Part is willing to concur with you in any thing that may contribute to encourage and restore it, either by making new Laws, or amending the present ones.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

It has pleased Her Majesty to Honour me with a Character to represent Her Royal Person in this Session of Parliament; I am very sensible of the great Weight and Difficulties which do attend that Trust, but my Encouragement is from the Confidence I have of Her Majesty's Goodness, in believing my Sincerity and Zeal for Her Service, and that in Her Royal Wisdom She is so careful of Her People, that I am not charged with any thing that can be constructed to be against the Interest of the Kingdom, which gives me Assurance of your hearty Concurrence, and I shall be very faithfully report what Services are done by every Person to Her Majesty and the Nation.

May.



Lord  
Chancel-  
lor's  
Speech to  
the Scotch  
Parlia-  
ment.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

HER Majesty's Accession to the Throne of Her Royal Ancestors, is the great Happiness of all Her Majesty's Dominions; She has ever firmly adher'd to the Protestant Religion, and may justly be called the Defender of the Protestant Interest in *Europe*; and all who have had the Honour to have more immediate Access to Her Majesty's Person, or who have duly consider'd the whole Steps of Her Majesty's Government, must be convinc'd, that it is Her Majesty's chief Design to make all Her Subjects happy.

You have heard Her Majesty's most gracious Letter, and his Grace my Lord Commissioner's Speech, and it must certainly give you, who are the Representatives of this Kingdom, conven'd by Her Majesty's Authority, great Satisfaction, that Her Majesty does give you full Assurance of Her Royal Resolution to maintain Her People in the Possession of their Religion, of their Laws, and of their Liberties; and has so frequently promised Her Protection to the Government of the Church: But if any be yet needful for the Ease, Contentment and Satisfaction of Her Majesty's Subjects, Her Majesty has given full Instructions, as my Lord Commissioner has signified; so that nothing is wanting on Her Part, and nothing is propos'd or demanded by Her, but what is necessary for the Security and Prosperity of this Kingdom.

Her Majesty is engaged in a most just and necessary War, for the Defence of the Liberties of *Europe*, against the formidable Power of the *French King*; and as we are to be thankful to God for the Success Her Majesty's Arms have had, so we ought to give Her Majesty all the Support and Assistance in our Power, it being so necessary for our own Defence: And all that Her Majesty demands, is, That you provide for your own Security, by giving such Supplies as may be further necessary for maintaining Her Majesty's Forces, and repairing and providing for the Forts and Garrisons; the doing of which will be a convincing Proof of that entire Union and Confidence, which is betwixt Her Majesty and Her

Peo-

‘ People, and will be the most effectual Means to dis- May.  
 ‘ appoint the designs of our Enemies, and to pre-  
 ‘ serve the Peace and Tranquility we now enjoy.

‘ The Trade of this Kingdom does deserve your  
 ‘ particular Consideration; the Advancement and Im-  
 ‘ provement of it is the only Mean to encrease the  
 ‘ Wealth and Riches of this Nation, and in the doing  
 ‘ of which, you have full Assurance of Her Majesty’s  
 ‘ Concurrence. Our Manufactories are very much  
 ‘ improved, and ought to have all Encouragement;  
 ‘ but we have almost no Foreign Trade, and all our  
 ‘ Towns and Incorporations are thereby much im-  
 ‘ poverish’d. You have now an Opportunity of do-  
 ‘ ing what you shall think necessary in this Matter,  
 ‘ either by amending Laws that may be prejudicial  
 ‘ to Trade, or by making new ones, or reviving  
 ‘ such as are in Desuetude.

*My Lords and Gentlemen,*

‘ Seeing Her Majesty’s chief Care is to make all  
 ‘ Her Subjects happy and contented, let us therefore,  
 ‘ in Compliance with Her Majesty’s just Demands,  
 ‘ cordially and unanimously concur to support Her  
 ‘ Majesty’s Authority and Government, to advance  
 ‘ Religion and true Piety, to discourage Vice and Im-  
 ‘ morality, to promote and improve Trade, and to  
 ‘ do every thing that is necessary for the Honour, In-  
 ‘ terest and Security of this Kingdom; that so all  
 ‘ may be concluded that comes before you, to the  
 ‘ Satisfaction of Her Majesty, and the Good and Wel-  
 ‘ fare of Her People.

The same Day his Grace the Duke of *Hamilton*  
 made a handsome Speech in Parliament, importing,  
 That he could not be too forward in manifesting his  
 Zeal for Her Majesty, and at the same time gave in  
 the Draught of an Act, recognizing Her Majesty’s  
 just Title to the Crown of *Scotland*, by *Virtue of the*  
*Claim of Right*; which was receiv’d and mark’d Read  
 the first time; and the same Day, on the 19th, was  
 pass’d, recognizing and assuring Her Majesty’s un-  
 doubted Right to the Imperial Crown of that King-  
 dom, and declaring it High-Treason in any of the  
 Subjects to disown, quarrel or impugn Her Majesty’s  
 Right



*May.* Right and Title thereto, or Her Exercise of the Government thereof, from Her actual Entry to the same. The same Day the Earl of *Hume* presented the Draught of an Act for a Supply to Her Majesty, upon which, among others, the following Speech was made.

*My Lord Chancellor,*

Mr. F.'s  
Speech  
upon it.

I Am not surpriz'd to find an Act for a Supply brought into this House at the beginning of a Session: I know Custom has for a long time made it common. But I think Experience might teach us, that such Acts should be the last of every Session, or lie upon the Table, till all other great Affairs of the Nation be finished, and then only granted. 'Tis a strange Proposition which is usually made in this House, That if we will give Money to the Crown, then the Crown will give us good Laws, as if we were to buy our Laws of the Crown, and pay Money to our Princes, that they may do their Duty, and comply with their Coronation-Oath. And yet this is not the worst; for we have often had promises of good Laws, and when we have given the Sums demanded, those Promises have been broken, and the Nation left to seek a Remedy; which is not to be found, unless we obtain the Laws we want before we give a Supply. And if this be a sufficient Reason at all Times to postpone a Money-Act, can we be blam'd for doing so at this Time, when the Duty we owe to our Country indispensably obliges us to provide for the Common Safety, in case of an Event, altogether out of our Power, and which must necessarily dissolve the Government, unless we continue and secure it by new Laws; I mean the Death of Her Majesty, which God in Mercy long avert? I move therefore, That the House would take into Consideration what Acts are necessary to secure our Religion, Liberty and Trade, in case of the said Event, before any Act of Supply, or other Business whatever, be brought into Deliberation.

We shall hear no more of this Bill in haste, and therefore proceed to observe, that the Marquess of  
*Twiss*

*Treddeale* presented an Overture for a Resolve, That before all other Business the Parliament might proceed to make such Conditions of Government and Regulation in the Constitution of that Kingdom, to take Place after the decease of her Majesty, and the Heirs of Her Body, as should be necessary for the Preservation of their Religion and Liberty : Both which Papers were read, and ordered to lie on the Table. Then came on the Act for the Security of the Kingdom, and the same ran in these Terms.

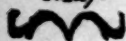
May.

THE Estates of Parliament considering, That when it shall please God to afflict this Nation with the Death of our Sovereign Lady the Queen (who God of his infinite Mercy long preserve) if the same shall happen to be without Heirs of her Body, this Kingdom may fall into great Confusion and Disorder before a Successor can be declar'd. For preventing thereof, our Sovereign Lady, with Advice and Consent of the Estates of Parliament, statutes and ordains, That if at the foresaid time, any Parliament or Convention of Estates shall be assembled, then the Members of that Parliament or Convention of Estates shall take the Administration of the Government upon them : Excepting those Barons and Burrows, who at the aforesaid time shall have any Place or Pension, mediately or immediately of the Crown : Whose Commissions are hereby declar'd to be void ; and that new Members shall be chosen in their place : But if there be no Parliament or Convention of Estates actually assembled, then the Members of the current Parliament shall Assemble with all possible diligence : And if there be no current Parliament, then the Members of the last dissolved Parliament, or Convention of Estates, shall assemble in like manner : And in those two last case, so soon as there shall be one hundred Members met, in which number the Barons and Burrows before-mentioned are not to be reckon'd, they shall take the Administration of the Government upon them : But neither they nor the Members of Parliament, or Conventions of Estates, if at the time aforesaid assembled, shall proceed to the weighty Affair of naming and declaring a Successor, till

Act for the Security of the Kingdom.

twen-

May.



‘ twenty days after they have assum’d the Administration of the Government : Both that there may be time for all the other Members to come to *Edinburgh*, which is hereby declar’d the place of their Meeting, and for the Elections of new Barons and Burrows in place abovementioned. But so soon as the twenty days are elapsed, then they shall proceed to the publishing by Proclamation the Conditions of Government, on which they will receive the Successor to the Imperial Crown of this Realm : which in the case only of our being under the same King with *England*, are as follows,

1. ‘ That Elections shall be made at every *Michaelmas* Head-Court for a new Parliament every year, to sit the first of *November* next following, and adjourn themselves from time to time, till next *Michaelmas* : That they chuse their own President, and that every thing shall be determin’d by Balloting, in place of Voting.

2. ‘ That so many lesser Barons shall be added to the Parliament, as there have been Noblemen created since the last Augmentation of the Number of the Barons ; and that in all time coming, for every Nobleman that shall be created, there shall be a Baron added to the Parliament.

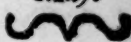
3. ‘ That no Man have a Vote in Parliament, but a Nobleman, or elected Member.

4. ‘ That the King shall give the Sanction to all Laws offer’d by the Estates ; and that the President of the Parliament be impower’d by his Majesty to give the Sanction in his absence, and have ten Pounds *Sterling* a day Salary.

5. ‘ That a Committee of one and thirty Members, of which nine to be a *Quorum*, chosen out of their own Number, by every Parliament, shall during the Intervals of Parliament, under the King, have the Administration of the Government, be his Council, and accountable to the next Parliament ; with power in extraordinary Occasions, to call the Parliament together : And that in the said Council, all things be determin’d by Balloting in place of Voting.

6. ‘ That





6. ' That the King without consent of Parliament, shall not have the Power of making Peace and War; or that of concluding any Treaty with any other State or Potentate.

7. ' That all Places and Offices, both Civil and Military, and all Pensions formerly conferr'd by our Kings, shall ever after be given by Parliament.

8. ' That no Regiment, or Company of Horse, Foot, or Dragoons be kept on foot in Peace or War, but by consent of Parliament.

9. ' That all the forcible Men of the Nation, betwixt sixty and sixteen, be with all diligence possible, arm'd with Bagonets, and Fire-locks all of a calibre, and continue always provided in such Arms, with Ammunition suitable.

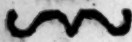
10. ' That no general Indemnity, nor Pardon for any Transgression against the Publick, shall be valid without consent of Parliament.

11. ' That the fifteen Senators of the College of Justice, shall be incapable of being Members of Parliament, or of any other Office, or any Pension: But the Salary that belongs to their Place, to be increas'd as the Parliament shall think fit: That the Office of President shall be in three of their Number to be nam'd by Parliament, and that there be no extraordinary Lords. And also, that the Lords of the Justice Court shall be distinct from those of the Session, and under the same Restrictions.

12. ' That if any King break in upon any of these Conditions of Government, he shall by the Estates be declar'd to have forfeited the Crown.

' Which Proclamation made, they are to go on to the naming and declaring a Successor: And when he is declar'd, if present, are to read to him the Claim of Right and Conditions of Government above-mention'd, and to desire of him, that he may accept the Crown accordingly; and he accepting, they are to administer to him the Oath of Coronation: But if the Successor be not present, they are to delegate such of their own Number as they shall think fit, to see the same perform'd, as is said: And are to continue in the Administration of the Government, until the Successor his accepting of the Crown, upon the fore-said Terms be known to them: Whereupon having  
' then

May.



then a King at their Head, they shall by his Authority declare themselves a Parliament, and proceed to the doing of whatever shall be thought expedient for the Welfare of the Realm. And it is likewise by the Authority aforesaid declar'd, that if Her present Majesty shall think fit, during her own time, with Advice and Consent of the Estates of Parliament, failing Heirs of her Body, to declare a Successor, yet nevertheless, after her Majesty's decease, the Members of Parliament or Convention shall in the several cases, and after the manner above-specified, meet and admit the Successor to the Government, in the Terms and after the Manner as said is. And it is hereby further declar'd, that after the decease of her Majesty, and failing Heirs of her Body, the foremention'd manner and method shall in the several cases, be that of declaring and admitting to the Government all those who shall hereafter succeed to the *Imperial* Crown of this Realm: And that it shall be High Treason for any Man to own or acknowledge any Person as King or Queen of this Realm, till they are declar'd and admitted in the abovemention'd manner. And lastly, it is hereby declar'd, that by the Death of Her Majesty, or any of her Successors, all Commissions, both Civil and Military, fall and are void. And that this Act shall come in place of the 17th Act of the 6th Session of King *William's* Parliament. And all Acts and Laws, that any way derogate from this present Act, are hereby, in so far, declar'd void and abrogated.

This Bill having been thus read, a Learned Member stood up, and made the following Speech upon it.

*My Lord Chancellor,*

Mr. F's  
Speech  
upon it.

THIS the utmost height of human Prudence to see and embrace every favourable Opportunity: And if a Word spoken in season does for the most part produce wonderful Effects; of what consequence and advantage must it be to a Nation in Deliberations of the highest Moment; in Occasions when past, for ever irretrievable, to enter into the right path, and take hold of the golden Opportunity, which makes the most arduous things easy, and without

which

' which the most inconsiderable may put a stop to all  
 ' our Affairs? We have this day an Opportunity in  
 ' our Hands, which if we manage to the Advantage  
 ' of the Nation we have the Honour to represent,  
 ' we may, so far as the Vicissitude and Uncertainty  
 ' of human Affairs will permit, be for many Ages  
 ' easie and happy. But if we despise or neglect this  
 ' Occasion, we have voted our perpetual Dependence  
 ' on another Nation. If Men could always retain  
 ' those just Impressions of things they at some times  
 ' have upon their Minds, they would be much more  
 ' steddy in their Actions. And as I may boldly say,  
 ' that no Man is to be found in this House, who at  
 ' some time or other has not had that just sense of the  
 ' miserable Condition to which this Nation is reduc'd  
 ' by a dependance upon the *English* Court, I should  
 ' demand no more but the like Impressions at this time  
 ' to pass all the Limitations mentioned in the draught  
 ' of an Act I have already brought into this House;  
 ' since they are not Limitations upon any Prince,  
 ' who shall only be King of *Scotland*, nor do any way  
 ' tend to separate us from *England*; but calculated  
 ' meerly to this end, that so long as we continue to  
 ' be under the same Prince with our Neighbour Nation  
 ' we may be free from the influence of *English* Coun-  
 ' cils and Ministers; that the Nation may not be im-  
 ' poverish'd by an expensive Attendance at Court,  
 ' and that the Force and Exercise of our Government  
 ' may be, as far as is possible, within our selves. By  
 ' which means Trade, Manufactures and Husban-  
 ' dry will flourish, and the Affairs of the Nation be no  
 ' longer neglected, as they have been hitherto. These  
 ' are the Ends to which all the Limitations are direct-  
 ' ed, that *English* Councils may not hinder the Acts  
 ' of our Parliaments from receiving the Royal Assent;  
 ' That we may not be engag'd without our Consent  
 ' in the Quarrels they may have with other Nations;  
 ' That they may not obstruct the meeting of our Par-  
 ' liaments, nor interrupt their sitting; That we may  
 ' not stand in need of posting to *London* for Places  
 ' and Pensions, by which, whatever particular Men  
 ' may get, the Nation must always be a Loser, nor  
 ' apply for the Remedies of our Grievances to a  
 ' Court, where for the most part none are to be had;  
 ' On



May:

‘ On the contrary, if the Conditions of Government  
 ‘ be enacted, our Constitution will be amended, and  
 ‘ our Grievances be easily redress’d by a due Execu-  
 ‘ tion of our own Laws, which to this day we have  
 ‘ never been able to obtain. The best and wisest Men in  
 ‘ *England* will be glad to hear that these Limitations  
 ‘ are settled by us. For tho’ the Ambition of Cour-  
 ‘ tiers leads them to desire an uncontrollable Power at  
 ‘ any rate ; yet wiser Men will consider, that when  
 ‘ two Nations live under the same Prince, the Con-  
 ‘ dition of the one cannot be made intolerable, but a  
 ‘ Separation must inevitably follow, which will be  
 ‘ dangerous, if not destructive to both. The Senate  
 ‘ of *Rome* wisely determin’d in the business of the  
 ‘ *Privernates*, that all People would take hold of the  
 ‘ first opportunity to free themselves from an uneasy  
 ‘ Condition ; that no Peace could be lasting, in which  
 ‘ both Parties, did not find their Account ; and that no  
 ‘ Alliance was strong enough to keep two Nations in  
 ‘ Amity, if the Condition of either were made worse  
 ‘ by it. For my own part, my Lord Chancellor, be-  
 ‘ fore I will consent to continue in our present misera-  
 ‘ ble and languishing Condition after the decease of  
 ‘ Her Majesty, and Heirs of her Body failing, I shall  
 ‘ rather give my Vote for a Separation from *England*  
 ‘ at any rate. I hope no Man who is now possess’d of  
 ‘ an Office, will take umbrage at these Conditions of  
 ‘ Government, tho’ some of them seem to diminish,  
 ‘ and others do intirely suppress the Place he possesses :  
 ‘ For besides the Scandal of preferring a private In-  
 ‘ terest before that of our Country, these Limitati-  
 ‘ ons are not to take Place immediately. The Queen  
 ‘ is yet young, and by the Grace of God may  
 ‘ live many Years, I hope longer then those she  
 ‘ has placed in any Trust ; and should we not be  
 ‘ happy, if those who for the future may design  
 ‘ to recommend themselves for any Office, could  
 ‘ not do it by any other way than the Favour of this  
 ‘ House, which they who appear for these Conditions  
 ‘ will deserve in a more eminent degree ? Would we  
 ‘ rather court an *English* Minister for a Place than a  
 ‘ Parliament of *Scotland* ? Are we afraid of being  
 ‘ en out of the Hands of *English* Courtiers, and lest to  
 ‘ govern our selves ? And do we doubt whether an

Eng.

*English* Ministry, or a *Scotch* Parliament will be most for the Interest of *Scotland*? But that which seems most difficult in this Question, and in which, if Satisfaction be given, I hope no Man will pretend to be dissatisfied with these Limitations, is the Interest of a King of *Great Britain*. And here I shall take the Liberty to say, that as the Limitations do no way affect any Prince that may be King of *Scotland* only, so they will be found highly advantageous to a King of *Great Britain*. Some of our late Kings, when they have been perplex'd about the Affairs of *Scotland*, did let fall such Expressions, as intimated they thought them not worth their Application. And, indeed, we ought not to wonder, if Princes, like other Men, should grow weary of toiling where they find no Advantage. But to set this Affair in a true Light; I desire to know, whether it can be more advantageous to a King of *Great Britain* to have an unlimited Prerogative over this Country in our present ill Condition, which turns to no Account, than that this Nation, grown rich and powerful under these Conditions of Government, should be able, upon any Emergency, to furnish a good Body of Land-Forces, with a Squadron of Ships for War, all paid by our selves, to assist his Majesty in the Wars he may undertake for the Defence of the *Protestant Religion*, and Liberties of *Europe*. Now since, I hope, I have shewn, that those who are for the Prerogative of the Kings of *Scotland*, and all those who are possess'd of Places at this Time, together with the whole *English* Nation, as well as a King of *Great Britain*, have Cause to be satisfied with these Regulations of Government, I would know what Difficulty can remain, unless that being accustomed to live in a Dependancy, and unacquainted with Liberty, we know not so much as the Meaning of the Word; nor if that should be explain'd to us, can ever perswade our selves we can obtain the Thing, tho' we have it in our Power by a few Votes to set our selves and our Posterity free. To say, that this will stop at the Royal Assent, is a Suggestion disrespectful to Her Majesty, and which ought neither to be mention'd in Parliament, nor be consider'd by any Member of this House. And

Mr.

were this a proper Time, I am confident I could say such Things, as, being represented to the Queen, would convince Her, That no Person can have greater Interest, nor obtain more lasting Honour by enacting these Conditions of Government, than Her Majesty. And if the Nation be assisted in this Exigency by the good Offices of his Grace the High Commissioner, I shall not doubt to affirm, that in procuring this Blessing to our Country from Her Majesty, he will do more for us, than all the Great Men of that Noble Family, of which he is descended, ever did; tho' it seems to have been their peculiar Province for divers Ages, to defend the Liberties of this Nation against the Power of the *English*, and the Deceit of Courtiers. What further Arguments can I use to perswade this House to enact these Limitations, and embrace this Occasion, which we have so little deserved? I might bring many; but the most proper and effectual to perswade all, I take to be this, That our Ancestors did enjoy the most essential Liberties contain'd in the Act I have proposed: And tho' some few of less Moment are among them which they had not, yet they were in Possession of divers others not contain'd in these Articles: That they enjoy'd these privileges when they were separated from *England*, had their Princes living among them, and consequently stood not in so great Need of these Limitations. Now since we have been under the same Prince with *England*, and therefore stand in the greatest Need of them, we have not only Neglected to make a due Provision of that kind, but in divers Parliaments have given away our Liberties, and upon the Matter subjected this Crown to the Court of *England*, and are become so accustomed to depend on them, that we seem to doubt whether we shall lay hold of this happy Opportunity to resume our Freedom. If nothing else will move us, at least let us not act in Opposition to the Light of our own Reason and Conscience, which daily represents to us the ill Constitution of our Government; the low Condition into which we are sunk, and the extream Poverty, Distress and Misery of our People. Let us consider, whether we will have the Nation

con-



continue in these deplorable Circumstances, and lose this Opportunity of bringing Freedom and Plenty among us. Sure the Heart of every honest Man must bleed daily, to see the Misery in which our Commons, and even many of our Gentry live; which has no other Cause, but the ill Constitution of our Government, and our bad Government no other Root, but our Dependance upon the Court of *England*. If our Kings lived among us, it would not be strange to find these Limitations rejected. 'Tis not the Prerogative of a King of *Scotland* I would diminish, but the Prerogative of *English* Ministers over this Nation. To conclude, these Conditions of Government being either such as our Ancestors enjoy'd, or principally directed to cut off our Dependance on an *English* Court, and not to take place during the Life of the Queen; he who refuses his Consent to them, whatever he may be by Birth, cannot sure be a *Scotch* Man by Affection. This will be a true Test to distinguish not Whig from Tory, Presbyterian from Episcopal, *Hanoverian* from *St. Germans*, nor yet a Courtier from a Man out of Place; but a proper Test to distinguish a Friend from an Enemy to his Country. And indeed, we are split into so many Parties, and cover our selves with so many false Pretexts, that such a Test seems necessary to bring us into the Light, and shew every Man in his own Colours. In a Word, my Lord Chancellor, we are to consider, that tho' we suffer under many Grievances, yet our Dependance upon the Court of *England* is the Cause of all, comprehends them all, and is the Band that ties up the Bundle. If we break it, they will all drop and fall to the Ground: If not, this Band will straiten us more and more, till we shall be no longer a People.

I therefore humbly propose, That for the Security of our Religion, Liberty and Trade, these Limitations be declared by a Resolution of this House to be the Conditions upon which the Nation will receive a Succession to the Crown of this Realm, after the Decease of Her present Majesty, and failing Heirs of Her Body, in case the said Successor shall be also King or Queen of *England*.

May.

On the 27th, a Petition by *Adam Cockburn*, of *Ormi-ston*, late Treasurer-Deputy, craving, that his Grace and the Estates of Parliament might lay down such Rules for enquiring into the Management of the Funds imposed by Parliament, as he might hope to see those Accounts discharged in his own Time, was read and order'd to lie upon the Table. A Motion by the Marquis of *Athol*, Lord Privy-Seal, That the Accounts of all the Funds given by the Parliament during the last Reign, and how the same were applied, be laid before the Parliament, of any Committee thereof, to examine and report; Agreed to.

On the 26th, there were great Debates in the House, Whether the Act for the Cesse, or the Marquess of *Tweeddale's* Resolve, to take into Consideration all Laws, Liberty, Property and Trade, previous to all other Business, should be first read. They continued upon this Debate till Nine at Night, and were adjourn'd without coming to a Vote.

On the 28th, the Draught of an Act for Security of the Kingdom was read, and the Draughts of the several Acts following were presented and read, *viz.* An Act ratifying the first Act of the first Session of the last Parliament, and declaring and enacting afresh, That all Acts pass'd in the several Sessions thereof be obey'd as Laws; and an Act ordaining, That after the Decease of Her Majesty and Heirs of Her Body, all Offices, Civil or Military, in that Kingdom, conferr'd by their Kings, should ever after be given by the Parliament by way of Ballot; the Bill was conceived in these Words.

Act about  
Officers,  
&c.

THE Estates of Parliament taking into their Consideration, That, to the great Loss and Detriment of this Nation, great Sums of Money are yearly carried out of it, by those who wait and depend at Court for Places and Preferments in this Kingdom: And that by *Scotch* Men, employing *English* Interest at Court, in order to obtain their several Pretensions, this Nation is in Hazard of being brought to depend upon *English* Ministers: And likewise considering, that by reason our Princes do no more reside amongst us, they cannot be rightly

inform'd of the Merit of Persons pretending to Places, Offices, and Pensions; therefore our Sovereign Lady, with Advice and Consent of the Estates of Parliament, statutes and ordains, that after the Decease of Her Majesty (whom God long preserve) and Heirs of her Body failing, all Places and Offices, both Civil and Military, and all Pensions, formerly conferred by our Kings, shall ever after be give by Parliament, by way of Ballot.

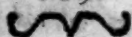
The Act being read in this Manner, a worthy Member of the House was pleased to deliver himself upon it, in a Speech, to this Purpose:

*My Lord Chancellor,*

When our Kings succeeded to the Crown of *England*, the Ministers of that Nation took a short way to ruin us, by concurring with their Inclinations to extend the Prerogative in *Scotland*; and the great Places and Pensions confer'd upon *Scotch* Men by that Court, made them to be willing Instruments in the work. From that time this Nation began to give away their Privileges one after the other, tho' they then stood more in need of having them enlarg'd. And as the Collections of our Laws, before the Union of the Crowns, are full of Acts to secure our Liberty, those Laws that have been made since that time, are directed chiefly to extend the Prerogative. And that we might not know what Rights and Liberties were still ours, nor be excited by the memory of what our Ancestors enjoy'd to recover those we had lost, in the two last Editions of our Acts of Parliament, the most considerable Laws for the Liberty of the Subject are industriously and designedly left out. All our Affairs since the Union of the Crowns, have been manag'd by the Advice of *English* Ministers, and the principal Offices of the Kingdom fill'd with such Men, as the Court of *England* knew wou'd be subservient to their Design: By which means they have had so visible an influence upon our whole Administration, that we have from that time appear'd to the rest of the World, more like a conquer'd Province, than a free and independent People. The Account is very short. Whilst our Princes are not



May.



absolute in *England*, they must be influenc'd by that Nation; our Ministers must follow the Directions of the Prince or lose their Places, and our Places and Pensions will be distributed according to the Inclinations of a King of *England*, so long as a King of *England* has the disposal of them: neither shall any Man obtain the least Advancement, who refuses to vote in Council and Parliament under that Influence. So that there is no way to free this Country from a ruinous Dependance upon the *English* Court, unless by placing the Power of conferring Offices and Pensions in the Parliament, so long as we shall have the same King with *England*. The ancient Kings of *Scotland*, and even those of *France*, had not the Power of conferring the chief Offices of State, tho' each of them had only one Kingdom to govern, and that the difficulty we labour under, of two Kingdoms, which have different Interests govern'd by the same King, did not occur. Besides, we all know that the Disposal of our Places and Pensions is so inconsiderable a thing to a King of *England*, that several of our Princes, since the Union of the Crowns, have wish'd to be free from the trouble of deciding between the many Pretenders. That which would have given Ease, will give us Liberty, and make us significant to the common Interest of both Nations. Without this, 'tis impossible to free us from a Dependance on the *English* Court: All other Remedies and Conditions of Government will prove ineffectual, as plainly appears from the Nature of the Thing; for who is not sensible of the Influence of Places and Pensions upon all Men and all Affairs? If our Ministers continue to be appointed by the *English* Court, and this Nation may not be permitted to dispose of the Offices and Places of this Kingdom, to balance the *English* Bribery, they will corrupt every thing to that Degree, that if any of our Laws stand in their Way, they will get them repeal'd. Let no Man say, That it cannot be proved, that ever the *English* Court has ever bestow'd any Bribe in this Country. For they bestow all Offices and Pensions; they bribe us, and are Masters of us at our own Cost. 'Tis nothing but an *English* Interest in this House, that those

' who wish well to our Country, have to struggle  
 ' with at this Time. We may, if we please, dream  
 ' of other Remedies; but so long as *Scotch* Men must  
 ' go to the *English* Court to obtain Offices of Trust  
 ' or Profit in this Kingdom, those Offices will always  
 ' be managed with Regard to the Court and Interest  
 ' of *England*, tho' to the Betraying of the Interest of  
 ' this Nation, whenever it comes in Competition  
 ' with that of *England*. And what less can be ex-  
 ' pected, unless we resolve to expect Miracles, and  
 ' that greedy, ambitious, and, for the most part, ne-  
 ' cessitous Men, involved in great Debts, burden'd  
 ' with great Families, and having great Titles to sup-  
 ' port, will lay down their Places rather than comply  
 ' with an *English* Interest, in Obedience to their  
 ' Prince's Commands? Now to find a *Scotch* Man  
 ' opposing this, and willing that *English* Ministers  
 ' (for this is the Case) should have the Disposal of  
 ' Places and Pensions in *Scotland*, rather than their  
 ' own Parliament, is Matter of great Astonishment;  
 ' but that it should be so much as a Question in the  
 ' Parliament, is altogether incomprehensible: And if  
 ' an indifferent Person were to judge, he would cer-  
 ' tainly say we were an *English* Parliament. Every  
 ' Man knows, that Princes give Places and Pensions  
 ' by the Influence of those who advise them. So that  
 ' the Question comes to no more than, whether this  
 ' Nation would be in a better Condition, if in con-  
 ' ferring our Places and Pensions the Prince should be  
 ' determined by the Parliament of *Scotland*, or by the  
 ' Ministers of a Court, that make it their Interest to  
 ' keep us low and miserable. We all know that this  
 ' is the Cause of our Poverty, Misery and Dependance.  
 ' But we have been for a long time so poor, so mise-  
 ' rable and depending, that we have neither Heart  
 ' nor Courage, tho' we want not the Means, to free  
 ' our selves.

Some other Speeches having been made on this  
 Occasion, there was the same Day an Act read, de-  
 claring, That after the Death of Her present Majesty,  
 and failing Heirs of Her Body, no Person coming to  
 the Crown of *Scotland*, being at the same time King  
 or Queen of *England*, should as King or Queen of

May.

*Scotland*, have Power to make Peace or War without Consent of Parliament.

An Act allowing the Importation of all sorts of Wines and other Foreign Liquors, and an Act for the securing the true Protestant Religion and Presbyterian Government, and the same day the Act for continuing Presbyterian Government passed, and an Act for a Toleration of the Episcopalians being brought in, it was delay'd until a Proposal offer'd by a Member for bringing Matters betwixt them and the Presbyterians to a peaceable Conclusion, be laid before the Parliament. The Act for Toleration proposed Liberty for all Protestant Subjects to meet with their Ministers for Worship in any Houses they thought fit to appoint, without any molestation, and the Molesters to be Disturbers of the Publick Peace: And if any Preachers in these Meetings preached any seditious Doctrine, tending to Disloyalty or to alienate the Affections of the Subjects from her Majesty's Person and Authority, they should be punish'd according to Law. The Committee of the General Assembly gave in a Representation against that Toleration, alledging there was no ground for it, because the People had no scruple in Conscience against their Communion, and the Prelatical Ministers could pretend none, there being no sinful Condition of Communion requir'd of 'em, and it being their known Principle, that difference of Opinion about Church-Government was no sufficient Reason for Separation, they added that the known Principles and Practices of the Party for whom this Toleration was sought, sufficiently demonstrated that it would enervate discipline, open a Door to Vice and Popery, as well as other Errors, and cherish Disaffection to the Civil Government. Others objected that this Draught did not oblige the Prelatical Preachers to take Licences for Meeting-Houses from the Government, nor to own her Majesty's Title and the Doctrine of the Church, as the Toleration Act did in *England*, and that there was no Provision made to exclude those Prelatical Dissenters from Places of Power and Trust; all which, considering their known Principles, with relation to her Majesty's Title, must unavoidably shake the Foundation of the present Constitution and unrange the Claim of Right.

Ha-



Having at present done with our Domestick Affairs, if now we do a little consider our Maritime Affairs, we find, that on 21th, all the Merchant-Men set Sail from *Lisbon*, under Convoy of Two *Dutch* Men of War, one of 50, the other of 34 Guns. The same Day they joined with several other Vessels of both Nations, laden with Salt from *St. Tubes*, under Convoy of Three other *Dutch* Men of War, and so continued their Voyage: But upon the 22d, were met within Four Leagues of the Rock of *Lisbon* by M. *Coetlogon*, having under him Five Three Decked Ships coming from *Brest*, and bound for *Toulon*, who immediately attacked the *Dutch* Convoy, each Man of War singling out his Adversary. The Engagement lasted about Two Hours, during which Time the *Dutch*, even by the Confession of their Enemies, behaved themselves with extraordinary Courage, and, notwithstanding the Inequality of the Force of the Ships, the least of the *French* being much bigger than the biggest of the *Dutch*, they did not surrender, till they saw that all the Merchant-Men, consisting of above 130 Sail, had made their Escapes. The *Dutch* Commodore, who in the Beginning of the Fight received a Cannon Shot, which carried away one of his Arms, and part of his Body, defended his Ship till she was ready to sink, as immediately she did after she had struck her Colours. However, Count *Wallestein*, the Imperial Ambassador, who was on Board her, with some part of the Seamen, were saved, but the rest were drowned, because they had no Time to carry them off; the other Four, as 'twas said, were carried by M. *Coetlogon* to *Toulon*.

But you may allow *France* to have a little good News from *Lisbon*, to buoy up her Spirits, considering that she would want a Cordial when she came to receive the unwelcome Tydings which her Ambassador at that Court had to tell her of the *Portuguese* Alliance with the Emperor, *England* and *Holland*. He pressed the King, indeed, to enter into new Engagements with *France* and *Spain*; but Answer was made, The King had no more to say to him on that Head, and that he was at Liberty to draw what Conjectures from it he thought convenient.

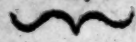
We

May.

French at-  
tack the  
Dutch  
Convoy  
from St.  
Tubes.

21.

May.



Camisars

Actions.

April 24.

We meet with nothing worth relating in Spain, where leaving all Things there to the Management of the Cardinal d'Essee, and the French Faction, we'll pass on to the *Cevennois*, an Account of whose Proceedings is indeed very confused and uncertain; but, if we may believe the *Paris Gazette*, as they write of the 1st Instant from *Alets*, the *Camisars*, on the 24th of the last Month, burnt the Village of *Vaisenobe*, within Two Leagues of that Place. The Day after, Fifty of them pretending they were the King's Soldiers, obliged Thirty Inhabitants of the Village of *Pradel* and *la Salle* to go with them, under Colour of going to fight the Fanaticks; but in a little time they surrounded them, and massacred them. The *Sieur de Planque*, a Brigadier, being informed of it, went to *Collet*, where he heard there was a Meeting of 2000 Fanaticks, with a great Number of armed Men: They immediately dispersed themselves among the Mountains; only Six of them were killed, with one of their pretended Prophets; but Twelve of their Horses were taken, together with Forty Muskets, many other Arms, and a great Quantity of Provisions. About the same time, the *Sieur de Tude*, a Captain of Dragoons, killed Seventeen out of a Party of 200 of them near *Vigan*. On the 29th, the Marshal de *Montrevel*, then at *Alets*, having Intelligence, that a select Party of 1200 Fanaticks had appeared within a League of that Place, on the Road to *Anduze*, ordered the *Sieur de Planque*, with 800 Foot and 200 Dragoons, to go and attack them. He began his March at Nine a Clock at Night, and divided his Men into Three Bodies. He commanded the Dragoons to guard the Passages of the River *Gardon*, marched himself at the Head of 400 Foot along the High-Road to *Anduze*, and sent the rest a lower Way, Signals being agreed on for both Parties to attack at the same time. He arrived before the other Party at a Farm-House, called *Vermaylet*, where he found 400 Fanaticks taking Refreshment within the House, while the other 800 kept Guard without. Notwithstanding the Inequality of the Number, he invested the House, and amused both those within and those without for Three Hours; then the Party that marched by the lower Way joining him, he routed the Fanaticks that

that were in the Field, part of which taking their Flight by the *Gardon*, Sixteen of them were killed by the Dragoons, besides 118 that were found in a hollow Way. On the 30th, by Day-break, he caused the House to be attacked at Two Breaches, which the Soldiers had made with their Bayonets and their Hands; they broke into it, and all the Fanatics that were in it, in Number about 300, were killed, except Three, who will be try'd. A Captain of the Regiment of *Rovergue* was killed, another Captain, Three Lieutenants, and Seven *Irish* Officers were wounded, Three of the latter dangerously, Six Grenadiers were killed, and 27 Soldiers wounded.

An Account of the same Action was given in a Letter to the *Hague*, written from *Languedoc* on the 6th Instant, to this Purpose:

ON the 1st of this Month there was a sharp Letter a-  
 Action between the King's Troops and the Ca- bout the  
 misars, which is variously related; the most certain Camisars.  
 Account I can get of it is this; The Marshal de 1.  
*Montrevel* being informed, that a great many Pea-  
 sants, most Women and Children, were in an old  
 Castle, sent a strong Detachment of Foot and Dra-  
 goons, commanded by Brigadier *de Planque*, who  
 having invested the Castle, attacked those that  
 were within with great Vigor; but about Mid-  
 night the Castle was succoured by 1300 *Camisars*, who  
 fired briskly on the King's Troops, charged them  
 thrice, and towards Day-break attacked Monsieur  
*de Planque* with their Bagonets in the Muzzles of  
 their Pieces, with so much Fury, that he and his  
 Men had been insensibly cut to Pieces, had not a  
 Reinforement of Dragoons come seasonably in to their  
 Assistance, who disengaged the Royalists, and obliged  
 the *Camisars* to draw off fighting about Ten in the  
 Morning: They at the same time abandoned the  
 Castle, which was pillaged and burnt, with those  
 that were in it, who were many in Number. The  
 Loss must be considerable on both sides, and 'tis  
 reported, that 500 of the *Camisars* remained on the  
 Place; but I am well informed on the contrary.  
 There have been some Skirmishes since, and those  
 not



May.

‘ not inconsiderable : Besides, we cannot learn the true  
 ‘ Particulars of them.

Having done for this time with the uncertain Affairs of the *Camisars*, the first Advices we have from *Italy* relating to the Armies there, inform us, that the Duke of *Vendosme* had sent a Trumpeter with the following Note to Count *Staremburg* :

*Vendosme's*  
 Message to  
*Staremburg*.

16.

**T**HIS is to signify to the Army of the Enemy in the Name of the King, That the *Marquess de Barbesieres* not having been restored, nor the Prisoners taken in the Citadel of *Liege*, in *Fort St. Michael* at *Venlo*, and at *Stockheim*, tho' for the latter it was verbally agreed that the Cartel should be executed, his Majesty has given Orders, that no Prisoner shall be released till a general Cartel is signed with all who are at War with his Majesty and the King of Spain.

To which Count *Staremburg* returned Answer :

*Staremburg's*  
 Answer.

**T**HE Enemy having signified by Trumpet, That they will no longer observe the Cartel, we accept of their Declaration; so let every one regulate themselves accordingly.

Signed at the Head Quarters, May 16. 1703.

20.

That after this, on the Arrival of the Prince de *Vaudemont* at *San Benedetto*, a Council of War was held by the Duke de *Vendosme*, in which it was resolved to divide the French Army into Four several Bodies; accordingly one was left at *San Benedetto* under the Prince de *Vaudemont*; a Second, commanded by the Grand Prior of *France*, was ordered to continue on the *Secchia*; the Command of the Third was given to the Count de *Albergotti* to act in the *Modenese*; and on the 20th of May the Duke de *Vendosme* with the 4th and largest Division of his Army passed over the *Mincio* near *Virgiliana*, where he was met by a Convoy sent from *Mantua* with 18 Pieces of Cannon, 150 Waggons and 500 Mules, loaded with 18 Copper Pontons, and a great Quantity of Planks and Ammunition of all sorts. Then he marched over the *Tartaro* to *Sanguinetto* in the *Veronese*; and from thence

May.

thence sent a Detachment of 10000 Horse and Foot, under the Duke of *Aquilar*, to take Post at *Trecenta*, in the *Ferrarese*. He advanced on the 24th towards *Ponte Molino*, and ordered a Detachment to attack that Post; but the *Imperialists* made such a Fire upon them, that before Break of Day, they were weary of the Attack, retired to some Distance, and entrenched themselves. Count *Staremburg*, on Advice of these Motions, on the other side of the *Po*, ordered General *Vaubonne*, with 300 Horse and 700 Foot, and Colonel *Paul Diack*, with his Regiment of Hussars, to march towards the *Trentine*, to receive the Succours that were coming from *Tirol*, lest they should be intercepted by the *French*, whose Design in entring into the *Veronese*, 'twas not doubted, was to cut off the Communication of the *Imperialists* with the Country of *Tirol*. But of this more hereafter.

Having now some Leisure to see what was transacted in this Time among the *Helvetick* Body, much courted on all Sides, especially by the *Austrian* and *Bourbon* Families, and the General Assembly of the Thirteen Cantons, being met at *Baden* on the 20th, the *French* Ambassador, the Marquess of *Puisieux*, sent the following Letter to that Body.

Magnificent Lords,

MY Indisposition not permitting me to appear in Fr. Ambassador's the Assembly appointed to sit on the 20th of this Month, I send the *Sieur de St. Colombe* to assure you of the Continuation of the Upright Intentions of the King my Master, and of the Zeal with which I shall always demonstrate my readiness to serve you.

Notwithstanding the ill state of my Health, I should not have excused my self from taking my Residence at *Baden* during the Session of your Assembly, had I perceived that any important and extraordinary Occasion had brought you together. But seeing there is no Reason to think that you are met about any other Affairs than what particularly relate to the Laudable *Swiss* Confederacy, I persuade my self, you will not take it amiss that I forbear coming. I intreat your Magnificent Lordships to give full Credit to what the *Sieur de St. Colombe* shall either propose or answer to you; and to believe, that

May. ' that I have nothing more at Heart than to contri-  
 w tribute all that I am able to any Service that may  
 ' be acceptable to you. I am,  
*Soluthurn, May 20.*

*Magnificent Lords,*

*Your Affectionate Servant,*

PUISIEUX.

He at the same time sent this other Letter to the  
 Magistrates of *Zurich*.

*Magnificent Lords,*

His Letter to the Ma-  
 gistrates of *Zurich*.  
 20. MOST of the principal Officers of the King's Army  
 commanded by the Marshal *de Villars*, being  
 obliged to leave their Quarters suddenly, to march  
 ' with the said Army, could not take their Baggage  
 ' with them; and being obliged to order their Baggage  
 ' to be brought after them through your Territories,  
 ' I intreat the Favour of your Lordships to give or-  
 ' der in the Places subject to you, that the said Bag-  
 ' gage may pass not only without Molestation, but  
 ' likewise be supplied with what may be necessary for  
 ' carrying the same, on paying for all that shall be de-  
 ' manded. I doubt not but your Lordships will com-  
 ' ply with my Request, and give this Evidence of  
 ' your Affection to his Majesty's Service. I am,  
*Soluthurn, May 20.*

*Magnificent Lords,*

*Your Servant,*

PUISIEUX.

Directed, To the Lords the Burgomasters and Council  
 of the City of *Zurich*.

No sooner were the Cantons Assembled but they  
 received Advice, that a Body of 6 or 8000 *French* com-  
 manded by Mounfieur *de Chamaranse*, detached from  
 the Army of the Marshal *de Villars*, was hovering a-  
 bout the Lake of *Constance*, had raised some Contribu-  
 tion in the Neighbouring part of *Swabia*, and seemed to  
 have



have a Design to secure *Lindau*, *Bregentz*, or some other Post on that Lake, from thence to settle a Communication through *Bafil* with *Hunninghen*: Hereupon the Cantons dispatched a Messenger to the Marshal *de Villars* then encamped at *Miskirken*, to demand a Reason of the Motions of the said Detachment on their Frontiers; who returned the following Answer,

May.

Gentlemen,

I Have received the Letter which you did me the Honour to write and dispatch to me by Monsieur *Anthony Schnorf*; You will permit me to tell you, that I am surpriz'd at the Uneasiness you shew at the Neighbourhood of the King's Troops, seeing it has always been advantageous to your Frontiers. Our Armies are employ'd to enrich our Friends, and destroy our Enemies. I prosecute those two Designs with equal Ardour; and as I will not be wanting in anything that may be profitable to your Subjects, so I will do what is in my Power to make those States repent, who without cause have declared against his Majesty, and made use of Places, which the sole desire of setting the Peace of *Europe* prevailed with him to give up, to come and attack those which were thought to be sufficiently secured by the Engagements of a Neutrality, entered into with the Ministers of the King, and those of the Elector of *Bavaria*. That Prince, who has no other View than to preserve the Tranquility of the Empire, encompassed with Enemies, supported himself by his Resolution; but he might apprehend being overpowered at last, were it possible that the August and Powerful Protection of the Greatest King on Earth could fail those who declare for a Cause so just as his. The Design of Supporting his Electoral Highness of *Bavaria*, moved his Majesty to order me to enter into the Empire, which by God's Assistance we have done: nor could 5 or 6 Retrenchments, with the Natural Strength of the Places, nor the Forces of the Emperor, the Empire, and *Holland*, stop us. We come not, Gentlemen, to give any Uneasiness, or do the least Injury to our ancient Friends and Allies: And if a Body of our Troops appears near the Lake of *Constance*, I will very frankly tell you

M. de Villars his Answer to the Swiss Cantons.

23.

the

May.

the plain reason. You know, Gentlemen, that our Letters have been stopped in your Territories in breach of the Publick Faith these 7 Months; the Authority which you suffer the Ambassador of the Emperor to take upon him in your Cities, (not without a Blemish to your Glory, and derogation from your Sovereign Power) has intercepted the Letters not only of the Court and the Generals of the King's Armies; but, what appears more evidently, tho' less to be regarded, the private Letters of Merchants relating purely to Commerce. How can I then hope to be honoured with the King's Orders, and to receive Advices from *France*, if I have not a Post on the Lake or very near it, by which Letters may be convey'd from your Territories to my Camp.

'Tis so certain, Gentlemen, that this is my only Design; that if the Laudable and Illustrious 13 Cantons, will procure an Assurance from the Emperor and the Empire, that any of your Subjects shall be permitted to bring the Letters directed to my Army once every eight days, inclosed in a Pacquet sealed with your Arms, either from *Schaffhousen* to *Ulm*, or from *St. Gall* to *Memmengen*, I engage on my part that I will not possess my self of any Post in the Neighbourhood of *Switzerland*.

I hope, Gentlemen, your most Laudable Diet will find the Proposition I make to be even above what is just and reasonable; but I may doubt whether it will be accepted by our Enemies (tho' very Advantageous to those who are not in a Condition to defend what I should attack,) especially after what has lately been suffered by the above-mentioned Monsieur *Anthony Schnorf*, Vice-Bailiff of the Country of *Baden*; *John Ulridh Ziegler*, Town-Clark of *Schaffhousen*, and *Francis Walker Eizelin*, Burgher of the City of *Keyserstal*. By these Persons and their Attendants we have been intormed of the unworthy Usage put upon them by the Enemies Troops by order of the Government of *Hohenweil*. These 3 Officers were preceded by one of your Trumpeters, carrying your Passports; yet after the same were examined, they were, contrary to the Publick Faith and the Rights of Nations, searched and rifled, their Papers

were taken from them, and other ill Treatment shewn them.

What think you, Gentlemen, of such Neighbours? for, at the very time when they behav'd themselves with so little Respect to the 13 Cantons, these 3 Persons assur'd them they were going on a Negotiation tending to their Quiet and Welfare. I hope Gentlemen, the Magistrates of *Schaffhusen* have given you a different Account of my Conduct. No sooner did they acquaint me that they had some Interest in the County of *Stusslingen*, &c. but I satisfied them in all they desired. And, perhaps, this Easiness of mine put one of the Burghers upon asking me to pay for the Horses taken by the Emperor's Troops. You will excuse me, if I do not carry my Complaisance so far, as to make good the Damage done to your Subjects by the Enemy, tho' I am at all Times disposed to protect them against any Insults. Such, Gentlemen, are the Orders of his Majesty, which God will give me the Grace to execute ever with Ardor and with Joy, those especially which regard your general or particular Interest. This, Gentlemen, is what I intreat you to be persuaded of, as also of my Respect for the Laudable *Helvetick* Body, and of the Affection with which I shall always be, Gentlemen, your very humble

Servant,  
From the Camp at Meskirken, May 23.

The Marshal de Villars.

About the same time, the *Imperial* Ambassador made pressing Instances to this Dyet at *Baden*, to put a certain Number of Men into the Forest-Towns, and take the Lake of *Constance* into their Protection: So these Three Points came naturally into Debate. I. What Answer should be given to these Instances of the *Imperial* Ambassador. II. On what Conditions they should allow the *French* a Passage for themselves and Baggage thro' *Switzerland*. III. What Measures the Cantons should take for their own Defence, in case the *French* should take Post on the Lake of *Constance*. The Deputies of the Protestant Cantons were for taking vigorous Resolutions not only to protect

R

the



May.

the Lake of *Constance*, and secure the Forest-Towns, but likewise to refuse the *French* Passage thro' *Switzerland*; but the Roman Catholick Deputies made a strenuous Opposition, and represented the Demands of the *French* as very moderate and reasonable to be complied with. This did not hinder, however, the Cantons of *Bern* and *Zurich* from ordering some Troops to reinforce the Garrisons of the Places situate on that side of the Lake of *Constance*, which borders on part of *Bavaria* and *Swabia*, Provisionally, seeing the *French* Troops were actually at their Gates, and (while the Cantons were debating) might chuse what Post they would possess themselves of.

On Advice of this, the Marquess of *Puisieux* repair'd to *Baden*, and presented the following Memorial to the Dyet. At the same time, Monsieur de *Chambrante* retired with his Detachment, the *French* finding it more advisable to lead than drive the *Swiss* into a Compliance with their Demands.

*Magnificent Lords,*

*French*  
Ambassa-  
dor's Me-  
morial to  
the *Swiss*  
Dyet.

‘ **W**hen this Assembly was called, I had no Reason to believe, that the Affairs which should be transacted in it, would be of such Importance as now I find. How, indeed, could I have imagined, that some of the Laudable Cantons had it in their Thoughts to take such bold Resolutions, as those to which they seem inclined? How could I have suspected that they would leave the Path which their glorious Ancestors cut out for them? And that they would deviate from their Examples, in following which they have found so much Advantage, and cannot otherwise maintain the Peace of their Country? For, Magnificent Lords, none of the Laudable Cantons will deny, that the Laudable *Swiss* Confederacy never offer'd or pretended to take under their Protection any other Places than the *Frickdal*, and the Towns of *Rynfeld*, *Laufenburg* and *Constance*. Having reflected on the heavy Consequences which the Resolutions, that some of the Laudable Cantons seem willing to take, might produce, I judg'd it became me to lay aside all Regard to my weak State of Health, and to appear in your Laudable Assembly, to represent to you what just Cause the King my Ma-

' Master will have to wonder, when he shall be in-  
 ' form'd, that the *Swiss* his most dear and ancient  
 ' Allies, on whose Fidelity he always entirely rely'd,  
 ' and for whom, on all Occasions, he has express'd  
 ' so high an Esteem and perfect Consideration, are  
 ' at present inclined to proceed to so great Extremities.  
 ' I term Extremities, my Lords, the Design to hinder  
 ' his Majesty by Force from holding Correspondence  
 ' with his Allies, and sending Orders to his Generals.  
 ' These are such Resolutions as, I confess, I did not  
 ' look for: Resolutions that tend to weaken the good  
 ' Understanding that is between his Majesty and these  
 ' Laudable Cantons who form such Projects: Reso-  
 ' lutions, the Consequences whereof depend on the  
 ' Answer which I expect from the King; according  
 ' to whose Orders I shall wholly govern my self: For  
 ' I desire your magnificent Lordships to look upon  
 ' the Contents of this Memorial, as a Representation  
 ' made of my own Accord, in which I have no other  
 ' View, than to remove whatever might disturb the  
 ' Friendship, the good Correspondence and perfect  
 ' Understanding which ought to be between the King,  
 ' his Allies, and the Laudable *Swiss* Confederates. I  
 ' have great Complaints to make to you of the Vio-  
 ' lences acted daily by the *Imperialists* on your Terri-  
 ' tories, after the Assurances they had given you to  
 ' the contrary, but I refer it to another Occasion;  
 ' mean time it becomes you to take due Care to pre-  
 ' vent their committing any more such Violences in  
 ' the *Frickdal*, since you cannot forget it was on that  
 ' Condition only that the King agreed on the Neu-  
 ' trality desired for that District. Several Officers  
 ' who have been obliged to pass through your Coun-  
 ' try, having meet with hard, nay cruel Usage, will,  
 ' no doubt, complain of it to the Marshal *de Villars*,  
 ' who of Course will acquaint the King with it; and,  
 ' indeed, I cannot excuse my self any longer from gi-  
 ' ving an Account of it to his Majesty; but I hope  
 ' you will give better Orders for the future. I have  
 ' nothing to add, Magnificent Lords, but to assure you  
 ' that it rests wholly in you, to keep up the perfect  
 ' good understanding that has been so long between  
 ' *France* and the Laudable Cantons, and that with  
 ' more Lustre now than ever. This, Magnificent

May.

‘ Lords, I am ordered to assure you on all Occasions  
 ‘ that may present: For my own part, I earnestly in-  
 ‘ treat you to believe, that there is nothing I shall en-  
 ‘ deavour with more Zeal, than to do you all the good  
 ‘ Service I can with the King my Master.

Begin-  
 ning of  
 the Hun-  
 garian  
 Rebellion.

Having no more to do in *Switzerland*, we are to re-  
 mind you, that when we were last at *Vienna*, we gave  
 you a Copy of the Sentence pronounced against  
 Prince *Ragotzi*, to which we refer the Reader, and  
 here note, that this was not done so soon, but some  
*Hungarians*, either out of Love or Pity for Prince *Ra-*  
*gotzi*, resented the Proceedings against him (or at  
 least cover'd their Disaffection to the present Admini-  
 stration with that Pretext) and 600 of them rose in  
 Arms about *Mohatz*, and committed some Disorders.  
 They form'd themselves into Troops; had the Name  
 of *Francis Ragotzi* in their Standards; and plenty of  
*French* Money among them. On Advice of these  
 Commotions the *Imperial* Court sent proper Orders  
 for stifling this Fire before it spread too far. And the  
 Account they then gave us, was, that Count *Cohary*  
 had given them a Defeat near *Tockay*. But we shall  
 hear more of these hereafter.

In the mean time, the Ministry was taken up with  
 contriving Ways and Means for raising Men and Mo-  
 ney in the Hereditary Provinces for carrying on the  
 War against *France*, with which the Emperor now  
 prohibits all Correspondence, as appears by this that  
 follows.

The Em-  
 peror's  
 Prohibiti-  
 on of Cor-  
 respon-  
 dence  
 with  
*France*.  
 15.

‘ **W**E *Leopold*, to all whom these presents may con-  
 ‘ cern; know ye, Whereas in our Declaration  
 ‘ of War made last Year by the Advice and Consent  
 ‘ of the Electors and States of the Empire, against the  
 ‘ Crown of *France*, the Duke of *Anjou*, and their a-  
 ‘ bettors and adherents, among other things it was in-  
 ‘ serted, that there should be no Correspondence,  
 ‘ Traffick or Commerce, Exchanges or Contra-Ex-  
 ‘ changes, with the Enemies of the Empire, much  
 ‘ less any Correspondence directly or indirectly with  
 ‘ the said Enemies, on any pretence whatsoever, but  
 ‘ that all these recited things should be absolutely and  
 ‘ respectively prohibited and interdicted, in hopes that  
 ‘ the



the Crown of *England* and the States General of the *United Provinces* would on their part make the like Prohibitions of Commerce and Exchange. And whereas we are given to understand, that the said Crown of *England*, and the said States General of the *United Provinces* of the Low Countries, have taken the same Resolution to prohibit and interdict all Traffick, Commerce, Correspondence, and Exchange, between their Subjects and the Subjects of *France* and *Spain*, and that the said Prohibition is to be in force for one Year Provisionally, as well throughout the *Roman Empire*, and our Hereditary Countries and Realms, as in *England* and *Holland*, For this Cause, we command by these presents all and singular the Subjects of the Holy Empire and of us, of what Estate, Quality, and Condition soever; by the Oath, Fealty, Homage, and Obedience, they owe to us and the Empire; on pain of our utmost Indignation, and of the loss of all the Rights and Privileges they have obtain'd of us, the Holy Empire, or otherwise; to refrain all Correspondence, Commerce, and Exchange with our Enemies and those of the Empire; and expressly charge all and every the Electors, Princes Ecclesiastick and Secular, Prelates, Counts, Barons, Knights, &c. And generally all our other Subjects of the Empire, of whatsoever Estate, Quality, and Condition, to cause to be Publish'd in their Electorates, Earldoms, and Jurisdictions, and also to maintain this Ordinance and Prohibition, to punish such as offend against it, and not to suffer any Person whatever to act contrarily to it either publickly or privately, in any kind or manner whatever, but to proceed against such Criminals according to the Constitutions of the Empire and the penalties express'd in the last Avocatoria, on pain of incurring our utmost Displeasure and that of the Empire. In Witness whereof we have caus'd these Presents to be seal'd with our Imperial Seal.

Given at *Luxemburg* the 15<sup>th</sup> of May, 1703.

*Leopold.*

May.

The Re-  
solve of  
the Dyet  
of the Em-  
pire.

The Emperor having rejected the Neutrality for *Ratisbonne*, and done all he could to prejudice the Enemy, by prohibiting all Correspondence with *France*, we'll now see what the Dyet it self was doing, who, to shew that they had some Remainders of Motion still left, now sign'd a Resolve of the Empire, to satisfie the World, That the present War was not undertaken upon the Score of Religion, but only to put a stop to the exorbitant Ambition of the *French* King. The Substance of which Resolve runs thus, ' That  
' for a great while the Enemies of the Empire and Ha-  
' ters of Peace, and particularly abundance of Clergy-  
' men, having spread Reports as if the present War  
' was undertaken by the Protestants of the Empire  
' and their Allies, with a Design to ruin the Catholick  
' Religion, and the Liberties of the Empire; on pur-  
' pose to create a Misunderstanding and Jealousies be-  
' twixt those of both Religions, though it be evident  
' that there is no Ground for the said Reports, but  
' that they are raised and fomented by the *French* and  
' their Friends, and insisted upon at the Catholick  
' Courts, and particularly at that of *Rome*, to weaken  
' the Hands of the Allies by dividing them: therefore  
' this is to let the World know, That none of the  
' States of the Empire or their Allies of either Religion  
' had ever any such Design, but that this present  
' League and War was enter'd into by the Empire  
' and their Allies only against the Faithless Crown of  
' *France*, who breaks all Treaties, and against her  
' Adherents, and Adherents Helpers for Maintenance  
' of the Freedom of Religion, and of the Liberties of  
' the Empire and their Allies, and therefore order the  
' Spreaders of such Reports to be punish'd as Enemies  
' to their Country; and that their Envoys and Reli-  
' dents give Notice of this to all Courts; particularly  
' to that of *Rome*, in order to obviate those false and  
' malicious Reports.

On the other hand, the Circle of *Swabia*, thinking to wind up the heavy Engine, and set it a going again, upon the 6th, presented a Memorial, in the Name of the Directors of the said Circle, containing in substance, ' That his *Imperial* Majesty had frequently re-  
' peated his Instances, that the War against *France*  
' might be carried on vigorously; but that the Em-  
' pire

*Swabian*  
Memorial  
to the  
Dyet.

'pire had done so little towards it, that those In-  
 'stances, and even the Resolutions of the Diet, had  
 'hitherto prov'd ineffectual, so that the Fort of *Kehl*,  
 'which was the Bulwark of the *Upper Rhine*, was fallen  
 'a second time into the Hands of the Enemy, to the  
 'irreparable Damage of the Empire, and the great  
 'Peril of the Circle of *Swabia*, which was threatned  
 'with an Invasion: That the Ruin of that Circle  
 'would open a way to the Enemy to penetrate into  
 'the Heart of the Empire, which might then be con-  
 'strain'd to accept of a dishonorable Peace: That  
 'there was too much cause to apprehend such Conse-  
 'quences, till there were more Readiness and Zeal  
 'shewn to maintain the Common Cause. That the  
 'other Members of the Empire shew'd no Forwardness  
 'to second the good Intentions of the Directors of  
 'the Circle of *Swabia*; which was clear, in that after  
 'so many reiterated Remonstrances delivered both  
 '*Viva Voce*, and in Writing, they could not yet obtain  
 'any effectual Assistance: That the Enemy was to be  
 'opposed with Arms, not with Ink and Paper: That  
 'the Circle of *Swabia* had already exerted it self even  
 'beyond its Power: And that lately their Troops,  
 'commanded by Prince *Lewis of Baden*, assisted by a  
 'considerable Succour from *Holland*, had put a Stop  
 'to the Attempts of the Enemy, who had already  
 'ravaged part of the Circle, and threaten'd the rest  
 'with Ruine: That the said Circle persisted in the  
 'same Resolution to push on the War; but that their  
 'Zeal would be of no Effect, unless the Princes and  
 'States of the Empire second them by contributing  
 'without Delay their Quota's of the Army resolv'd by  
 'the Dyet to be set on Foot: That therefore all the  
 'Deputies were desired to redouble their Instances to  
 'their Principals, to the End, that without further  
 'Loss of Time, due Provision might be made for the  
 'Security of *Germany*, for the Advancement of the  
 'Common Cause, and for the Honour and Reputa-  
 'tion of the Empire, in order to obtain a glorious  
 'Peace.

Now we are in these Parts, we'll from the Dyet  
 go to the Army. We last left the *French Army* under  
*Villars* continuing their March, in order to join the



May.

Elect<sup>r</sup> of *Bavaria*, along the *Kentzig*, and possess'd of the *German* Retrenchments that were on this side *Hussen*, and those near *Wolfach*, which the other abandon'd, hardly making any Resistance: On the 1st of this Month, he advanced towards those Retrenchments which they had made on the Hills at the Entrance into the Valley of *Hornberg*, and which was the only Place where the *French* Troops might have been stopp'd, the Road being so narrow, that it might have been defended by Stones; the little Town of *Hornberg* (situate on the *Gutach*, a Rivulet that falls into the *Kentzig*) the Castle of which was fortified by the *Germans*, is in the Valley beyond that narrow Passage. The Marquess *de Blainville* order'd the Count *de Montbron* to march round the Hill on the Right to attack the *Germans* in the Rear, and commanded Eight Companies of Grenadiers, which were supported by the Marquess himself, the Sieurs *Lee* and *de Legal*, to get up to the Top of the Hills on the Left, to attack the Enemies Retrenchments, which were not quite finished on that side: The Grenadiers climb'd the Hills with great Diligence, but the Enemies quit- ted their Posts with so much Haste, that they could not overtake them. Mean time Count *de Montbron* fell upon 2 or 300 Men, who, after they had made one Discharge, took to their Heels. Thus the *French* became Masters of the Passages without any other Loss in the Expedition than of Three Officers and 25 Soldiers killed and wounded. In this last Encounter Four Captains, One Major, One Ensign, and an Hundred Soldiers were taken. The *Germans* were 2500 Men strong, and had been reinforced by 500 Troopers or Dragoons on Foot, who arriv'd the Evening before: They made a good Retrenchment in the Valley of *Treyberg*, but it was useless to them, because the Army had no Occasion to go that Way to enter into the Plain of *Villengen*. This is the *French* Account of this Passage.

The *Germans* say, that the Enemy came on the 3d before *Hornberg*, a little Town in the Dutchy of *Wirtemberg*, and lying in the great Road, about half way up a Mountain, which was thought unaccessible on any other Side; That this Post was Garrison'd by 600 Men, commanded by Major-General *Frydenberg*,

Co-

Colonel *Entsberg*, and Major *Villemin*, who had made all Preparations for a vigorous Defence; That the *French* Forces advanced through the *Gutacher* Valley in order of Battle, and about Nine in the Morning, made a Shew as if they would begin the Attack; but in the mean time some of their Battalions filed up several steep and narrow Passages about a Mile from thence; which being thought unpassible, were therefore but slightly guarded, and thus got to the Top of the Mountain; whereupon the Garrison of *Hornberg*, being unable to make any Resistance, the Town being of no Defence on that side, they endeavoured to retreat to the Valley of *Treyberg*, and the Enemy surrounded them on all Sides; Major *Villemin*, who commanded the Rear, fought his Way thro', and got off with 300 Men; the other 300 did most of them escape, tho' the Enemy pursued them very close. The Count *de Merci*, who lay not far from *Hornberg* with 1500 Horse and Dragoons, retired towards *Dornham*.

On Advice of this Success of the *French*, the Elector of *Bavaria* wrote the following Letter to the States of his Country.

‘THE *French* Army, which we expected to joyn  
 ‘ us, has happily passed the Mountains; though  
 ‘ the Difficulties, which the Marshal *de Villars* en-  
 ‘ countered in so heavy a March, were very great:  
 ‘ But God was pleased so visibly to support them, that  
 ‘ notwithstanding the Enemies had the Advantage of  
 ‘ the Ground, they were driven from all their Posts,  
 ‘ several of them being killed, and many taken Prison-  
 ‘ ers, (among them, the commanding Officer in *Horn-*  
 ‘ *berg* and 4 Capt.) and our Friends made their way  
 ‘ through all Opposition so successfully, that we have  
 ‘ Cause to esteem it a remarkable Victory, and ac-  
 ‘ cordingly to return Thanks for it to the Almighty.  
 ‘ The Marshal *de Villars* has acquainted me by an  
 ‘ Express, of all that passed; and he is marching with  
 ‘ 50 Battallions, 61 Squadrons, and 50 Pieces of  
 ‘ Artillery, with Ammunition proportionable, to-  
 ‘ wards *Doneshingen*; from whence we expect him  
 ‘ to joyn Us; and then we shall concert Measures  
 ‘ together.

‘ We

May. 7

‘ We cannot refrain telling You that this Success gives us great Satisfaction, and that we promise our selves it will open a way to more considerable Advantages, for us and our Dominions: Nothing doubting but You our Loyal States and all our faithful Subjects will rejoyce likewise, and bear a part in the Satisfaction we feel: At the same time we assure You by these Presents, That we will speedily and powerfully Succour those of our Subjects who are exposed to the Hostilities of the Enemy; and as for those who have been plundered, or forced to pay Contributions, we will make good their respective Losses as far as a Thing of that Nature is practicable.

*Bavarian Memorial to the Dyet of the Empire.*

The Elector, not contenting himself with boasting of his Success to his own Subjects, must needs also make the Dyet of *Ratisbonne*, his Prisoners of War, sensible of it. To which Purpose he gave Orders to his publick Minister to present the Dyet with the Two Memorials, setting forth, ‘ That his Minister did not question but that they already understood, That the Marshal *de Villars* had forced the Passes in the Vale of *Kintzig*, and that the Elector finding himself attacked in such a Manner, that part of his Country was already ruined, was resolved to make use of his Succours for the repelling of any Violence that might be offered him for the future. However, this Resolution should not make him alter his Promises in Relation to the Security of the Dyet, and that he would withdraw his Men so soon as the Emperor should have ratified the Conclusions for the Neutrality of the City; and that he hoped that upon these Assurances, the Dyet would have no Reason to remove; yet if Self-Interest should so far prevail among them, that they would change their Residence, his Master would grant them a general Pass, since they had already agreed to give his Minister an Assurance, that he might also go with them; and that he expected, that in the Instrument that should be drawn up for that Purpose, it should be particularly expressed, That his Minister should, upon no Pretence whatever, be excluded from the Meetings and Debates of the Dyet, and that nothing should be



he resolved and concluded in the Affair of the Ninth Electorate without his Knowledge and Consent. To all which Things the Minister pressed to have a speedy Answer in Writing. But instead of that, the Dyet came to a Resolve, 'That the Points being of great Consequence, they could not come to any Conclusion without particular Instructions from their Masters; which was looked upon as a civil Refusal.

May.

Dyet's Answer.

But to return to the Field: From *Hornberg* (the *French* attack *Villengen* in vain. *Germans* tell us) the Marshal *de Villars* advanced to *Villengen*, and caused Four Pieces of Cannon, all 24 Pounds, to be played against that City for Four Hours together, and then summoned the Governor to surrender, who answered, That his Orders were to defend it to the last. And tho' the *French* threatened to lay the City in Ashes, seeing he had the Stubbornness to withstand an Army (which they told him was 40000 Men strong) commanded by a Marshal, the Governor stuck to his Resolution. Whereupon 24 Pieces of Cannon and Three Mortars were planted against the Town, which beat down Two Houses; but the Day after the Besieged were surprized to see the *French* Army draw off. The *French*, on the other hand, (without taking any Notice of their Appearing before *Villengen*) said, that the Marshal *de Villars* marched from *Hornberg* to *Doneshing*, where the *Danube*, takes its Rise. The *Bavarian* General *Massei* first joined him with 4000 Men, and a few Days after the Marshal broke up from *Doneshing*, and was met near *Dutling* by the Elector of *Bavaria* on the 12th, that by this powerful Conjunction of their Armies they might project their Designs, and more effectually put them in Execution.

However, to mortifie the Elector a little, the Count *de Massei*, being detached with some *Bavarian* Troops to attempt the Relief of the Castle of *Rothemberg*, which had been blocked up for some time by a few regular Troops and Militia of the Circle of *Franconia*, arrived on the 22d at *Engelshal*, on the River *Pegnitz*; but the *Imperialists* being advanced towards him, plied him all the Night with great Shot, tho' without doing him any considerable Damage: The 23d he retired to *Krotensee*, not far from *Engelshal*,  
to

May.  
Count  
Maffei  
defeated.

to expect more Forces; but the 24th, in the Morning, the *Imperialists* attacked his Camp, and after Two Hours Resistance, and having twice repulsed them, he was forced at last to retire into an adjoining Wood, leaving behind Four Field-Pieces, and all his Baggage; since which, he retreated to *Hambach* and *Amberg*. About 500 of his Men were missing; tho' other Accounts assured us, the *Bavarians* had lost about 1000 Men, besides the Wounded. The Forces which attacked the *Bavarians* were about 3000 strong, most Militia, who covered the Blockade of *Rothemberg*; the Number of the *Bavarian* Troops was greater, but they were inferior in Horse.

In the mean time, Count *Stirum* being joined by the *Saxon* Forces detached from Count *Schlick*, having quitted the *Upper Palatinate*, in order to cover *Swabia*, and observe the Motions of the *French* and *Bavarians*, encamped at *Norlingen* on the *Neckar*, with a good Body of Troops, and expected Reinforcements daily. While the Elector of *Bavaria*, in order to his *Tirol* Expedition, as it afterwards appeared, and that having concerted Matters with the Marshal *de Villars* at *Riedlingen*, returned to *Munich*, most of the *French* Troops advanced as far as *Mingen*, where at present we must leave them, and meeting with nothing of Moment on the *Upper Rhine*, must pass to the *Lower*, as a Scene now of a considerable Action.

We have already given an Account of the Investing of *Bonne* by the Confederates, with what passed to the Beginning of this Month: What happened afterwards is related very particularly in the following Letter.

*From the Camp before Bonne, May 16.*

Letter  
about the  
Siege of  
*Bonne*.  
16.

‘ O U R Men having worked hard on the Batteries  
‘ since the 3d, they were finished on the 6th, du-  
‘ ring which Time, we had Ten Men killed, and  
‘ Twenty wounded. On the 7th at Night, a Battery  
‘ of Four Guns began to play on the Enemies flying  
‘ Bridge, between the Town and the Fort; next  
‘ Morning the Chain by which that Bridge was  
‘ fastened to the Shore was broken by a Cannon-Shot;  
‘ and while the Enemy was employed in casting An-  
‘ chor to stop the Bridge, which was driven down the  
‘ Stream 200 Yards, the Cannon so raked them, that  
‘ Three

May.

Three or Four of them flung themselves into the River, one of which reached the Town, Two were drowned, and the 4th was taken up near one of our Batteries; the Enemy sent out some Boats to fetch off the rest of their Men, and to hawl the Bridge back to its former Station, but while those on the Bridge were crowding into those Boats; a Shot took one of them in which were Thirty Men, and sunk it with most of the Men in it. The Bridge was likewise sunk. On the 8th in the Evening the Place in which they were filling the Bombs for Mortars at Major-General *Dedem's* Attack was blown up, by which Accident 150 Bombs and as many Grenadoes were destroyed, and One Lieutenant and Five Fire-workers were killed. Yet the Batteries at that Attack, as well as the Batteries at the other Two, began to play on the 9th in the Morning. That against the Fort consisting of 52 Guns and 18 Mortars, played so successfully, that a Breach being made before Night, it was assaulted at Eight a Clock and taken, of which the following Account was sent in a Letter to their High Mightinesses by General *Obdam*.


*From the Camp before Bonne, May 9, at Midnight.*

*High and Mighty Lords,*

THE Cannon and Mortars of all our Batteries played vigorously since Morning against the Town and Fort; and on Intelligence that the Garrison of the Fort was not numerous, we took a Resolution to storm it this Evening, which was accordingly executed by 400 Grenadiers supported by 4 Battallions: while the Attack was carrying on, we saw a Boat bring 3 Persons from the Town to the Fort, and soon after all the Barracks and other Buildings were set on Fire by the Enemy, that they might retire into the City under Cover of the Smoke, as great part of them did, in little Boats; one of which Boats being carried down by the Stream came alhoar near one of our Batteries, and by those who were taken in it, we learnt that 50 Men remained in a Redoubt within the Fort. Mean time our Men scaled the Ramparts, and took that Redoubt with Sword in Hand, after little Resistance; most of those that

M. Obdam's Letter to the States about the Siege of Bonne.  
9.



May.  that defended it were put to the Sword, and some others were made Prisoners as they were endeavouring to escape in a Boat: To Night a Line is drawing to the Bank of the *Rhine*, in order to the Raifing of a Battery close to the Fort, from thence to play upon the City, *I am, &c.*

Signed,  
J. B. de Wassenauer.

Of the *French* in the Fort (besides what were killed) about Twenty were made Prisoner, among them the Commander of the Fort and Three Officers; on the Confederates side but Three Soldiers were killed and Five wounded. The Enemy that escaped out of the Fort into the Town, were forced to make use of the Boats, because their flying Bridge was sunk by the Confederates Shot on the 8th: One of those Boats passing from the Fort with Six Men, was overfet and the Men drowned, the other that was driven down the Current to the Prince of *Hesse's* Attack, had Ten Men in it, who were made Prisoners. The Commanding Officer in the Castle of *Saffenburg*, which had been blocked up several Days, on the Eleventh desired to march out with his Garrison of 100 Men to *Vianden*, which was granted him. As soon as the Confederates were Masters of the Fort, 1200 Men were immediately set to work to make a new Battery, in order to bring their Cannon and Mortars forward against the Town; which began to play the 12th to the Number of 70 Pieces of heavy Cannon, and 18 Mortars, in order to make two Breaches, with intent to assault the Place from the Prince of *Hesse's* Attack, and from General *Dedem's*, now Commanded by Lieutenant General *Fagel*. The 13th about Noon, the Enemy, to the Number of above 1000 Foot, supported by all their Horse and Dragoons, made a Salley out of the Town against Major General *Dedem's* Attack; The Forces in those Trenches were at first in some disorder, which gave the Enemy an opportunity to possess themselves of one of the Confederates Batteries, but the Men soon recovered themselves, and repulsed them with the loss of above 100 killed, and about as many wounded; the Confederates took a Major and Three Captains Prisoners, and had a Colonel

Colonel taken; but the Number of the killed and wounded did not amount to half of the Enemy. Matters being disposed for assaulting the first Counterscarp on the Prince of *Hesse's* side, in order to make a Lodgment, the attack was begun about Eight the same Evening, commanded by Major General *Tetteau*, and Brigadier General *Palant*, the Prince being there in Person. The Men went on with such Resolution, being favoured by a continual fire of the Cannon and Mortars from the several attacks, that in less than an hour's time they had beat the Enemy from their Works, and made their Lodgment. The 14th about Three in the Afternoon, the Enemy beat a Parley, and at Six the Hostages were exchanged; but the Conditions on which they proposed to surrender the Town, were not produced till next Day, which being very extravagant, were rejected, and others sent in by his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough*, and after several Messages to and fro, the Capitulation was agreed upon about Eleven at Night, and signed and exchanged on the 15th in the morning. The Capitulation consisted of Eleven Articles.

## I.

That the *French* and *Spanish* Garrison should march Articles of out of *Bon*, within Two Days after Signing the Capi-Surrendry. tulation, through such a Breach as they should make choice of, with their Arms and Baggage, &c. the Horse with their Swords drawn, the Dragoons with their Fusils mounted, &c. with Two Pieces of Cannon of Twelve Pound Ball, and Two of Six, with Powder and Ball for Twelve Discharges.

*The Garrison demanded Three entire Days after the Capitulation.*

Granted, that the Garrison shall march out the 18th of this Month.

*They demand that their Baggage shall not be inspected or searched.*

Granted, provided they deal candidly, and neither give Deserters an Opportunity to escape, nor carry away any thing which by vertue of this Capitulation ought not to be carryed away.

*They demand Six Pieces of Cannon, Three of Twelve, and Three of Six Pound Ball, with Two Mortars.*

Grant-

May.

Granted Six Pieces of Cannon, Two of Twelve, and the rest of Four and Five Pound Ball:

## II.

The Intendant, Receivers, Commissaries, and all other Officers of both Kings shall march out with their Baggage, &c. without any Inquisition for Contributions regularly raised upon the Flat Country; but in respect of violent Extortions, and publick Debts contracted by the Officers and others of the Garrison, they shall not depart till the same be repaid, or good Caution given for Satisfaction.

*As to the Contributions, the Contents of the Article shall be observed, and the same shall be observed, as to the Debts contracted by the Garrison, they shall be paid by Bills of Exchange upon Cologne.*

## III.

That the Garrison shall be conducted to *Luxemburg* the shortest Way; and the Places shall be agreed on where they shall quarter every Night; and they shall have Liberty to take out of the Magazines Provisions sufficient for Four Days.

*Presently after the Capitulation, they will agree upon the Road which the Garrison shall take to Luxemburg, and Leave shall be given to take Four Days Provision out of the Magazines, with Forrage for the Horse and Dragoons.*

## IV.

The German Bodies and Companies may not march out with the said Garrison, but shall be obliged to take Arms in the Troops of the Confederates, or else be furnished with Passes to return Home; or if any Soldiers, born Subjects of the Two Kings, shall be found among the German Companies, they shall follow the Fortune of the Garrison.

## V.

All the Commissaries of the Artillery, Ammunition and Provision, shall give a Faithful Account to the Officers, as appointed by the Besiegers, of all the Magazines, &c. and deliver 'em exact Inventories of 'em, together with the Keys, &c.

## VI.

They shall not carry away any Gold or Silver, but what belongs to the Officers and Soldiers of the Garrison; more-especially the Jewels that were taken from the *Holland* Post in 1702. shall remain behind;



for the YEAR, 1703.

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May.

or the Value of them; for which the Intendant and Receivers shall be responsible.

VII.

The Sick and wounded shall remain behind, with an Officer to take Care of them; and after Cure they shall have Passes to the next Garrison.

*Thionville* was demanded, and they had it granted.

VIII.

All the Records and Archieves belonging to the Archbishoprick and the Elector of *Cologne*, shall be restored to the Chapter of *Cologne*, or to whom they shall appoint.

IX.

That all the Prisoners taken on both Sides, during the Siege, shall be delivered without Ransom; that Brigadier *Villars* shall be disengaged from his Parole, and the Kettle-Drums taken from him shall be left behind in the City.

*They were willing to discharge the Baron of Villars from his Parole. But they demand at the same time, that M. de Bermangle, a Reform'd Colonel, who was taken in the Fort of St. Michael at Venlo, shall be released, as also a Captain, a Lieutenant, a Sub-Lieutenant, and some Soldiers of the Royal Regiment.*

X.

As for the Exercise of Religion, and the Privileges and Immunities of the Ecclesiastical Persons of both Sexes, as also the publick Government and the Burgeesses of the City, they shall agree with the Chapter of *Cologne*.

XI.

By Virtue of these Articles the Besieged promise to deliver up the Place within twice 24 Hours; and immediately after Signing, the *Stoken Port Gate* shall be delivered up, to be kept by a Lieutenant-Colonel with 300 Men, to prevent Disorders.

*The Star-Gate was demanded, but not granted.*

*Given at the Camp before Bonne, May the 15th, 1703*

Sign'd,

*The Duke of Marlborough,  
Alegre.*

S

while

May.



While the Duke of *Marlborough* was late down before *Bonne*, the Two French Marshals, *Boufflers* and *Villeroy*, thinking to have surprized the Confederates that lay dispers'd about *Maastricht*, and then to have Bomb'd the Town it self, and after that to have fallen upon *Liege*, upon the 9th Instant at Night, advanced of a sudden into the Neighbourhood of *Tongerren* with an Army of 40000 Men; *Boufflers* coming up with part of these Forces on the one Side of the Town, and *Villeroy* with the rest on the other; so that the Confederates, who were marching to have posted themselves in that Place, were forced to retreat with all Speed under the Cannon of *Maastricht*. In the mean time the Enemy fell upon *Tongerren*, where French take Ton- two Battalions of Foot, the one of *Elst*, the other geren. of *Portmore*, were quarter'd, who defended themselves 10. with extraordinary Bravery for 28 Hours, but then were constrained to surrender at Discretion. This vigorous Resistance gave the Confederates an Opportunity to draw together before *Maastricht*: So that when the Enemy advanced forward, with a Design, as was supposed, to have forced the Confederate Cavalry to pass the *Maas* at *Nimeguen*, and the Foot to retire under the Out-works of *Maastricht*, and there to have ply'd them with their Bombs, they found, to their great Disappointment, the Confederate Army under General *Overkirk* drawn up in Order of Battle, advantageously posted, and ready to Engage them though much superior in Number. This put the two Marshals to a stand, so that they knew not what to do, and the Confederates might easily perceive how much they fluctuated in their Resolutions. They first appear'd about seven a Clock in the Morning, in Order of Battle, upon the Hill called *Dusbergh*, with the greatest part of their Army; from whence they made several insignificant Motions, seeming all to tend to the Attacking the Confederates Right Wing; which the Confederates observing, posted an *English* Brigade in the Hedges of *Lonaken*, to cover their Right Flank, and a Regiment of Dragoons was posted near the Church of *Lonaken*, to support 150 Foot planted in the Church-yard to defend the Pass from the Heath of *Bessmere*. And indeed, where-ever the Enemy seem'd to bend their Strength,

Strength, the Confederate Generals were careful to double their Opposition. But about Ten a Clock the same Forenoon, the Enemy made a general Motion of all their Forces, sending down several Brigades of Foot in Two Columns from between *Duysbergh* Hill and the Village of *Veltwessen*. From whence the Confederate Generals concluded, that they were marching directly towards them: But when they came within reach of the Cannon, they made a Halt both with their Brigades and the main Body of their Army, the Brigades stretching themselves out, their Right toward *Duysbergh*, and their Left toward *Veltwessen*, and their main Body upon the Hills of *Duysbergh* and behind *Veltwessen*.

Thus both Armies stood gazing one upon another till Three in the Afternoon. But then the Two Marshals, finding all their Motions to no Purpose, and not daring to adventure the Attacking of the Confederates, march'd back *re infecta*, the same Way they came, to *Tongeren*.

Soon after, *Bonne* being taken, as aforesaid, the Duke of *Marlborough* return'd to the Army of the Confederates, consisting of 130 Squadrons, and 59 Battalions, set forward toward *Liege*, as well to secure that Place, as to force the Enemy to decamp from *Tongeren*, where the *French* Army, consisting of 60 and odd Battalions, and above 100 Squadrons, seem'd to be very advantageously posted. To which Purpose the Duke march'd the 25th Instant from *Hatch* near *Maestricht*, and having pass'd the River *Jecker*, advanced to *Hautin*, where the Enemy intended to have Foraged that Morning: but upon Notice of the Confederates Approach, remov'd to some farther Distance, where they continued under their Arms all that Night, tho' upon the Confederates advancing to *Nieudorp*, they march'd with great Precipitation to *Bockworn*, not daring to stand the Hazard of a Battel. They also quitted *Tongeren*, after they had blown up the *French* Walls and the Tower. The Duke followed them, quit *Tongeren*, and advanced within half a League of their Camp, but the *Jecker* parted the two Armies, and the Enemy had secured all the Bridges and Passes of the River. Nevertheless, they thought themselves not safe for all this, but retreated to *Hanraue*, where we must



*May.* leave them till next Month. 'Tis true, that upon the Duke's advancing to *Thys* and *Lamin*, the *French* drew up in Battel-Array, and sent away their Baggage, as if they intended to have fought: But their Courage fail'd them; and this was the Second time of their Retiring, if it may not be called Flying before the Confederates.

While these Things were agitated in the Field, came out about the 11th, the following Placart of the States, forbidding all Correspondence by Letters with *France* and *Spain*.

*The States General of the United Provinces of the Low-Countries, To all to whom these present Letters shall come, Greeting:*

States  
Placart a-  
gainst  
Com-  
merce  
with  
*France, &c.*

II.

‘ **W**Hereas we have thought it necessary for the Good of those Provinces, to cause all Correspondence to cease, as well by Letters as Bills of Exchange, with the Countries under the Dominion of *France* and *Spain*. For these Reasons, We have thought it convenient to enact and ordain, as we do ordain by these Presents, That all Correspondence by Letters and Bills of Exchange shall be broken off with the Enemies of the State, and with *France* and *Spain*, and their Subjects. Wherefore we forbid all and every one, without Exception, after the first of *June*, of this present Year 1703. to hold any Correspondence by Letters or Bills of Exchange with our said Enemies, under Penalty to those who shall offend against this Prohibition of Arbitrary Punishment, as also Corporal, as the Case shall require. We shall ordain, That all Posts going from this State to the Enemies Countries shall be stopp'd, and hinder'd from going thither; to begin from the 1st of *June* of this present Year 1703. and the Posts of the said Countries shall be hinder'd from coming into the Territories of this State. And that no Person may pretend Cause of Ignorance, We desire and request the Lords the States, Governours, Counsellors and Deputies of the States of the respective Provinces, and all other Officers of Justice and Civil Government of these Countries, to cause this present Edict to be publish'd and fix'd

up

up where-ever there shall be Occasion. We also en-  
 joyn all Councillors of the Admiralty, Advocates  
 Fiscal, as also all our Admirals, Vice-Admirals,  
 Captains, Officers, and others having Commands,  
 Commissaries of Searches, &c. to execute, and  
 cause this present Placart to be put into Execution.  
 For so we have adjudged it convenient for the Ser-  
 vice of the Country, and the Good of the faithful  
 Inhabitants. Concluded and agreed in the Assen-  
 bly of the said High Lords the States General.

May.

At the Hague, May 11. 1703.

Flourish'd, B. J. WELVELDE.

And Lower by Order, &c.

Sign'd,

F A G E L.

There was another came out about the same time,  
 being as it were a Concomitant one of another, and  
 prohibiting all Commerce with those Nations, the  
 mentioning of which shall suffice only in this Place.

As to the Affairs of *Poland*, they are still but in a  
 rude and undigested Condition. The King of *Sweden's*  
 Declaration, printed at large in the preceeding Month,  
 was follow'd not long after by a Result of the Coun-  
 cil of *Warsaw*, which had nothing in it that was clear  
 and positive, unless it were a Protestation never to  
 consent to the Dethroning of the King, but rather  
 always to keep themselves faithfully devoted to his  
 Person, as Head of the Republick; however, we  
 have here inserted it to preserve the History entire.

THAT the Republick of *Poland* holds nothing The Re-  
 more sacred, or more desirable, than to observe sult of the  
 inviolably the Covenants and Treaties once concluded Council of  
 with her Neighbours, she has testified by Matter of *Warsaw*.  
 Fact, refusing to have any hand in these Troubles, 5.  
 which by an unhappy Fate being broke out between  
 their Sacred Royal Majesties, have been so manifold-  
 ly and so vastly mischievous on both Sides. And there-  
 fore, out of her Neighbourly and unchangeable Af-  
 fection, not to be prevail'd on by Inconstancy, she

May.

received a Writing lately handed to her by the Command of his Sacred Majesty of Sweden, to which should she endeavour to answer *Verbatim*, it would be too great and laborious an Undertaking, and would rather serve to fester than assuage the panting Wound, by insisting upon renew'd Grievances. But when Domestick Grievances are, with Sorrow, to be ripp'd up, and the Cure of so many Mischiefs depends only upon the End of those Calamities, which is the Quiet and Tranquility of both Kingdoms: To this therefore aspiring with her whole Heart and a sincere Breast, she acknowledges with the same Mind, that all Things which hitherto, to her unspeakable Sorrow, have been transacted, were done contrary to her Wishes and Intention; and promises for the future to use her utmost Precautions, and will henceforward act more vigorously, that no such daring Enterprizes shall break forth hereafter against the Laws and Sanctions of the Kingdom, against the Ties of Confederated Friendship, and the undertaking of unheard of Wars, against all manner of Justice. The Republick now finds, and has duly weighed, to her sufficient Loss, what Troubles she had undergone, as often as she has neglected the private Combinations of her Princes, too confident of her Safety, and how much for that Reason she ought to beware for the future of being involved in a negligent and mischievous Drowsiness, in suffering them to go on in their violent Counsels. Which that it may be performed so much the more strenuously and fundamentally, she is ready to enter into Consolutions, sincerely, and without any Fraud or Deceit, by her Commissioners fully instructed in this Particular by the Order of the Kingdom, and the Grand Dukedom of *Lithuania*, with Commissioners of his Sacred Majesty of *Swedeland* to be by him appointed to treat concerning the same Affair.

As for the present Council summon'd by the most Eminent Lord, the Cardinal of the Kingdom, and the Grand Dukedom of *Lithuania*, if it were not to the Liking of the Palace, it was not to be wonder'd at. For when the Republick always detested a War commenced without her Knowledge, such a Council wherein the Occasions of the said War were liable



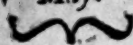
to be examined and disapproved, could never be acceptable to the Promoters of unfortunate War.

The Letters sent the 4th of *February* to the most Eminent Cardinal by his Sacred Royal Majesty, and communicated to the Palatinates, were applauded by the Council of *Marienburg*, with due Veneration, and an inward Sense of Joy, as being the Harbingers and Fore-runners of the proffer'd Olive Branch of Peace, and of his Sacred Majesty of *Sweden's* Intentions declined from a sad and bloody War, to give Tranquility at length to the People. But because the same Letters seem'd rather to be referr'd to this present Council, it being certain that in the said Congress of *Marienburg*, all the Members were not of the same Opinion, nor well dispos'd to those Things which are most conducing to the publick Safety, therefore 'twas no wonder that contrary Acts should proceed from thence.

But that this Council should be represented by the Circulatory Letters under the Name of a Conventicle, and that his Sacred Majesty of *Sweden's* Letters, more freely interpreting the same under a more scrupulous Stile, fell into the Chancery, that was only done through the Emulation and Mistrust which some Persons had of the present Council, which our Mother the Republick now seeks to cover with her Charity, to the end she may so much the more efficaciously compose the Dangerous Dissentions of the Members in one Body, to a wish'd for and wholesome Union.

The Council of *Marienburg*, though it successively proceeded from the Congress of *Sandomir*, call'd in Question and disputed by some, yet it propos'd those things by which the Affairs and Minds of our Country men are become better prepar'd to entertain a long wish'd for and delightful Harmony. Now then it behoves us to set aside all Scruples, and as in a discording and jarring Republick, all Things unpleasing are suspected and question'd, so in an Unanimous Commonwealth, that covets Peace with one Lip, all Things are to be esteem'd certain, firm, and fundamental, to the end a Treaty desirable to both may be securely, and without all Ambiguity set on Foot.

May.



As to what remains, because she always had and still has and looks upon a free Election, no way clouded or obscur'd with the least Shadow of Constraint, as the sole and principal Foundation of her State and Antient Liberty (then which nothing is dearer to her, and which is never to be dream'd of while the Prince is living) and whereas she has the Declarations of his Sacred Majesty her Lord, corroborated by the Sacrament of his Royal Faith, that he will never for the future attempt any thing of the same Nature, without the Knowledge, or against the Will of the Republick; as also for that so many *Palatinates* have bound themselves by Oath to defend his Majesty, and to break it, would be unjust both before God and Man; Therefore she abhors both the Words and the Fact of Dethronization, never heard of in *Poland* before, more especially done by a General Consent of the Orders, and the new summon'd Dyet, declaring and obliging her self to Warranty, that his Sacred Royal Majesty, her most Gracious Lord, will religiously observe the Treaties of *Oliva*, now to be renewed, or whether to be reviv'd and corrected after a better Manner, as also such other Leagues and Compacts as shall newly be enter'd into.

*Given at Warsaw, in Council, the Primate presiding.  
May 5. 1703.*

*Michael Cardinal Radziowski, Primate of the Kingdom of Poland and Grand Dukedom of Lithuania, and President of the Council.*

*Joseph Szpillowski, Treasurer of Rzeczyeen, his Eminency's Secretary.*

This Result no Grounds upon which a Negotiation could be fix'd, the King of *Sweden* order'd Count *Piper* to send an Answer to the Primate, which, indeed, did not prove at all Satisfactory.

There was also another large Letter from Count *Piper* to the Cardinal-Primate, by which his *Swedish* Majesty is entirely clear'd from having broken the Truce which the *Saxons* gave out was agreed to, whereas in Reality there was no Grounds for any such Report. Of which Letter, we have inserted the following Copy.

To

To the Cardinal.

BY your Eminency's Letters lately sent to the most illustrious Treasurer of *Lithuania*, I understood that your Eminency desired to be better inform'd concerning the Truce made by the Diligence of the *Cæsarean* Minister, between his Sacred Royal Majesty of *Sweden*, my most Gracious Sovereign, and the King of *Poland*; which the said King complains to have been violated by the Defeat of the *Saxons* at *Pultauski*, but says, they were religiously observ'd by himself, he having not only Commanded General *Steinau* to abstain from molesting the *Swedes*, but granted free Passage to the *Swedish* General *Maydel*, when he brought a new Reinforcement, the last Summer into *Poland*; and moreover, that by virtue of this Truce it was, that General *Renschild*, whom he had design'd to have fallen upon in his Winter Quarters at *Piton*, was let alone at his Ease, and never so much as meddl'd withal. All which Things are altogether unknown to his most Sacred *Swedish* Majesty, who extreamly admires that any one should feign such Enormous Falshoods, which carry no Probability of Truth along with 'em. 'Tis better known to your Eminency, then to be here more at large insisted upon, that there was never any Consent as yet given, either to the Emperor's or any other Prince's Mediation; but that his Sacred Royal Majesty of *Sweden* always desir'd, that a secure and safe Method for the restoring of Peace might be found out, before any Negotiation to that end were set on Foot. By whose Mediation therefore, or in what Place was any such Truce concluded on? Or who ever produc'd a Power given him to set afoot any such Negotiation as that? There is no need of adding more concerning this Matter. The Conscience of the *Imperial* Minister is sufficient to annihilate this Fable. As for what is mention'd concerning the *Swedish* Generals, they are Stories liberally given forth, meerly out of Vanity and Ostentation. They were both too well furnish'd with numerous Forces, to fear the shatter'd and fugitive Remnants of the Enemy. But what needs any more? The King of *Poland*'s Letters taken among the Spoils after the

May.  
Count Pi-  
per's Let-  
ter to the  
Cardinal  
Primate  
of Poland.  
15.

Bar.



May.



' Battle of *Pultouski*, and written with his own Hand,  
 ' will convince the World that these are all Fictitious  
 ' Stories, and that General *Steinau* had Orders from  
 ' the King of *Poland*, to fall upon the *Swedens* when-  
 ' ever he had an inviting Opportunity. But whither  
 ' this feign'd Commemoration of dissembl'd Benignity  
 ' tends, there is no Person that knows any thing of  
 ' Affairs, that can be ignorant of. For who does  
 ' not plainly see, that these Stories are thus divulged,  
 ' to the End, that the most pernicious Designs against  
 ' the *Swedens* being thereby conceal'd, as well the Re-  
 ' publick of *Poland* as others, may be induced to  
 ' believe, that his Sacred Royal Majesty of *Sweden* is  
 ' averse to Peace, and an Obstrueter of it, by all the  
 ' Ways he can study. By which Means the Blame of  
 ' this War being thrown upon the *Swedens*, they may be  
 ' allured into a Confederacy with him who was the  
 ' Author of this War, the most unjust and most un-  
 ' fortunate to both Nations, and practised and carried  
 ' on by Artifices altogether ignoble. Now that this  
 ' was the genuine Design of the King of *Poland*, any  
 ' one, who pursues the last Universals, by which the  
 ' Nobility of *Poland* are summon'd together to take  
 ' Horse, may readily apprehend. For in them the  
 ' Reason of Summoning this Meeting is pretended  
 ' to be, because his Sacred Royal Majesty of *Sweden*  
 ' refuses Peace, has broken all Negotiations, rejected  
 ' all manner of Proposals, pushes on his Arms a-  
 ' gainst the Republick with greater Fury than ever,  
 ' to the End he may at length oppress and subvert  
 ' the Laws of a free People. And this is given out  
 ' to be discover'd and made plain to the Lords Com-  
 ' missioners, sent in the Name of the Republick.  
 ' But is it possible the said Commissioners, being more  
 ' truly inform'd of the whole Matter, should de-  
 ' clare such Improbabilities? How false these Things  
 ' are, and how maliciously invented, your Eminency  
 ' out of your Prudence may easily discern. Seeing  
 ' your Eminency must be most apparently convin-  
 ' ced, that his Sacred Royal Majesty is neither a-  
 ' verse from an amicable Composure, nor ever re-  
 ' fused to hear the Propositions made by the Repub-  
 ' lick; but when he had learned by many Experi-  
 ' ments, that he had to do with a Court full of Levi-  
 ' ty

ty and Inconstancy, he was willing to go the safest Way; and so to pluck up the Original of this Mischief by the Roots, that it might never be able to grow again, to his own and the Ruin of the *Polish* Republick. And that he purposes to himself no other End, is not obscurely to be gather'd, as well from his Declaration, as his Letter lately sent to your Eminency. On the other side, they who labour to obstruct and subvert this good Design, do they not too openly express their Thoughts, while they declare themselves resolved not so much to recal the publick Tranquility, as to add Fuel to the fatal Conflagration that spreads the Smoak ascending from it into all the Neighbouring Nations? Which Things, were they weigh'd as they ought to be, by every one that truly loved his Country, there is no Question, but they would rightly apprehend the sincere Intention of his Sacred Royal Majesty of *Sweden*, which he has so often testified.

On the other Hand, would they but duly set before their Eyes the Image of the Impending Calamities, with an unpremeditated Heat and Violence, they would not so precipitately acquiesce with him, who by so many Witchcrafts and inglorious Deceits makes it his Business to dash in Pieces the Two Nations one against another, to the End that he may afterwards at his Pleasure insult them, when tired and enervated by a ruinous War. His Sacred Royal Majesty of *Swedeland*, though provoked by an unjust War, yet desirous to prefer the Quiet of the World before his just Revenge, could not explain his Mind in any other Manner than he has done. Though no Man, who had but the least Humanity, could lay it to his Charge as a Crime, if made the Scorn of trifling Delusion, he fosters for the future a greater Mistrust of those Things he has so often experienced to be vain and frivolous; nevertheless, he remains immovable in his first Purpose. This, if the *Polish* Republick does not approve, but led by her evil Genius, treads another Path, she will one Day impute to her Want of Consideration, the Mischief which she depended upon for her Assistance. But his Sacred Royal Majesty of *Sweden* hopes to justify to the whole World that hitherto he

May.



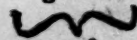
‘ he has done, to find out the Means to disappoint  
 ‘ the Designs of his Enemies, and to inflict a suffici-  
 ‘ ent Revenge upon his Agressors. These Things,  
 ‘ as I write by the Command of my most gracious  
 ‘ King, so I doubt not but that your Eminency will  
 ‘ consider, with your wonted Sagacity, how manifold  
 ‘ the Machinations of our Ill-Wishers are, and how  
 ‘ they leave no stone unturn’d to extinguish the Beams  
 ‘ of that publick Serenity, which began to shine out.  
 ‘ Which being quite obscured, ’tis no vain Conjecture,  
 ‘ that the Storm will grow more violent, and, which  
 ‘ is worse, the whole Negociation, the most pro-  
 ‘ bable Means to restore a perfect Tranquility, will be  
 ‘ render’d ineffectual. Which makes me hope, that  
 ‘ your Eminency will, according to your wonted  
 ‘ Prudence, take these Things into your Considera-  
 ‘ tion, and apply such Councils as are most proper  
 ‘ to disappoint all opposite Machinations.

C. Piper.

Having little to say more concerning the Affairs of  
 Poland in the Circumvolution of this Month, only  
 that all the Noise now was about the Swedes Prepa-  
 rations and March to form the Siege of *Thorn*, where-  
 in there was a good Garrison of Saxons; and that the  
 Muscovites having taken *Schansterny*, on the 14th, made  
 themselves also (if we may depend upon the Ac-  
 counts from thence) Masters of *Nyensschans*, both of  
 them (I find since) being but one and the same Place,  
 and belonging to the King of Sweden in *Livonia*; we  
 are now to proceed to the Affairs of June, and, ac-  
 cording to our wonted Method, shall begin with  
 those of our own Country.

Musco-  
vites take  
Schan-  
sterny.

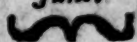
June.



English  
Sea Af-  
fairs:

England affords nothing that is very material: A  
 Squadron of Men of War had been sent out the last  
 Month, under the Command of Sir *George Rook*, upon  
 some secret Design; the common Vogue would  
 have it to be entirely a Project of his own, and migh-  
 ty Expectations there were of some signal Success a-  
 gainst the Enemy from it: But it ended in an Ac-  
 count, that he had been Cruising off *Bell-Isle*, and off  
 the French Coasts in the Bay of *Biscay*, whereby he  
 had greatly alarm’d the Enemy; insomuch, that they  
 had





for the YEAR, 1703.

had drawn down great Numbers of their Militia and other Troops to defend their Coasts, and that he had taken many Prizes, which were coming home from the *West Indies*, and other Parts, and some of them of very considerable Value. Sir *George* on the 21st, return'd with the Squadron to *St. Helens*; but what the Prizes were, and whether the Ends of the Expedition were answer'd, let others judge: I proceed to observe that the Grand Fleet, under the Command of Sir *Cloudesly Shovel*, and the Dutch Admiral *Allemond*, with the Fleet of Merchant-Ships under their Command, were making ready to go for the *Streights*; but it being the 1st of *July* before they set Sail from *St. Helens*, we return'd to *London*, and the Parliament meeting on the 22d, according to the last Prorogation, the Lord *Harvey* was introduced into the House of Peers between the Lord *Berkley* and the Lord *Ossulston*, and the Houses were further Prorogued to the 3d of *August*. In the mean time, the Duke of *Ormond*, Lord Lieutenant of *Ireland*, being safely arrived in that Kingdom, we shall leave him there to be received with the loud Acclamations of the People, and now pass into *Scotland*: But before we resume the Thread of Parliamentary Proceedings there, we are to note, that on the 11th, Four Dutch Men of War, Convoys to 150 Busses, were attack'd off this Coast by as many French Men of War of a much greater Force: The Two Commodores boarded each other, and both blew up, another of the Dutch Ships was sunk, a Third taken, but the Fourth escap'd: However, the French soon after made a terrible Racket among the Busses, a Story ungrateful enough to dwell upon, so we'll leave it.

As for our Affairs in the *West-Indies*, about the 24th of this Instant appear'd an Account from Commodore *Whetstone*, dated from *Port-Royal*, in *Jamaica*, the 18th of *April*, with these Particulars, That the Commodore return'd to *Port-Royal* the 8th Instant, having been out ever since the 14th. of *Feb.* that he had Cruised about Five Weeks on both Sides of *Hispaniola*, in Hopes of meeting with a considerable Fleet of Merchant-Ships, which, as he had been inform'd, was expected in those Parts under Convoy from *France*; but not being able to get any Account of them, he sail'd to

Proceed-  
ings of  
our Squa-  
dron in  
the *West-  
Indies*.

Feb.

Petit-

*June.* *Petit-Guavas* and *Leogane*, in the Gulph of *Hispaniola*, and for the better preventing any Ships escaping out of that Bay, he divided his Squadron, and sent Captain *Vincent*, with one half to the South side, and himself steered with the rest to the Northward; and as he had conjectured, Three *French* Privateers, upon the Appearance of Captain *Vincent*, and the Ships with him, immediately stood away to the Northward, and so came in the Commodore's View, whereof one of 12, and another of 14 Guns were chas'd ashore and burnt, and the third of 10 Guns was taken. In the mean time, Captain *Vincent* with his Boats row'd in the Night, undiscover'd, into the *Cull*, where there lay Four Ships, whereof the biggest was formerly taken from us, and was call'd the *Selwid*: She had her full Cargo, and was richly laden, but all her Sails were on Shore: Our Boats burnt one, sunk another, and row'd out a third, which was a Consort of the other Privateers; the 4th was boarded by one of our Boats, but by Accident blew up: This alarm'd the Enemy in those Parts, and it put them under great Consternation to see the Ships burning on both Sides of their Bay. The Squadron look'd into *Port a Pee*, a Harbour on the North side, to see if there were any Ships there, but found none. These Four Privateers which have been taken and burnt were all they had, and were design'd to sail with 500 Men to the North side of *Jamaica*, to make a Descent, and to plunder and destroy the Country. The *French* compute the Loss they sustain'd by the taking and destroying the said Ships and their Cargo, to be about 18000 *l.* Sterling, and we have took 120 Prisoners.

We have already given you at large the Act brought into the Parliament of *Scotland* for the Security of the Kingdom; but the same, it seems, meeting with some Opposition from the Throne, a Member stood up and spake smartly to this Purpose:

*My Lord Chancellor,*

Speech in  
the Scotch  
Parliament.

I Am sorry to hear what has been just now spoken from the Throne: I know the Duty I owe to Her Majesty, and the Respect that is due to Her Commissioner, and therefore shall speak with a just Regard to both: But the Duty I owe to my Coun-  
try

try obliges me to say, That what we have heard from the Throne must of Necessity proceed from *English* Councils. If we had demanded that these Limitations should take place during the Life of Her Majesty, or of the Heirs of Her Body, perhaps we might have no great Reason to complain, tho' they should be refused: But that Her Majesty should prefer the Prerogatives of She knows not who, to the Happiness of the whole Nation of *Scotland*; that She should deny Her Assent to such Conditions of Government as are not Limitations upon the Crown of *Scotland*, but only such as are absolutely necessary to relieve us from a Subjection to the Crown of *England*, must proceed from *English* Council; as well because there is no *Scotch* Minister now at *London*, as because I have had an Account, which I believe to be too well grounded; That a Letter to this Effect has been sent down hither by the Lord Treasurer of *England*, not many days ago. Besides, all Men who have lately been at *London*, well know, that nothing has been more common than to see *Scotch* Men of the several Parties addressing themselves to *English* Ministers about *Scotch* Affairs; and even to some Ladies of that Court, whom for the respect I bear to their Relations I shall not name. Now, whether we shall continue under the Influence and Subjection of the *English* Court; or whether it be high time to lay before her Majesty, by a Vote of this House, the Conditions of Government upon which we will receive a Successor, I leave to the Wisdom of the Parliament. This I must say, that to tell us any thing of Her Majesty's Intentions in this Affair before we have presented any Act to that purpose for the Royal Assent, is to prejudice the Cause, and altogether Unparliamentary. I will add, That nothing has ever shewn the Power and Force of *English* Councils upon our Affairs in a more eminent manner at any time since the Union of the Crowns. No Man in this House is more convinc'd of the great Advantage of that Peace which both Nations enjoy by living under one Prince. But as on the one hand, some Men for private ends, and in order to get into Offices, have either neglected or betray'd the Interest

of



June.

' of this Nation, by a mean compliance with the Eng-  
 ' lish Court; so on the other side it cannot be denied,  
 ' that we have been but indifferently us'd by the Eng-  
 ' lish Nation. I shall not insist upon the Affairs of  
 ' *Darien*, in which by their means and influence chief-  
 ' ly, we suffer'd so great a Loss both in Men and Mo-  
 ' ney, as to put us almost beyond hope of ever ha-  
 ' ving any considerable Trade; and this contrary to  
 ' their own true Interest, which now appears but too  
 ' visibly. I shall not go about to enumerate Instances  
 ' of a provoking nature in other matters, but keep  
 ' my self precisely to the things we are upon. The  
 ' *English* Nation did, some time past, take into con-  
 ' sideration the Nomination of a Successor to that  
 ' Crown; an Affair of the highest important, and one  
 ' would think of common Concernment to both King-  
 ' doms. Did they ever require our Concurrence?  
 ' Did they ever desire the late King to cause the Par-  
 ' liament of *Scotland* to meet, in order to take our  
 ' Advice and Consent? Was not this to tell us plainly,  
 ' That we ought to be concluded by their Determina-  
 ' tions, and were not worthy to be consulted in the  
 ' matter? Indeed, my Lord Chancellor, considering  
 ' their whole Carriage in this Affair, and the broad  
 ' Insinuations we have now heard, That we are not  
 ' to expect Her Majesty's Assent to any Limitations  
 ' on a Successor (which must proceed from *English*  
 ' Councils) and considering we cannot propose to our  
 ' selves any other Relief from that Servitude we lie  
 ' under by the influence of that Court; 'tis my Opi-  
 ' nion, That the House come to a Resolution, That  
 ' after the Decease of Her Majesty, Heirs of Her Body fail-  
 ' ing, we will separate our Crown from that of England.

It was at divers other Times farther urg'd, ' That  
 ' there should be Limitations on a Successor, in order  
 ' to take away their Dependance on the Court of  
 ' *England*, if both Nations should have the same King,  
 ' no Man there seem'd to oppose. And it was thought  
 ' very few would be of opinion that such Limitations  
 ' should be defer'd till the meeting of the Nation's  
 ' Representatives upon the Decease of Her Majesty.  
 ' For if the Successor were not nam'd before that  
 ' time, every one would be so earnest to promote the  
 ' Pre-

' Pretensions of the Person he most affected, that new  
 ' Conditions would be altogether forgotten. So that  
 ' those who were only in appearance for these Limi-  
 ' tations, and in reality against them, endeavour'd  
 ' for their last refuge to mislead well-meaning Men,  
 ' by telling them, that 'twas not adviseable to put  
 ' them into the Act of Security, as well for fear of  
 ' losing all, as because they would be more conveni-  
 ' ently plac'd in a separate Act. They would fain  
 ' know if any thing could be more proper in an Act  
 ' which appointed the naming and manner of admit-  
 ' ting a Successor, than the Conditions on which they  
 ' agreed to receive him. They would know, if the  
 ' deferring of any thing, at a time when naturally it  
 ' should take place, were not to put a slur upon it, and  
 ' an endeavour to defeat it. And if the Limitations  
 ' in question were pretended to be such a Burden in  
 ' the Act, as to hazard the loss of the Whole, could  
 ' they expect to obtain them when separated from  
 ' the Act? Was there any common sense in that?  
 ' They were not to deceive themselves, and ima-  
 ' gine the Act of 1696. did not expire immedi-  
 ' ately after the Queen and Heirs of Her Body;  
 ' for in all that Act, the Heirs and Successors  
 ' of his late Majesty King *William* were always re-  
 ' strain'd and specified by these express Words, *Ac-*  
 ' *cording to the Declarations of the Estates, dated the 11th*  
 ' *of April, 1689.* So that unless they made a due Pro-  
 ' vision by some new Law, a Dissolution of the Go-  
 ' vernment would ensue immediately upon the  
 ' Death of Her Majesty, failing Heirs of Her Body.  
 ' Such an Act therefore being of absolute and in-  
 ' dispensible Necessity, it was the Opinion of some,  
 ' That the Limitations ought to be inserted therein,  
 ' as the only proper Place for them, and surest Way  
 ' to obtain them: And that whoever would separate  
 ' them, did not so much desire they should obtain  
 ' the Act, as that they should lose the Limita-  
 ' tions.

' They hoped they need not inform that Ho-  
 ' nourable House, that all Acts which could be pro-  
 ' posed for the Security of that Kingdom, were vain  
 ' and empty Propositions, unless they were supported  
 ' by Arms; and that to rely upon any Law without  
 ' such

June,

such a Security, was to lean upon a Shadow. They had better never pass this Act: For then they should not imagine they had done any thing for their Security; and if they thought they could do any thing effectually without that Provision, they deceived themselves, and were in a most dangerous Condition. Such an Act could not be said to be an Act for the Security of any thing, in which the most necessary Clause was wanting, and without which the rest was of no Force: Neither could any Kingdom be really secured, but by arming the People. No Man was to pretend, that they had standing Forces to support that Law; and that if their Numbers were not sufficient, they might raise more. 'Twas very well known, that Nation could not maintain so many standing Forces as would be necessary for their Defence, though they could entirely rely upon their Fidelity. The Possession of Arms was the Distinction of a Freeman from a Slave. He who had nothing, and belonged to another, must be defended by him, and need no Arms: But he who thought he was his own Master, and had any thing he might call his own, ought to have Arms to defend himself and what he possess'd, or else he liv'd precariously and at Discretion. And though for a while those who had the Sword in their Power, abstain'd from doing him Injuries; yet by Degrees he would be aw'd into a Submission to every arbitrary Command. That their Ancestors by being always Arm'd, and frequently in Action, defended themselves against the *Romans*, *Danes* and *English*; and maintained their Liberty against the Incroachments of their own Princes. If they were not rich enough to maintain a sufficient Number of standing Forces, they had at least this Advantage, That Arms in their own Hands serv'd no less to maintain their Liberty at Home, than to defend 'em from Enemies Abroad. Other Nations if they thought they could trust standing Forces, might by their Means defend themselves against Foreign Enemies. But they who had not Wealth sufficient to pay such Forces, should not, of all Nations under Heaven, be unarm'd. For them then to continue without Arms, was to be directly in the Condition of Slaves: To be found



‘ found unarm’d in the Event of Her Majesty’s Death,  
 ‘ would be to have no manner of Security for their  
 ‘ Liberty, Property, or the Independence of that  
 ‘ Kingdom. By being unarm’d, they every Day ran  
 ‘ the Risque of their All, since they know not how  
 ‘ soon that Event might overtake them: To continue  
 ‘ still unarm’d, when by this very Act, then under  
 ‘ Deliberation, they had put a Case, which happen-  
 ‘ ing, might separate them from *England*, would be  
 ‘ the grossest of Follies. And if they did not provide  
 ‘ for arming the Kingdom in such an Exigency,  
 ‘ they should become a Jest and a Proverb to the  
 ‘ World.

‘ That if in the sad Event of Her Majesty’s De-  
 ‘ cease, without Heirs of Her Body, any considerable  
 ‘ Military Force should be in the Hands of one or  
 ‘ more Men, who might have an Understanding to-  
 ‘ gether, they were not sure what Use they would  
 ‘ make of them in so nice and critical a Conjunction.  
 ‘ They knew, that as the most just and honourable  
 ‘ Enterprizes, when they fail’d, were accounted in  
 ‘ the Number of Rebellions; so all Attempts, how-  
 ‘ ever unjust, if they succeeded, always purg’d them-  
 ‘ selves of all Guilt and Imputation. If a Man pre-  
 ‘ sum’d he should have Success, and obtained the ut-  
 ‘ most of his Hopes, he would not too nicely examine  
 ‘ the Point of Right, nor balance too scrupulously  
 ‘ the Injury he did to his Country. They would not  
 ‘ have any Man take this for a Reflection upon those  
 ‘ honourable Persons who had at present the Com-  
 ‘ mand of their Troops. For besides that, they were  
 ‘ not certain who should be in those Commands at the  
 ‘ Time of such an Event, they were to know, that  
 ‘ all Men were frail, and the wicked and mean-  
 ‘ spirited World had paid too much Honour to ma-  
 ‘ ny who had subverted the Liberties of their Coun-  
 ‘ try. They saw a great Disposition at that Time  
 ‘ in some Men, not to consent to any Limitations  
 ‘ on a Successor, though they should name the same  
 ‘ with *England*. And therefore since this is probably  
 ‘ the last Opportunity they should ever have of free-  
 ‘ ing themselves from their Dependence on the *English*  
 ‘ Court, they ought to manage it with the utmost  
 ‘ Jealousie and Diffidence of such Men. For though

June.

‘they had ordered the Nation to be Arm’d and Exercised, which would be a sufficient Defence when done: Yet they knew not but the Event, which God avert, might happen before this could be effected. And they might easily imagine what a few bold Men, at the Head of a small Number of regular Troops might do when all things were in Suspence. So that they ought to make effectual Provision with the utmost Circumspection, that all such Forces might be subservient to the Government and Interest of that Nation, and not to the private Ambition of their Commander. They therefore moved, That immediately upon the Decease of Her Majesty, all Military Commissions above that of a Captain, should be null and void.

‘Again it was added, They knew ’twas the undoubted Prerogative of her Majesty, that no Act of that House should have the Force of a Law without Her Royal Assent. And as they were confident, His Grace the High-Commissioner was sufficiently instructed to give that Assent to every Act which should be laid before him; so more particularly to the Act for the Security of the Kingdom, which had already passed that House: An Act that preserved them from Anarchy: An Act that Arm’d a Defenceless People: An Act that had cost the Representatives of that Kingdom much Time and Labour to frame, and the Nation a very great Expence: An Act that had passed a great Majority: And, above all, an Act that contain’d a Caution of the highest Importance for the Amendment of their Constitution. They did not presume the other Day immediately after that Act was voted, to desire the Royal Assent; they thought it a just Deference to the High-Commissioner, not to mention it at that Time. Neither would they now, but only that they might have an Opportunity to represent to his Grace, That as he who gave readily doubles the Gift; so his Grace had now in his Hands the most glorious and honourable Occasion that any Person of that Nation ever had of making himself acceptable, and his Memory for ever grateful to the People of that Kingdom; since the Honour of giving  
‘the

'the Royal Assent to a Law, which laid a lasting Foundation for their Liberties had been reserved to him.

Having once more dispatch'd the Affairs of *Britain*, we must pass again into the *Netherlands*. We left the Grand Army, under the Duke of *Marlborough*, last encamp'd at *Thys*; but it not being our Business to dwell upon the Marches and Counter-marches of Armies, it's sufficient here to observe, that while the Allies were making great Preparations for putting some important Design in Execution in the *Spanish Flanders*, and that *M. Cæhorn* was drawing together an Army, well provided with Artillery and Ammunition of all Sorts in the *Dutch Flanders*, the Two Grand Armies were in Motion; I mean, that of the Confederates marched towards these Parts, in order to cover the projected Enterprize, as the other of the *French* under *Villeroy*, did to prevent it; and in order thereunto, on the 29th Instant, the Marshal *de Boufflers* was detached from the *French* Camp, then near *Diest* (whether they march'd from their Camp between *Leewe* and *Landen*, on the 27th and 28th) with all the Dragoons, and several Squadrons of their Cavalry, each Horse-man having a Foot-Soldier behind him, making by Computation about 15000 Men. He marched next Day through *Lier*, and directly towards *Antwerp*: The Marshal *de Villeroy*, with the rest of their Army, follow'd him, and encamp'd, on the 1st of *July*, at *Westorloe*. The Lord *Cutts*, Lieutenant-General, joyned the Confederate Army, while it lay at *Borchloen*.

Things being in this Posture on both Sides, Mr. *Cæhorn*, towards the End of *June*, made the necessary Dispositions for attacking the Enemy's Lines in several Places at once, viz. Baron *Spaar* was entrusted with the Command of some Troops that were appointed to act near *Stekene*. Monsieur *Cæhorn* with another Detachment pass'd over the *Scheld* to make an Attack about *Liefkenshoek*. And General *Obdam* with the rest of the Army stay'd on this side the *Scheld*, in order to make an Attempt on the Lines before *Antwerp*. Of the Success of this Project, the following Letters give a particular Account.



*A Letter from Monsieur Hop, Treasurer General to the States, written from Lillo, June 27.*

S I R,

June. *W* Yesterday Morning, General Cæhorn had Advice  
 M. Hop's by an Express from Baron Spaar, that he de-  
 Letter to sign'd that Day to attack the Enemies Lines near  
 the States *Stekene*. Upon which, Orders were immediately  
 about at- given to the Regiments of *Torsay* and *Palland*, to  
 tacking march hither from the Camp at *Stabroeck*, to be  
 the French transported to the *Poldar* of *Namen*; which was done  
 Lines. accordingly yesterday Noon by the favour of the  
 27- Tide and Wind, so that these Regiments got thither  
 early in the Evening; and marching all Night, arriv'd  
 betimes this Morning near *Hulst*, and joyn'd the Body  
 of Troops commanded by Brigadier *Scratenberg*.  
 Yesterday Morning the Regiment of Dragoons of  
*Schulenburg*, and *Heukelom's* of Foot, were detach'd  
 towards *Santvliet*, to block up the Garrison of that  
 Place: On their Approach the Enemy fired some  
 Shot at them, but without Effect. In the Afternoon  
 a Detachment of 2500 Men was drawn out of  
 the Battalions of *Salis*, *Dedem*, *Brickenvelt*, *Linstau*,  
*Rink*, *Tscarner* and *Sturler*, who the same Evening  
 were carried over the *Scheld* toward *Liefkensboeck*;  
 and in the Night were followed by the rest of those  
 Battalions: Messieurs Cæhorn and *Dedem* pass'd over  
 with those Troops; and last Night the Vessels that  
 lay here for a Guard, went up with the Tide to in-  
 commod the Enemy in and about Fort *Pearl*. To  
 Day, early in the Morning, the Enemies Lines at  
 the Point of *Callo* were attack'd, and, after a little  
 Resistance, forced; on which Occasion one of the  
 Enemies Captains was taken. The Redoubt of the  
 Point of St. *Anthony* was likewise attack'd. The Ene-  
 my seem'd resolv'd at first to defend the Redoubt;  
 but seeing us getting ready our Cannon, they surren-  
 der'd at Discretion. On this good Success, Fire  
 was put to some Houses for a Signal (as was before  
 agreed) for the Army commanded by General *Ob-*  
*dam*, and the Body under Baron *Spaar*. During  
 these Motions and Attacks, we heard great firing of  
 Small Shot from about *Hulst*, and the Playing of the

June.

the Hand-Grandano-Mortars; whence 'tis presum'd  
 an Attack has been likewise given on that Side,  
 but with what success we are yet to learn. At Two  
 this Morning the Troops commanded by General  
*Obdam* broke up, and are march'd toward *Ekeren*,  
 (which is intended for their Head-Quarters) with  
 Design to shew themselves to Day before the Lines  
 of *Antwerp*, to alarm the Enemy on that Side, and  
 hinder them from sending any Detachment over  
 the Bridge of *Antwerp* into *Flanders*.

Sign'd, J. Hop.

Much about the same time, Monsieur *Cæborn* and  
 Baron *Spaar* wrote to their High Mightinesses as  
 follows:

From the Camp at Callo's Hoek, within the Lines of  
 the Country of *Waes*, June 28.

HAVING made all the necessary Dispositions for *Cæborn's*  
 attacking the Lines in the Country of *Waes*, Letter to  
 we made our Attack Yesterday Morning, and the States  
 forced the Lines on this side with the Loss of 3 or about for-  
 4 Men, but General *Spaar* had a harder Task, and cing the  
 lost a great many Men, of which I do not question Lines.  
 but he will give your High Mightinesses a particular  
 Account. I am at present busie in disposing all  
 Things in order to join the Body commanded by  
 Monsieur *Spaar*, or take such other Measures as shall  
 be necessary according to the Advices I shall re-  
 ceive from, &c.

M. B. Cæborn.

From the Camp in the Country of *Waes*, between Krick-  
 enhage and Steenbrugge, June 27.

AFTER having endeavoured to deceive Count *La* Baron  
*Motte*, I thought this Morning to have at last *Spaar's*  
 met with an Opportunity to attack the Lines of the Letter to  
 Enemy, which I did between 6 and 7 of the Clock. the States  
 The Attack was very hot and sharp, and I cannot about the  
 sufficiently express the Zeal and Bravery of the Of- same.  
 ficers and Soldiers, but this will better appear after-  
 wards. I have lost many brave Men, Two Briga-  
 dier-

June

'dier-Generals are wounded, Collonel *Vassy*, Com-  
 'mander of the *Sax*, killed, Collonel *Malsborough*  
 'wounded, Two Lieutenants, Two Majors, and a-  
 'bout Ten Captains killed and wounded. I have  
 'received but a slight Wound, my Purse, tho' there  
 'was but one Pistole in it, has saved my Thigh. I  
 'have promised each Grenadier a Pistole, and half a  
 'Pistole to each Pioneer, which they have very well  
 'deserved, and with the Leave of your High Mighti-  
 'nesses, I shall pay them out of the first Money the  
 'Inhabitants of the Country of *Waes* shall bring me,  
 'I cannot yet exactly learn how many Men I have  
 'lost, but I shall know it to Night. I have to deal  
 'with Count *La Motte* with Fourteen Battalions and  
 'Four Regiments of Horse and Dragoons, but I  
 'cannot fancy he has a Mind to fight me. I expect  
 'this Evening Brigadier *Schratenback* with Three Bat-  
 'talions, and no doubt but I shall receive Orders from  
 'Monsieur *Cæhorn*. All that I can do now is to main-  
 'tain my self in this Post till I have sent back the  
 'wounded Soldiers, received the Baggage, and know  
 'what Monsieur *Cæhorn* designs to do. I recommend  
 'to the Favour of your High Mightinesses all the Of-  
 'ficers, and in particular such as have distinguish'd  
 'themselves, in order that they may be prefer'd.  
 'They deserve it very well. The Troops have be-  
 'haved themselves even beyond Expectation. The  
 'Line we attacked was guarded by Seven Battalions,  
 'and covered with a River instead of a Ditch, which  
 'we were forced to fill and pass, and then attack a  
 'Fortification by a narrow Way. I beg your High  
 'Mightinesses Pardon for the Confusion of this Let-  
 'ter, for besides the Business I have upon my Hands,  
 'I am obliged to write it upon a Clock. I congratu-  
 'late this good Success of your Arms, and remain, &c.

L. W. Spaar

It's certain, that in this signal Action Baron *Spaar*  
 had to deal with Eight Battalions of the Enemies  
 Foot, and 6000 of Country Militia, who made a  
 more vigorous Resistance than the Regular Troops,  
 and by firing from the Houses of the said Village,  
 greatly annoy'd our Forces, even after they were got  
 into the Lines; which obliged Baron *Spaar* to order  
 that



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that no Quarter should be given them; so that a great Number of them was killed. In this Action a Brigadier-General, Monsieur *de Vassy*, Governour of *Sas van Ghent*, a Colonel, and many other Officers were killed; and it is Judged, that of the common Soldiers there might be about 1200 killed or wounded.

There was great Joy at the *Hague* upon the News of the Forcing the Lines, and *Antwerp* was already in Imagination sure in the Confederates Hands; but it was soon interrupted for a time, by a strange Account sent from M. *Obdam* from *Breda*, That the French had surrounded the Body of the Forces under his Command, who, upon the 27th, had marched from *Lillo* to *Ekeren*, and put them to a total Rout, that he made his escape to *Breda* with only 30 Horse, and could give no further Account of their Lordship's Army. This put all the *Hague* into a general Consternation; the States-General met immediately, and after they had sat in Consultation till One in the Morning, dispatch'd away M. *Geldermansen*, with Two Deputies more with Money and Instructions to prevent, as much as might be, the ill Consequences of this supposed Disorder. But these Commissioners in their Way met with a Courier from M. *Hop*, with the following Letter to the States, referring to an Action performed the last of this Month, and is, as well as others that follows, inserted here.

*High and Mighty Lords,*

AT my Arrival in the Camp near *Ekeren* on the 29th ult. came an express with Letters from the Duke of *Marlborough* and M. *d' Auverquerque*, giving us an account of their Marching, and of the Enemies Moving at the same time towards the *Domer*, from whence they apprehended it would be easie for the Enemy to send Succours to the Lines at *Antwerp*, and therefore advised us to keep upon our Guard, promising in the mean time to observe the Enemy as near as possible, and not to fail, in case they should send any Detachments, to do the like. This Advice coming at the same time that one of our Spies gave Intelligence, that a strong Body of the Enemies Horse was advanced towards *Diest*, the

M. Hop's Letter to the States about the Battel of *Ekeren*. July 1.

Coun.

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Council of War held in the Afternoon resolv'd una-  
 nimously, That seeing our Army at *Ekeren* was com-  
 posed but of 13 Battalions and 26 Squadrons, and  
 was hardly cover'd on the Left; and that the Ene-  
 my might, with superior Force, cut off our Com-  
 munication, not only with *Bergen op Zoom* and *Bre-*  
*da*, but likewise with *Lillo*, it was adviseable to send  
 away the heavy Baggage to *Bergen op Zoom*, which  
 was accordingly done that Night, and to remove  
 the Camp, and retire more this Way on the first  
 Notice we should have of the Enemies Motions.  
 Yesterday about Noon we learn'd that the Enemy  
 was come out of the Lines, with a great Number  
 of Troops, and it was not long before they were  
 perceived by the foremost Guard of our Left Wing.  
 Our Generals advancing thither, soon found that a  
 strong Body of the Enemy was filing off towards  
*Houpen* and *Stabrock*, from whence it was plain they  
 design'd to surround us, whereupon a Resolution  
 was immediately taken to frustrate this Design of  
 theirs by drawing off the Army, which could not  
 be done so quickly, but the Enemy shew'd them-  
 selves both in our Flank and Rear, as well as our  
 Front, and then the Troops engaged. The Fight  
 was very hot in several Places, and lasted from  
 Three in the Afternoon till Night, the Success  
 being often doubtful, till at length, by indefati-  
 gable Valour of your Lordships Troops, and those  
 of Foreign Princes, that are in your High Migh-  
 tineesses Services, one of the chief Posts that could  
 be serviceable to us on this occasion, viz. the  
 Village of *Oteren*, was forc'd and maintain'd. The  
 Horse commanded by Major General *Hompes*, (who  
 as our Generals testify, signaliz'd himself very  
 gloriously in this Action) did not only firmly su-  
 stain the Enemies Fire, which was very great,  
 for Three whole Hours, but likewise forced them  
 to draw off. Lieutenant General *Fagel* was wound-  
 ed in his Head and Foot, but not dangerously.  
 Collonel *Palland* who led Monsieur *Obdam's* Regi-  
 ment, and Collonel *Bandits*, one of the Regiments  
 of *Holstein*, were wounded. Collonel *Kanemburg* was  
 kill'd. In the beginning of the Fight the Enemy  
 took from us Four Pieces of Cannon, but were  
 quick.

for the YEAR, 1703.

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‘quickly forc’d to quit them. We have taken one  
‘Cannon from them, with some Ammunition, several  
‘Pair of Kettle-Drums, Two Standards of the *Gens d’*  
‘*Arms*, and some Colours, and have taken Prisoners the  
‘Collonel and Lieutenant Collonel of the Regiment  
‘of *Maine*, several Inferior Officers, and many Sol-  
‘diers: A great number of them fell in the Field of  
‘Battle; Deserters tell us, above 400 of their wound-  
‘ed lie at *Ekeren*, besides what are carried to *Stabroek*  
‘and other Places. I am not able to inform you how  
‘many of our Men were kill’d or wounded in this  
‘sharp Engagment. Monsieur *d’Obdem*, who for a  
‘long time appear’d every where, is since missing;  
‘and according to the Report of a Lieutenant whom  
‘we took Prisoner, is carry’d to *Antwerp*. The rest  
‘of the General Officers, all but Monsieur *Fagel*, are  
‘safe and well. The Regiments of *Fagel*, *Friesheim*,  
‘*Nassau-Walon*, and one of those of *Munster*, suffer’d  
‘most. The Commanders distinguish’d themselves in  
‘their respective Posts: To their Bravery and the  
‘indefatigable Valour of the Troops, next to the vi-  
‘sible Blessing of the Almighty, it must be attributed,  
‘that the Enemies, who, as all the Prisoners agree,  
‘had 33 Battalions, 70 Companies of Grenadiers,  
‘and 32 Squadrons, commanded by the Marshal *de*  
‘*Boufflers* and Prince *Tserclaes de Tilly*, did not cut off  
‘and entirely ruin an Army, which, as I said before,  
‘was but 13 Battalions and 26 Squadrons strong.  
‘The Army, having continued all Night under Arms,  
‘at break of day march’d from *Oteren* hither, where  
‘we arriv’d at Seven a Clock without any Rencoun-  
‘ter by the way. We are encamp’d with the Left  
‘towards *Berendrecht*, and the Right beyond Fort  
‘*Croix*. General *Cæhorn* who from the other side of  
‘the *Schelde* saw we were engag’d, sent us yesterday  
‘and to day several Batalions, which are now en-  
‘camp’d with us. I thought it my Duty, as soon as  
‘the Army arriv’d here this Morning, after having  
‘been miraculously sav’d twice yesterday, to give  
‘your High Mightinesses advice of this Action by an  
‘Expres; Monsieur *Slangenburgh* designing, as soon as  
‘the Troops (of which both Men and Horses are ex-  
‘treamly fatigued) have rested a little, to do himself  
‘the



June.

the Honour to write you a more ample Relation of  
the Particulars.

Lillo, July 1. 1703.

Sign'd, J. Hop.

Having already given you the Deputy of the States his Letter upon this important Occasion, that which follows is that of Lieutenant-General *Slangenburg*, of the 2d of July, who had a large Share in this Action, and is therefore worthy to be inserted in this Place.

Gen. *Slangenburg's*  
Letter to  
the States  
about the  
Battel of  
*Eckeren*.

July 2.

High and Mighty Lords,

AFTER that, by the Order of your High Mightinesses, the Army commanded by Baron *Obdam* was lessen'd to 13 Battalions of Foot, and 26 Squadrons of Horse, and that a Resolution was taken to remove the Camp from *Stabroek* to *Eckeren*; Count *Tilly* and I represented the inconvenience of encamping in that place with so inconsiderable a Number of Troops, there being but Three quarters of a League distance between us and the Enemy, who according to the Intelligence sent us by Monsieur *Cæhorn*, could draw together 50 Battalions between *Lier* and *Ostend*, and besides might be reinforc'd from their Grand Army; whereas we could not expect any timely Succour, not even from Monsieur *Cæhorn* who lay nearest to us. I further remonstrated, and so did Count *Tilly*, that the Enemy being Superior, would be able to cut off our Retreat; that according to all the Information we could get, their Troops in the Lines before us were Stronger than an Army; that the Duke of *Marlborough's* Army was gone beyond the *Jecker*, and that of the Marshal *de Villeroy* were advanced to the side of *Tirlemont*, and that all our Advices assur'd us the Enemy expected a reinforcement in their Lines. But this our Remonstrance produc'd no other effect than a resolution to send our heavy Baggage to *Bergen op Zoom*, which accordingly went away the same Morning the Marshal *de Boufflers* arriv'd in the Lines with a considerable Body of Horse and Dragoons, and, as the Prisoners tell us, with 70 Companies of Grenadiers. The Marshal without losing time caus'd all the Troops to move out of the  
Lines,

Lines, and, being assisted by the Marquis of Bedmar, Prince Tserclaes de Tilly, the Son of the Marshal de Villeroy, and other General Officers, march'd with incredible Expedition, posted some Dragoons in Ambush before the Left Wing of our Camp, and advanc'd with the main Body of his Troops to *Capelle*, before we had the least Notice either of his Design or March. Perhaps we should have known nothing of the Enemy till they had surrounded us quite, if Count *Tilly*, my self, and some of our Major-Generals taking a Turn round our Camp, had not discovered the Ambush of Dragoons between Twelve and One a Clock lying very near our Guard of Horse. Which Discovery made us all conclude that the Enemy had laid a Design to attack us; whereupon we immediately order'd our Troops to their Arms, and sent to inform Monsieur *Obdam* of the Matter. A Centinel who was posted in the Steeple of the Church of *Eckeren* gave notice at the same time that a great Body of the Enemy appear'd about *Capelle*, and that they bent their March that Way. Hereupon Monsieur *Obdam* resolv'd to retire to *Lillo*, and order'd Two Squadrons of Dragoons to possess themselves of the Post of *Houwen* to cover the March of the Army; but while Monsieur *Obdam* was taken up in giving Directions for drawing off the Troops, we learnt that the Enemy was advanc'd to *Houwen*, and had repuls'd the Two Squadrons of Dragoons, by which means the direct Way to *Lillo* was cut off. Brigadier *Schulemberg* was likewise detach'd with Two Regiments of *Saxe-Gothans*, to post himself in *Muisbroek* and *Gehug*, below *Houwen*, in order to cover our Retreat; but on his coming thither he found that Post so well provided with Dragoons and Grenadiers to defend it, that he judg'd it best to draw off from it, then he attempted to get into *Outeren*; but finding that likewise in the Hands of the Enemy, he posted himself at *Watering* between *Outeren* and *Muisbroek*. Then it was resolv'd that we should attack the Enemy in *Outeren*, and if possible drive them out of it; but they prevented us, advanc'd towards us, and fell vigorously upon Major-General *Herberfelt* of the Troops of *Munster*; and so sharp a Fight

be-

June.



‘ began between the Infantry about Three in the Afternoon.

‘ Finding the Enemy much Superior to us, we chang’d our Measures, tho’ we were thereby oblig’d to sustain a terrible Fire from the Enemy’s small Arms: Monsieur *Obdam* and Count *Tilly*, who were with some Troops of Horse on the Digue that leads to *Willmerdonck*, advanc’d to drive the Enemy from the Diques of the *Schelde*, and force a Passage through *Outerén* to *Lillo*: which succeeded, and the Enemy were dislodg’d from *Outerén*. Mean time the Foot on both sides held on the Fight between *Houtven* and *Eckeren*, continuing their Fire till between 7 and 8 in the Evening, principally on each side and along the Digue that is between *Eckeren* and *Willmerdonck*, where Lieutenant-General *Fagel* and the Majors-General *Freisheim* and *Erberfelt* distinguish’d themselves honourably. But the Enemy perceiving we wanted Infantry to support the Regiments of Horse that had taken Post in *Outerén*, they took Occasion to return to the Charge, regain’d their Post from us, and possess’d themselves of certain Sluyces between *Outerén* and Fort *la Croix* or *Kruys-Schans*. By doing which they surrounded us on all sides; we had the City and Lines of *Antwerp* in our Rear, the Enemy in Front and on our Right, and Fort *Philippine* and the *Schelde* on our Left. Whereupon I sent to Monsieur *Obdam* and Count *Tilly* to desire a Conference with them concerning the best Means to extricate the Army out of this Perplexity. Answer was brought me, That Monsieur *Obdam* had been missing for some time; but Count *Tilly* came and told me he believ’d he was either kill’d or taken Prisoner.

‘ We resolved then to put it to the Risque, and to push at all with the utmost Vigor. Accordingly Count *Tilly* ordered a Detachment of Horse, led by Major General *Hompes*, to support the Foot, who had been so long engag’d with the Enemy’s Infantry (who were supported by their Cavalry) in as bloody a Dispute as ever was seen. Major-General *Hompes* executed his Orders with so much Conduct and Bravery, that he not only broke several Squa-

‘ drons



‘ drons, and took some Standards and Kettle-Drums,  
 ‘ but put to the Rout several Battalions, and beat back  
 ‘ the Enemy above a quarter of a League.

‘ Brigadier *Wyke*, and after his Example, all other  
 ‘ Brigadiers and Colonels, when their Men had  
 ‘ spent all their Powder and Ball, commanded them  
 ‘ to clap their Bayonets on the Muzzles of their  
 ‘ Pieces, with which they ran upon the Enemy, and  
 ‘ drove all before them. In this long and terrible  
 ‘ Conflict the Ground along upon the *Digue* was  
 ‘ covered with dead and wounded Men.

‘ At the same time I order’d Two Battalions to  
 ‘ post themselves on the Side of a Canal that lay  
 ‘ contiguous with the *Digue*, and some Horse were  
 ‘ placed behind them, giving them a strict Charge  
 ‘ to maintain their Ground to the last Extremity. But  
 ‘ after the rude Reception the Enemy had found,  
 ‘ they had no Heart to renew the Charge.

‘ In the midst of the Action, on the *Digue* of  
 ‘ *Willmerdonck*, Four Battalions came out of *Ant-*  
 ‘ *werp* and *Fort la Croix*, and charg’d our Foot in  
 ‘ Flank, but our Men made so brisk a Fire upon  
 ‘ them, that they soon obliged them to draw off.

‘ Night coming on allay’d the Heat of the Fight.  
 ‘ But our Communication with *Lillo* being cut off,  
 ‘ and we surrounded still, I consulted with Monsieur  
 ‘ *Hop* and Count *Tilly*, and we resolv’d to attack  
 ‘ the Enemies that were posted in *Outerren* and the  
 ‘ *Sluyces*, with all possible Vigour, notwithstanding  
 ‘ our Infantry had shot away all their Powder and  
 ‘ Ball. So Major-General *Friesheim* and Count *Dhona*, a  
 ‘ Brigadier, were detach’d with 4 Battalions over some  
 ‘ low enclos’d Grounds, where they were forced to  
 ‘ wade through the Ditches up to the Waste to at-  
 ‘ tack the Enemy in that Village in Flank and Rear;  
 ‘ and some Regiments of Foot, and Count *Tilly* with  
 ‘ some Squadrons of Dragoons, advanc’d along the  
 ‘ *Digue* towards the Front. These Troops at-  
 ‘ tack’d the Enemies on all sides with that Fury, that  
 ‘ they beat them both out of *Outerren* and the *Sluyces*,  
 ‘ notwithstanding they had intrench’d themselves in  
 ‘ those Posts, and drove them as far as the *Fort de la*  
 ‘ *Croix*. Thus a free Passage being open’d along the  
 ‘ *Digues*, our Army retir’d yesterday in good Order to  
 ‘ *Lillo*,

June.

Lillo, where we are now encamp'd. I assure your  
 High Mightinesses, that all the Troops, Horse,  
 Dragoons, and Foot, fought with indefatigable Va-  
 lour. And that Lieutenant General *Fagel*, as well as  
 all the other General Officers, distinguish'd them-  
 selves very eminently in this trying Action; and  
 am only sorry we lost a great many brave Men, be-  
 sides what were taken Prisoners; nor are our  
 Wounded few in Number: But I cannot send a  
 Compleat List, till the next opportunity. We have  
 taken some Standards, Kettle-Drums, and Colours;  
 My Regiment took One Piece of Cannon and One  
 Colours. The Enemies were treble our Number,  
 yet their Loss is greater than ours, they retir'd in  
 disorder, they left us the Field of Battel: Whereas  
 we retir'd leisurely, and came hither in good Order.

It was my Opinion as well as Count *Tilly's* and  
 the other General Officers, that the Army ought not  
 to have been expos'd in so disadvantageous a Camp  
 as that of *Eckeren*. But your High Mightinesses will  
 have this Satisfaction, that this Action at worst will  
 certainly raise the Reputation of your Troops.

I must not omit to Acquaint your High Mighti-  
 nesses, that Major General the Count *de Oostfrise*,  
 and Count *Vander Nat*, distinguish'd themselves on  
 this Occasion; and Collonel *Ivy* assisted me with  
 great Diligence, Valour, and good Advice; not  
 doubting but your High Mightinesses will think of  
 their Merits. Monsieur *Fagel*, who is wounded  
 in the Head and in the Foot, imbar'd to Day  
 for the *Hague*, to get himself cur'd the more com-  
 modiously. General *Cæhorn* came over to *Lillo* in  
 the Night, as did also after the Battle some Regiments  
 of Foot, but He sent them back again Yesterday,  
 under the Command of Major General *Dedem*.

From the Army encamp'd at Lillo, July 2.

Sign'd,

F. B. Van BAER.

The

June.

The States  
Resolution.

July 4.

The States having perused this Letter of M. *Slangen-  
burg*, came, July 4. to this Resolution, 'That ha-  
ving received a Letter from Lieutenant General  
' *Slangenburg*, written from the Camp near *Lillo*, and  
' dated on the 2d Instant, containing an exact Re-  
' lation of all that pass'd in the Battle fought between  
' the Troops of that State and those of the Enemy  
' near the Villages of *Ekeren* and *Outeren*, and after  
' deliberating upon it, it was resolved, That by these  
' Presents Thanks be given him for the good Con-  
' duct, Zeal and Courage, which he shew'd in the  
' said Battle, and that he be made acquainted, that  
' their High Mightinesses were likewise very well sa-  
' tisfied with the good Conduct and Valour of the  
' other General Officers, as also with the extraordi-  
' nary Bravery and Courage shewn, as well by the  
' superior and subaltern Officers, as by the private  
' Soldiers, Horse and Foot, for having maintain'd the  
' Honour of the Troops of that State, and perform'd  
' their Duty in the Service of the Country; and that  
' Monsieur *Slangenburg* should, on the part of their  
' High Mightinesses, signify to every one of them,  
' in the best and properest Form, the Satisfaction  
' they had given their High Mightinesses on that Oc-  
' casion; likewise that Notice should be given to  
' Monsieur *Slangenburg*, that their High Mightinesses  
' had already sent their Deputies to *Bergen op Zoom*,  
' with sufficient Power to send the Regiments that  
' suffer'd most into Garrison, and order fresh Troops  
' to supply their Rooms, and to give full Direction  
' in other Affairs that might require Expedition.

The List of the Kill'd, Wounded and Missing, or List of the  
taken Prisoners, sent afterwards to the States by Slain at  
Monsieur *Slangenburg*, is as follows: *Ekeren.*

*Horse* Kill'd, 1 Colonel, 3 Captains, 2 Lieutenants,  
2 Cornets, 2 Corporals, 152 Troopers, and 279  
Horses.

*Horse* Wounded, 2 Colonels, 1 Lieutenant-Colonel,  
1 Major, 4 Captains, 3 Lieutenants, 5 Cornets, 3  
Corporals, 114 Troopers, and 58 Horses:

*Missing*, or Taken, 60 Troopers, 39 Horses.



*June.* Foot Kill'd, 3 Lieutenant-Colonels, 1 Major, 4 Captains, 8 Lieutenants, 6 Ensigns, 16 Sergeants, and 517 common Soldiers.

Foot Wounded, 1 Colonel, 3 Lieutenant-Colonels, 2 Majors, 18 Captains, 18 Lieutenants, 14 Ensigns, 60 Sergeants, 754 common Soldiers.

Missing, or taken, 1 Major, 1 Captain, 2 Lieutenants, 1 Ensign, 13 Sergeants, 616 common Soldiers.

In all 717 Men Kill'd, 1003 Wounded, 694 Prisoners or deserted, 376 Horses.

One should think this Relation ample enough concerning this Battel; but Lieutenant-General *Fagel*, a Great Soldier, having also wrote an Account of it to his Masters, with divers Particulars relating to the Nature of the Ground, and other Matters that are not in the rest, it must not be omitted here.

Gen. *Fagel's* Letter to the States about the Battel of *Ekeren*.

TO understand this Action fully, it is necessary to know the Situation of the Ground. As we go from *Sandvliet* to *Antwerp*, there are the Three Villages of *Strabroek*, *Hoven* and *Ekeren*, the last lies against *Merkshem* and the Lines. *Strabroek* lies a League from the *Scheld*, *Hoven* not quite so far, and *Ekeren* yet nearer. On the Right Hand there is nothing but Meadows and broken Ground, full of Ditches. On the Left the Ground is high, plain and heathy, as are most of the Lands betwixt the *Demer* and the *Maese*. When General *Obdam* encamp'd at *Ekeren*, his Right stretched from the Church there along the Village, and his Left was posted on the Heath, there being no fitter Ground, because the Enemy were Masters of the Sluces, and could lay the rest under Water. When General *Obdam* had Advice that the Enemies Camp, as well as that of the Duke of *Marlborough*, was broke up, and that the *French* were thereby in a Condition to send Detachments to *Antwerp*, his Lordship and the rest of the Generals agreed to send off their Baggage, which was done the next Night. Orders were given, that upon a Signal of Three Great Guns, all our Troops should take Arms, put the Horses to the Artillery, and have their small Baggage in a Readiness to march. Next Morning the Enemy keeping their

' their Lines shut up ( which lay about a League from  
 ' the Camp ) we heard nothing of them. At Eleven  
 ' a Clock ( but without any Thoughts of coming to  
 ' Action that Day ) 'twas order'd that Generals *Slan-*  
 ' *genburg* and *Tilly*, and Quarter-master General *Tvoy*,  
 ' should go to view a certain Ground, who, going out  
 ' accordingly, were the first that had Notice of the  
 ' Enemy. About Twelve a Clock the Prince of *Sax*  
 ' *Heylburg* signified to me, that he was going to acquaint  
 ' General *Obdam*, that the Enemy appear'd on our  
 ' Left : Upon this, I and my Officers rose up from  
 ' Table, and went to the said General, where we  
 ' found Treasurer *Hop*, from thence we went to the  
 ' Left, and ordered both Foot and Horse to take Arms :  
 ' General *Obdam* following, we Reinforc'd our great  
 ' Guard with Two Regiments of Dragoons. The  
 ' Generals *Slangenburg* and *Tilly* being return'd, 'twas  
 ' thought fit to detach some Parties to view the Ene-  
 ' my. One of the Commanding Officers advancing  
 ' within half Cannon Shot of their Camp, return'd  
 ' to us wounded, with the Loss of some of his Men,  
 ' and told us, he had discovered Five Squadrons of  
 ' Horse, who cover'd the March of a great Body,  
 ' and then we knew their Design. General *Obdam*,  
 ' besides the foremention'd Orders, commanded the  
 ' Signal of Three Guns to be given. Our Army be-  
 ' gan immediately to march and file off; the Foot  
 ' after some detach'd Bodies of Dragoons that were  
 ' sent before, because we were obliged to keep all one  
 ' Road.

' The second Line follow'd with their Front be-  
 ' fore the first, then march'd the Cavalry ; and I was  
 ' commanded to stay on the Rear. The Foot march'd  
 ' through the Meadow strait to *Hoeve*, and being come  
 ' to the middle of it, were inform'd that the Enemy  
 ' had repulsed our Dragoons who were detach'd to  
 ' *Hoeve*. The Enemy were drawn up upon the Dike,  
 ' opposite to the said Meadow, as far as the *Scheld*,  
 ' in Order of Battel, so that our Retreat was entirely  
 ' cut off. Our Foot endeavour'd to draw up their  
 ' Front against the Enemy, and General *Obdam* com-  
 ' manded Two pieces of Cannon, which were in the  
 ' Rear, to advance, and then we begun to fire. The  
 ' Rear-Guard being on the Dike of *Ekeren*, which

June.

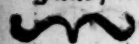
' runs on the Left to the Village of *Willemerdonk*, on  
 ' the Side of the Meadow where our Infantry was  
 ' posted ; I found that our Foot could not well attack  
 ' the Enemy in that Ground, or if they should beat  
 ' them from it, would not be able to maintain it long.  
 ' The Enemy by this Time began to fire upon our  
 ' Infantry from a great Number of Cannon, whose  
 ' Bullets reach'd farther than the Dike of *Ekeren*,  
 ' which I then perceived would become a Bed of  
 ' Honour to many brave Men, and that we must also  
 ' take Care that the Enemy did not make themselves  
 ' Masters of our Rear. Our Horse marching off to  
 ' *Willemerdonk*, I order'd Colonel *Berner*, with his  
 ' Piquet of Foot to maintain his Post on the Dike, and  
 ' that four Squadrons of Dragoons should also post  
 ' themselves there to the best Advantage they could.  
 ' General *Slangenburg* judging that our Foot could not  
 ' maintain their Ground in the Meadow, order'd them  
 ' to file off in the best manner they could towards  
 ' *Willemerdonk*, but those belonging to the Artillery  
 ' having run from our Two Pieces of Cannon with the  
 ' Horses, we could not bring forward the said Guns.  
 ' The Enemy advanc'd into the Meadow in great  
 ' Numbers, and began to fire upon the Regiments on  
 ' the Right, which made up our Rear Guard, who  
 ' march'd on very deliberately, firing as they retir'd.  
 ' I perceiv'd this as standing on the Dike, and with  
 ' my *Aid de Camp* leap'd into a Water Course betwixt  
 ' me and the said Foot, and getting to the other side,  
 ' order'd some of those Regiments to support Colonel  
 ' *Berner*, whom I had before hand reinforc'd with my  
 ' own, fill'd up with that of *Elberfeld* ; and at the same  
 ' time General *Opdam* demanded another Regiment  
 ' to be sent to *Willemerdonk*: All which was perform'd,  
 ' and a great Point gained. The *French*, who were  
 ' also in Motion, drew up against the Dike of *Ekeren*,  
 ' and then the Fire increased, because the Enemy used  
 ' their utmost Force to drive us from that Post, and we  
 ' were resolv'd to maintain it.

' This occasion'd an obstinate Fight which lasted  
 ' till 8 at Night, and then our Foot wanting Bullets,  
 ' and calling for a Supply, I order'd they should  
 ' make use of the Buttons of their Coats, and turning  
 ' to the Cavalry on that side, who hitherto had done  
 ' no



' nothing, and first to the Dragoons of *Boudits*, told  
 ' them that the Foot had done their part, and that  
 ' now they must charge the Enemy. I gave the like  
 ' Orders to the other Horse, exhorting them to make  
 ' their utmost effort, for we must Conquer or Die, the  
 ' Enemy having resolved to give no Quarter. The  
 ' Officers shew'd a great deal of Courage, and their  
 ' Men were glad to be employ'd. I sent the like Or-  
 ' ders by Adjutant-General *Lintlo* to the Generals *Tilly*  
 ' and *Slangenburg*, to charge with their Horse, be-  
 ' cause my Foot having spent their Ball, I was afraid  
 ' they could not stand it longer. Upon this the Horse  
 ' advanc'd, General Major *Hompes* placing himself at  
 ' their Head, and our Foot open'd to make way for  
 ' the Horse, who, notwithstanding the Enemies great  
 ' Fire, charg'd them with so much Fury, that they  
 ' cut down and over-rid all who were upon the Dike,  
 ' except such as fled; some of our Cavalry also cut off  
 ' and dispers'd several of the Enemies Squadrons on  
 ' the side of *Ekeren*, during which Action, the Regi-  
 ' ment of *Canenburg* commanded by their Major  
 ' *Driesberg* (their Colonel being killed) took the  
 ' Kettle-Drums of the late Elector of *Cologne's* Guards,  
 ' and others of our Horse brought back several of the  
 ' Enemies Standards, with some Prisoners of Note,  
 ' and return'd to their former Posts. After this, I or-  
 ' der'd Brigadier *Grebendorf* to post the Foot as before,  
 ' to see if the Enemy would return to the Charge;  
 ' but seeing no appearance of that, I went to Ge-  
 ' neral *Slangenburg*, Count *Tilly* and Treasurer *Hop*,  
 ' where I understood that my own Regiment, and  
 ' those of *Slangenburg* and of General-Major *Frie-*  
 ' *sheim*, were driven by the Enemies Foot, *Gens*  
 ' *d' Arms* and Dragoons from the Village of *Oouteren*,  
 ' but that our Foot, reinforced by our Horse, had  
 ' beaten the Enemy from thence again, and had ta-  
 ' ken several of their Standards, Guidons and Colours.  
 ' Lieutenant-General *Slangenburg* commanded Four  
 ' Regiments of Foot under General Major *Friesheim*,  
 ' and Brigadier *Dhona*, to attack a Sluce and Canal  
 ' possess'd by the Enemy. The General-Major set a  
 ' House on Fire at his Attack, and our Men, though  
 ' very much fatigued by marching through the Mar-  
 ' shy Grounds, succeeded so well, that they chased the  
 ' Ene-

June,



Enemy from their Posts, and took one of their Guns, by which we open'd a Communication with *Lillo*. General *Slangenburgh* immediately march'd the Artillery and Baggage between *Outerem* and the retaken Sluce, and we put all things in good Order to receive the Enemy in case they should attack us next Day, and to proceed in our March to *Lillo*. I cannot enough commend the Valour of our Troops in this Action, and particularly of our Foot, who rally'd many times, were very obedient to their Officers, and willing to be led on. I was assisted in my Post by General Major *Eibeweld* and the Brigadiers *Wy* and *Grebendorf*, who all of them gave great Proofs of their Zeal and Courage. Collonel *Berner*, who commanded the Piquet, acquitted himself incomparably well. The young Prince of *Nassau Saarbruck*, though wounded, behaved himself with great Gallantry; and all our Officers acquitted themselves in such a Manner as may justly deserve the Name of Merit.

I was twice wounded in the Action, but my Wounds were not so great as to hinder me from assisting to the End of the Work. Our Army continued all Night on the Place of Battle; we did not bury the Enemy's Dead, but our Soldiers stripp'd them of their Cloaths. The Prince of *Sax-Heylbourg*, Collonel of Horse, deserves great Commendation, and desir'd several times to be allow'd to charge. On the side of *Outerem*, the Count of *East Friesland*, General-Major, the Count *Vandernat*, the Prince of *Hesse Homberg*, a Brigadier, and the Baron *Van Schuylenberg*, behaved themselves with great Gallantry. By Break of Day we understood by some of our Men, who had been taken by the Enemy, that they march'd off betwixt Ten and Eleven at Night, without Beat of Drum or Sound of Trumpet, towards their Lines: Upon which, with the Consent of the Generals, we began our March to *Lillo*; so that this can be called by no other Name than that of a Victory that God was pleased to bestow upon the Conduct of our Generals, and the Valour of our Soldiers, which struck a Terror into the Enemy, it being otherwise impossible that so small a Number should withstand so great an Army in so disadvantageous

'tagious a Ground; so that Heaven alone deserved  
'the Praise of it. Being ill of my Wounds, I could  
'not stay for other Particulars, but wish that God may  
'crown the Republick with greater Victories.

Having heard what the Confederates have to say  
in their own Behalf in Respect to this Battle, it's fit we  
should also have the *French* Relation of it, since they  
claim'd the Victory and sang *Te Deum* for it; the  
Relation was printed at *Namur*, and is the same that  
here follows.

'THE Marquis *de Bedmar* having projected, in French  
'Concert with the Marshals *de Villeroy* and *Boufflers* Account  
'*fors*, to attack the Army of the Enemies, command- of the  
'ed by Monsieur *Obdam*, encamp'd at *Ekeren*, within Battle of  
'a League of our Lines: The Marshal *de Boufflers* *Ekeren*.  
'left the Grand Army on the 29th of *June*, at Eleven July 1.  
'in the Morning, with 1500 Grenadiers and 30  
'Squadrons of Horse and half Dragoons, to join  
'the Marquis *de Bedmar*, in order to attack with the  
'greater Advantage the Enemy, whose Cavalry we  
'were inform'd was encamp'd on the Heath ad-  
'joining to the Village of *Ekeren*; but we learn'd  
'afterwards, that all their Troops, consisting (accord-  
'ing to the Report of the Deserters and Prisoners)  
'of above Twenty Battalions, Eight Regiments of  
'Horse and Four of Dragoons, were encamp'd about  
'that Village, among Enclosures, where Horse could  
'not act. The Marshal *de Boufflers*, who left his  
'Troops on their March to come and consult before  
'with the Marquis *de Bedmar*, arriv'd on the 29th  
'at Ten at Night at Prince *Tserclaes de Tilly's* Quar-  
'ters at *Wineghem*, whither the Marquis *de Bedmar*  
'repair'd to meet him. The Troops did not arrive  
'till Yesterday at Four in the Morning; at Seven  
'the whole Army, composed of 28 Battalions and 49  
'Squadrons, put themselves in Motion, and having  
'Four Leagues to march, by reason of the large Cir-  
'cumference which was found expedient to be taken  
'to get by the Heath to the Enemies Rear, and to  
'keep our March undiscovered, the Cavalry could  
'not arrive till Three in the Afternoon in Sight of  
'the Enemy's Camp, who then fired Three Pieces  
V 4 of



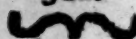
June.

of Cannon to order their Troops to their Arms:  
 Our Infantry with the Artillery did not come up  
 till half an Hour past Four. Our foremost Troops  
 arriving at the Village of *Houwen* within half a  
 League of *Ekeren*, found there several Squadrons of  
 the Enemies. The Troop of Guards of the Mar-  
 quis de *Bedmar* and the Brigade of *Toulougon*, com-  
 posed of Six Squadrons, were ordered to charge  
 them; which was done by the Troop of Guards  
 with so much Valour, that they broke and disorder'd  
 Four Squadrons; and the Regiment of *Toulougon*  
 serving the Squadrons they charged in like manner,  
 the Enemy's Horse retir'd behind their Foot. Mon-  
 sieur de *Verboom*, Quarter-Master-General of the Spa-  
 nish Troops, going at the same Time with Forty  
 Dragoons to the Village of *Outerem* (from whence  
 runs a Digue to *Lillo*) to see whether the Enemy  
 had not a Design to retreat that Way, found there  
 the Countess de *Tilly* who was come to dine in the  
 Camp with the Count her Husband, and was re-  
 turning to *Lillo* with Two Coaches with Six Horses  
 each; the Lady was taken and conducted to the  
 Quarters of Prince *Tserclaes*, her Brother in Law.  
 Monsieur de *Verboom* perceived that the Enemy's  
 Troops, particularly the Foot, intended to march  
 by the Village of *Outerem* to retire to *Lillo*: Where-  
 upon the Marshal de *Boufflers* immediately sent thi-  
 ther the Count de *Guiscard* with Three Regiments of  
 Dragoons who took Post on the Digue, and after-  
 wards the Brigades of *Westerlo* and *Deinse*, consisting  
 of Six Battalions, were ordered to reinforce the  
 Count de *Guiscard* and enable him to maintain his  
 Ground; the Enemy seeing this Passage secured,  
 mov'd one Way and t'other in their Camp, and the  
 Polders lying about it, like Men in Doubt what  
 Course to take, several of their Battalions drew up  
 behind some Hedges and a Ditch full of Water  
 at one End of the Village of *Houwen*, near the  
 Place from whence their Cavalry was beaten;  
 whereupon Orders were sent to hasten the March of  
 the Infantry and Artillery; they arriv'd at Five a  
 Clock, and both were commanded to advance with  
 some Regiments of Horse to support the Foot, which  
 rang'd themselves in Battallia within half a Musket-  
 Shot

Shot of the Enemy's Infantry; after the Artillery had play'd a while, our Men charg'd the Enemy's Foot, who made one Discharge from their small Arms and retired behind other Ditches and Hedges, from which they were beaten and obliged to retire into the Village of *Ekeren*, where the Fight grew hotter: The Enemies being driven out thence, betook themselves to the Digue that leads to *Willemerdonk*, where the Dispute was very obstinate and lasted till Night, our Troops getting Ground still of the Enemy who made an extraordinary Fire, and as they drew back on the Digue, our Cavalry and Dragoons advanced to support our Infantry. A Troop of Dragoons advanced on the Digue beyond our Foot, which produced an ill Effect; for Sixty or Eighty of the Enemy's Horse who came up on the other side of the Digue, fell headlong upon them Sword in Hand, and drove them backward on the Troop behind them; and the Ardour of the Troops having made them draw up close after each other, without leaving any Space between Troop and Troop, our Horse was oblig'd to retire a little in Disorder towards the Village where the Fight began. This Motion of the Cavalry caused some Disorder likewise among the Infantry on the Digue, who were obliged to retire down to the Foot of the Digue, both on the Right and Left. Part of the Officers and Soldiers pass'd a great Ditch full of Water, which divides the Road that is at the Foot of the Digue from some Meadows and Corn-Fields that lie along that Ditch, and in which stood 5 or 6 Battalions commanded by the Prince *d' Epinoy* and the Marquis *de Thoy*, which charged the Enemy so opportunely as they were returning from driving our Cavalry before them 5 or 600 Paces, that the Officers and all his Troopers were kill'd except 3 or 4 who rejoin'd the main Body of the Enemy. It being then Nine a Clock at Night, our Horse and Foot that remained on the Digue retir'd toward the Village of *Houwen*; but the Prince *d' Epinoy* and Monsieur *de Thoy* continued with the Battalions under their Command above an Hour and an Half on the Ground where they were posted, which was properly the Field of Battle, seeing it

was

June



' was there and on the Digue that the Main of the  
 ' Action pass'd; for which Reason the Enemy can-  
 ' not deny that we remain'd Masters of the Field of  
 ' Battle, and for that, besides, the Count *de Guiscard*  
 ' did not quit the Digue and the Village of *Outerem*  
 ' till Eleven at Night, from whence he drove the  
 ' Enemy at first, and where he maintain'd himself du-  
 ' ring the whole Action, notwithstanding the ex-  
 ' traordinary Efforts made by the Enemy at dif-  
 ' ferent Times to beat us from thence in order  
 ' to open themselves a Passage into *Lillo*. The  
 ' Engagement, which lasted at least four Hours, was  
 ' so hot and obstinate, that those who have been  
 ' in other Actions, confess they never beheld a more  
 ' terrible Fire than what was made on both sides,  
 ' particularly by the *Dutch* Foot, who are very brave,  
 ' and better Marksmen than ours. Could the Enemy  
 ' have found Way to retreat, we are perswaded they  
 ' would not have stood it so boldly; but being  
 ' hem'd in on all sides, they fought desperately, with  
 ' a Resolution to oblige us to let them escape, or to sell  
 ' their Lives very dear. The Enemy accusom'd to  
 ' magnify little Matters, will not fail to draw Conse-  
 ' quences in their own Favour, from the ill Behaviour  
 ' of our Horse; but besides, that the Foot did not re-  
 ' tire, the Retreat of the Horse ought not to appear  
 ' strange, when 'tis consider'd that they were posted  
 ' on the top of a Digue where only Four could move  
 ' a breast, and the shelving of the Digue was so crow'd-  
 ' ed with Squadrons, that those a top had hardly room  
 ' to stir. We took between Five and 600 Prisoners,  
 ' six Pieces of Cannon, several Colours and Standards,  
 ' pillag'd all their Baggage, and took 150 Carriages  
 ' loaded with Ammunition of all sorts, and Forty  
 ' Mortars for throwing Hand-Grenadoes. Monsieur  
 ' *Obdam*, General of the Enemy's Army fled away in  
 ' the midst of the Action (accompanied by Four Of-  
 ' ficers and Two led Horses) over the Heath towards  
 ' *Breda*; and sufficiently shew'd the Fear he was in by  
 ' one Circumstance, viz. sticking a piece of Paper in  
 ' his Hat, that he might not be question'd by any of  
 ' our Men that might have intercepted him in his  
 ' Flight. A Letter of his written to the D. of *Marb-*  
 ' *orough* was intercepted, in which he informs that

Ge.



General that his Army was totally defeated, that he had lost all his Ammunition and Baggage, and was apprehensive for *Lillo*. The Princess of *Hesse Homburg*, habited like an Amazon on Horseback, escap'd likewise by the Heath to *Breda*. On our side between Fifteen and 1600 Men were kill'd or wounded. Of the Enemy 'tis computed above 2000 were kill'd on the Spot, and 80 Boats have been sent from *Lillo* with their Wounded, besides 200 that were found on the Field of Battle and brought into *Antwerp*. We had at least 150 Officers kill'd or wounded, tho' all the Majors not having given in their Lists the exact Number is not known; but 'tis believ'd there were but Sixty Officers kill'd, the chief of which are the Collonel *de Signeteau* of the Regiment of *Maine*, and the Count *de Baias* Collonel of a Walloon Regiment. Among our Wounded are the Duke *de Nortemart*, the Baron *de Kerys* Collonel of the Elector of *Cologne's* Life-Guard, the Count *de Netas* Collonel of that Elector's Guards of Dragoons, Monsieur *de Valensar* a Collonel of Dragoons, the Chevalier *de Beurnonville*, the Marquis *de la Vere*, and Monsieur *de Courville*, 5 or 6 Lieutenant-Collonels were kill'd, and a great many Captains.

Dated from the Camp at *Dueren*, Jul. 1.

As for the Conduct of *M. Obdam* upon this Occasion, it did not pass without severe Reflections, both in *England* and Abroad; but leaving that till we come to his Justification in the next Month, we'll now traverse Part of *Germany*, till we come into *Poland*, where the Dyet, which met at *Marienburg*, having broke up on the 5th of *May*, without coming to any considerable Resolutions, and his *Polish* Majesty finding the Resolutions of the Council of *Warsaw*, of the 5th of *May* (which indeed were faint enough) could do no good with the *Swede*, he summon'd another Dyet to meet on the 19th Instant. The following Letter appears to have been written to the King of *Sweden* by the Cardinal Primate, not long before the Meeting of the General Dyet at *Lublin*.

Sire,

June. *Sire,*  
 Cardinal Primate's Letter to the King of Sweden. Finding in the last Letter I receiv'd from his Excellency Count *Piper*, some Words, which, notwithstanding their Obscurity, seem'd like a ray of Light, that piercing the Clouds promises something conducive to the Peace of both Kingdoms; that Minister assuring me besides, that far from being averse to Peace your Majesty is inclin'd to it; I am encourag'd to take the liberty to beseech your Majesty by this Letter, no longer to deprive our Republick of the Joy she would feel on the conclusion of a Peace. To that end 'tis convenient that the Treaty should be Negotiated in plain words that have no double meaning: For where there is doubt, there can be no sincerity, no good intention. Mean time 'tis certain, that the real Intention of the Republick is to make Peace; and so nothing is wanting but the setting about it in good earnest on both Sides. Things being brought to such a forwardness, there is Ground to hope for a happy Issue, and that we shall not only by *Ariadne's* clew of Thread extricate our selves out of the Labyrinth in which we have been bewilder'd, but that an Expedient will be found out to secure and firmly establish this future Treaty.

'The present Circumstances of Affairs are marvelously well dispos'd to it, a General Dyet being call'd, in which all Difficulties, should any happen to arise, might immediately be remov'd by an Unanimous Resolution of the Estates of the Realm, seeing the Republick may continue that Assembly as long as she pleases, and that the said Assembly or Dyet being General, cannot be look'd upon as a partial one. It is but too well known to your Majesty, by the preceding Negotiations, that the Nobility cannot appoint Commissioners to treat of Peace in the Absence of the Senate, and without the unanimous Consent of the whole Republick: Wherefore your Majesty would be very injurious to her, should you imagine that the Three Estates assembled in a Body, cannot consult and treat sincerely of her own Welfare.

June.

‘I therefore once more intreat your Majesty, that laying aside such Misapprehensions and Mistrusts, you would have Regard to the Shortness of the Time before the Dyet meets, and nominate and send Commissioners as expeditiously as may be: And it being the Custom for such as design to make Peace to forbear all Acts of Hostility during the Negotiation, lest they should cast Oil into the Fire, when they are about to quench it, I advise your Majesty to desist from the intended Siege of *Thorn*, considering, that tho’ there is a *Saxon* Garrison in it, yet it belongs to the Republick, and deserves her Succour and Protection the more for being innocent. Besides, ’tis hard to suppose, but that some Parties of our *Polish* Troops will incommode your Majesty’s Army, which will widen the Breach, till your Majesty puts up the Sword, and takes the Olive-Branch, the Emblem of Peace, which the Two Nations (as well as I) heartily long for. I am, &c.

Soon after the Cardinal had sent away this Letter, he departed for the General Dyet that was to be held at *Lublin* the 19th Instant; and which, indeed sat down the same Day; though his Eminency did not arrive there till the 25th, having stopt some Days at his Abbey of *Ciezichi*. This may seem to have been done at the Instance of Count *Piper*, who it seems in one of his Letters, not yet publish’d, exhorts the Primate to repair to the General Dyet, to the end, that by his Preience he might be able to calm the Mutinous and Misinform’d, and keep ’em from taking violent Resolutions, to the Prejudice of his *Swedish* Majesty’s Pacifick Inclinations. Cardinal arrives at the Dyet at *Lublin*. 25.

Somewhat before this, the Two Envoys from the Queen of *Great Britain* and the States-General departed from *Warsaw*, to meet the King of *Poland* in his Road to *Lublin*, and meeting him at a Place called *Sielce*, his Majesty gave them Audience the next Day, and declar’d to ’em, ‘That he was always enclin’d to Peace, provided the King of *Sweden* were really inclin’d to enter into a Negotiation for that Purpose. And upon their Return to *Warsaw*, they met with an Answer from the King of *Sweden* and Count *Piper*, King of *Poland* gives Audience to Foreign Ministers. to



June.

to the last Letters which the Primate, the Imperial Minister, and themselves had sent to his *Swedish* Majesty, in order to encline him to an Accommodation. This Answer contain'd in Substance, 'That his *Swedish* Majesty was ready to enter into a Negotiation, provided the Republick would, the next Dyet, consider of Means to procure a Security equivalent to that which she had proposed so long ago, his *Swedish* Majesty not pretending to any Emolument from the Republick, &c.

King of  
Poland's  
Proposals  
to the  
Dyet.

In the mean time, the King of *Poland* arrived at *Lublin* the 17th of the General Dyet, sat down the 19th, with such good Success, that Prince *Wiesnewiski* was elected Marshal of the Assembly at the End of Three Hours; a Thing which is said to want an Example. The Deputies or Members also were admitted to kiss the King's Hands, and his Majesty made his Proposals, demanding, among other Things, That the Republick would continue to assist him with sufficient Forces, in case he could not obtain an honourable Peace with *Sweden*; which, as it is said, she promised to do. After this, they spent some time in examining contested Elections, and the Elections of Ten of the Members from the *Greater Poland* were voted Illegal, as having been made when the greatest part of the Nobility were absent. Then certain Persons, whom the King had preferr'd to vacant Places, were confirm'd in their Preferments. And thus they went on till the 25th Instant, that the Cardinal arrived, who upon his Arrival demanded Audience of the King, which was refused him, at the Solicitations of several Lords, till he had taken the same Oath which the other Senators had done at the Assemblies of *Sandomir* and *Marienburg*; and clear'd himself from all his Misbehaviours toward his Majesty. Accordingly he took his Place in the Assembly without kissing the King's Hand; but then approaching the Royal Throne in the Senator's Chamber, he paid the King all the Respects that were due to him; and told him, he was ready to clear himself from all the Aspersions he had lain under, of adhering to the Interest of *Sweden*: And some said, he made a Speech at the same time to the same Purpose: After which, that is to say, Two Days after

After his Arrival, he was admitted to kiss the King's Hand. Then several Proposals were made, but the Plurality of Voices insisted, that before they enter'd into Debate upon any Affair, that the Cardinal should take the following Oath: Which he willingly did, and with an Audible Voice, so that all the Assembly might hear him.

I *Michael*, Cardinal, swear by the Almighty Holy Trinity, That I will maintain with my Estate, my Blood and my Life, the holy Roman Catholick Religion, the most Serene King *Augustus II.* the Liberties and Immunities of the Kingdom, and the whole Body of the Republick: Promising to be faithful to them, and to defend them to the utmost of my Power: As also to look upon as Enemies of my Country, all those as shall adhere to the King of *Sweden*, who shall favour or assist him in any Manner, or under any Pretence whatever; who shall endeavour to promote Factions; and shall not act in Concert with the Republick; to confiscate their Goods, and to put their Estates into his Majesty's Hands, for the Benefit of those who have advantageously and cordially serv'd his Majesty. And I protest that I never introduced nor supported the *Swedes*; much less that I ever had any Design secretly to carry on any Enterprize against his Majesty, &c.

Cardinal  
Primate's  
Oath to  
the King.

The last Clauses were added to the Formulary taken by the Nobility of *Sandomir*, before he took the Oath, When the Dyet enter'd into Debate upon the Affair of the Princes of the House of *Sapicha*, the *Lithuanians* contending, that those Princes should be banish'd, and their Estates confiscated. But the King, who seem'd altogether for Peace, endeavoured to calm those Animosities of the *Lithuanians*, and allow'd Six Weeks in order to labour an Accommodation of those Differences, in hopes those Parties would return to their Duty. In the mean time, several of the Members seem'd enclined in their Speeches to declare War against the King of *Sweden* in the Name of the Republick, which made it believed that the Assembly would be adjourn'd for a Fortnight, and that in the

In-

June.

*Interim* a Deputation would be sent to that Prince to have his final Answer, in relation to the Negotiation of Peace to be set on Foot between the Two Crowns.

All this while the King of *Sweden* continued at *Althusen*, with his Army still Posted about *Thorn* as if he design'd to starve that Place into a Surrender. But of this more hereafter.

From *Poland* we return to *Germany*. We have already mention'd the Junction of the *French* and *Bavarians*, with which the Elector was so elevated, that his Minister at *Ratisbonne* triumphed now over the Dyet there, who were stupid enough before. The Queen of *England* and States-Generals did all they could to stir them up to take effectual Measures to prevent the utter Ruine of the Empire. Particularly *M. Spanheim*, the *Dutch* Envoy, presented a new Memorial, about the Beginning of this Month, containing in Substance : ' That in *Autumn* last the States-General had laid before the Body of the Empire the ' Pernicious Consequences of the Conjunction of the ' *French* and *Bavarians*, to the End that necessary ' Measures might be taken to prevent it ; and that ' their High Mightinesses had spared for nothing to ' hinder *Hannibal* from appearing at their Gates, and ' that it was the Empire's Duty to use the same Means ' in all Respects, but that their High Mightinesses saw, ' to their Sorrow, that they did not lay Things to ' Heart, as they should do, since they had not set on ' Foot those Forces that were necessary for the Defence of the Empire : Wherefore their High Mightinesses recommended it most seriously to the States of the Empire to make her utmost Efforts, and send ' into the Field against the common Enemy, the numerous Army which they had promised so long ' since to set on Foot, to the End they might prevent ' the insupportable Yoke, that *France* was fitting for ' their subjugated Necks. That their High Mightinesses had resolved to augment the Forces which ' they had sent to the *Upper Rhine* to Eight Squadrons ' and Twenty Battalions : But that their High ' Mightinesses could not comprehend the Reason why ' they were not seconded in their Zeal by the States ' of the Empire ; and that they foresaw well that the

*Dutch* Envoy's Memorial to the German Dyet.

' *Mil*



' Mischief would be irreparable, if they did not act  
 ' Unanimously on all sides, and that every one did not  
 ' contribute as much as in him lay to support the In-  
 ' terests of the Common Cause. In answer to this, it  
 was said, when some of the Deputies would have taken  
 into present Consideration the Means which way for every  
 Circle, without any more delay, to furnish out their Shares of  
 Men, Artillery and Ammunition for the Army of 120000 Men,  
 which the Body of the Empire had resolved to set on Foot;  
 others reply'd, that the Considerations of those Things was too late  
 for this Campaign, and too soon for the next.

In the mean time, the E. of *Bavaria*, being not content  
 with triumphing over his Captives at *Ratisbonne*, would be  
 seen no less to despise, and set at nought the Empire and the  
 Emperor, and to that Purpose publish'd a *Manifesto*, wherein he  
 complain'd, in the First place, against the Emperor and his  
 Allies, accusing them of exorbitant Plundering, extorting  
 Contributions, Burning his Country, Murder and Outrages  
 committed even in the Churches; and thence insinuating  
 that he took up lawful Arms in his own Defence. He denied  
 his having had any Design (as the House of *Austria* gave out)  
 of joining with *France* to attack the Empire; and averr'd,  
 that he left the *Netherlands*, and retired to his own Country,  
 meerly to keep himself out of the new War, and to join his  
 Endeavours with those of *Swabia* and *Franconia*, firmly to  
 establish the Peace obtain'd by the Treaty of *Reswick*. He  
 added, That the Ministers of the Crown of *France*, having  
 not only by Memorials, but verbally represented to the  
 Dyet at *Ratisbonne*, and the Circles of the Empire, that  
 their Master was disposed to keep the Treaty of *Reswick*  
 inviolably, and the Circles in their Answers expressing a  
 like Inclination; he had conformably declar'd on the Side  
 of *France*, and enter'd into a Treaty with that Crown. He  
 went on and wish'd, that the Imperial Court, when they  
 began the War in *Italy* for the Succession of the *Spanish*  
 Monarchy, had had the Consent of the Empire, at least of the  
 Electoral College: As also when they declared against the  
 Dukes of *Savoy* and *Mantua*, and against the Elector of  
*Cologne*, whose only Crime was, that he would not be  
 subservient to the Designs of the House of *Austria*.

Elector of  
*Bavaria's*  
*Manifesto.*

June.

His Electoral Highness had Cause sufficient to complain of such Proceedings of the Imperial Council ; but smother'd his Resentments out of Respect to the Emperor ; but when the Circle of *Austria*, and those of *Swabia* and *Franconia* ( without waiting for the Resolutions of the Dyet of the Empire ) enter'd into the War, and consequently became unqualified to give an impartial Vote in the Dyet, his Electoral Highness found his Country left naked and expos'd, his Enemy grown more formidable, and the House of *Bavaria* in Danger of being oppress'd. At length his Highness, finding that the Imperial Court having prevail'd with several States of the Empire to engage in the War, had secur'd a Majority in the Dyet, and that in such Circumstances the Dyet was so manag'd, that no free and unbiass'd Resolutions could be expected ; his Highness being also well assured, that pursuant to the Examples of the Dukes of *Savoy*, *Mantua*, and the Elector of *Cologne*, he was in a fair way to be depriv'd of his *Beneficium Ordinis*. He judg'd it high time, for his own Security, and for the Preservation of his Country, to possess himself of some advantageous Posts, particularly *Ulm* and *Memmingen*, to prevent being crush'd by this ( till now unheard of in the Empire ) Monarchical Administration, &c,

This *Manifesto* was printed at *Munich*, the First Instant, and sent to the *Bavarian* Minister at *Ratisbonne*, who at the same time receiv'd another Writing, which he also deliver'd to the Dyet, together with the *Manifesto*, containing in Substance, That the Elector would no longer think himself oblig'd to evacuate the Town, tho' the Emperor's Ratification of the Conclusion of the Dyet for a Neutrality should be consented to by his *Imperial* Majesty. However, he assur'd the Publick Ministers residing there, that they should enjoy all Freedom and Security in the said Place, with which Assurance he hop'd they would be satisfy'd, and demand nothing farther.

As to the Transactions of the Field, we have already given an Account of the *Bavarian* General *Massey's* Defeat at *Crotensee*, for which being disgrac'd, he endeavour'd to clear himself from the Imputation of ill Conduct upon that Occasion, by charging the Inferior Officers with Neglect of Duty, and in particular

ticular he said, ' That the Orders he gave were not  
 ' executed; That some Battalions, which were posted  
 ' advantageously, quitted their Ground on the Ap-  
 ' proach of the Enemy, and drew out upon a Plain,  
 ' where, for want of Horse to cover them, after a  
 ' brave Resistance, they were broken and routed :  
 ' That the Officers and others belonging to the  
 ' Train took the Horses out of the Carriages and rid  
 ' away with them, so that he could make no Use of  
 ' his Four Field-pieces : That he charg'd the Ene-  
 ' mies at the Head of 200 Dragoons, but his Horse  
 ' was kill'd, and dropt so unluckily, that for a con-  
 ' siderable Time he could not get from under him,  
 ' and had not a certain Lieutenant help'd to disen-  
 ' gage him, there he must have lain. Lastly, That  
 ' a Captain who was posted in *Grotensee* with 120  
 ' Men to defend it, abandon'd it without Necessity  
 ' or Order (though now he pretends he had Order)  
 ' so that the *Franconians* entred it without Opposition  
 ' and took all the Baggage; Whereupon he thought  
 ' it adviseable to retire towards *Amberg*, lest the Ene-  
 ' my should make further Use of their Victory, and  
 ' possess themselves of that Place.

The *Bavarian*, not discouraged at all with this Blow,  
 cunningly concerted Measures to invade the Country  
 of *Tirol* on one side, and if the Duke of *Vendosme* from  
*Italy* had so well timed this Irruption into *Germany* on  
 the other, they had in all Probability done their  
 Work. However, as to the Elector of *Bavaria*, he  
 having ordered the main Body of his Forces to ren-  
 dezvous at *Rosenhaimb*, went thither on the 5th. and  
 thence advanced towards *Kuffstein*, a Post on the *Bavaria*  
 Borders of the Country of *Tirol*, made himself Master  
 of that Town on the 19th by an unlucky Accident; *Kuffstein*.  
 The Garrison on his Approach, set Fire to Two  
 Houses near one of their Bastions, which might have  
 given Shelter to the Enemy; the Wind was then  
 favourable for them, but it turned on a sudden, and  
 drove the Flames with such Violence against the  
 Castle, that it set Fire to Two Powder-Towers,  
 which blew up, and carried with them the best part  
 of the Bastion; whereupon the Elector ordered the  
 Assault to be immediately made, and in this Confu-  
 sion his Men forced into the Place. General *Walken-*  
*stein,*



June.

stein, the Commander, found Means to escape to Rotenburg a Town on the *Ihn*, with 400 of his Men, but the rest were taken Prisoners.

Bavaria  
takes Ro-  
senburg.

On the 22d, having left General *Wiechell* with a Detachment to observe the Count *de Schlick*, who was then at *Riedau* with a Body of Imperial Troops, he advanced with the rest of his Army, consisting of about 12000 Men, among whom there were Ten French Battalions, to *Wiget* and *Rotenburg*, another Post on the River *Ihn*, considerable for its Strength and Situation, where Major General *Walkenstein*, late Governour of *Keuffstein*, was with a Garrison of 400 Soldiers, and 600 Militia; and the Trenches being open'd that Evening, they surrender'd the next Day upon Condition, That they should march out with Arms and Baggage, and Two Field-Pieces; but that they should not serve against the Crowns of *France* and *Spain*, and the Elector of *Bavaria*, for the Space of one Year.

The 25th, the Elector proceeded to *Hall*, where he was met by the Councillors of the Regency of *Inspruck*, who made their Submission to him, and at his Desire did themselves order the Inhabitants of that Place to lay down their Arms, and recall'd their Troops which were posted at *Scharnitz*, the chief Pass in *Tirol*, on the River *Iser*. The Elector continu'd here several Days, from whence he sent out Detachments to make himself Master of the Passes on the Frontiers of *Tirol*, of which we shall hear more in the next Month.

Bavaria  
possesses  
Inspruck.

In the mean time, the French under M. *Villars*, and the Imperialists under the Prince of *Baden*, having attempted nothing considerable no more than the Duke of *Burgundy* on the *Upper Rhine*, who on that side was watch'd by the German General *Thungen*, we will now make the best of our Way into *Italy* thro' *Switzerland*, while the King of *Prussia* was generously sending 7000 Men more than his Quota to the Assistance of the Empire, and to be maintain'd at his own Charge. Being arriv'd in *Switzerland*, after we have reminded the Reader, that we left the Assembly of the *Swiss* Cantons sitting last Month at *Baden*, we are to shew, that besides the Lett<sup>rs</sup> and Memorial then presented to them from the French Ambassador, they

they were now accosted with the following one from him.

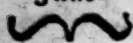
*Magnificent Lords,*

I Have received the King my Master's Answer to Memorial the Account I did myself the Honour to give him of the *Fr.* of the Sentiments which some of the Laudable Cantons appear'd to have at the Opening of this Assembly. His Majesty has signify'd to me, that he is the more surpriz'd at the Intentions of those Cantons, seeing they cannot make a Doubt, but that it was purely at the Instance of the Laudable *Swiss* Confederacy that his Majesty consented to the Neutrality of the *Frickdal, Rynsfeld, Laufenburg* and *Constance*. For, in which of the Laudable Cantons can a Man be found, who is ignorant, that in the former Wars it was not in the King my Master's Power to have possess'd himself of those Places; and that there were more cogent Reasons to induce him to have done it this War, because his Army could not have had a more commodious Passage than through those Places to *Swabia*, nor have more easily kept open a Communication with the *Rhine*?

His Majesty commands me to tell you, That you may well perceive from the Orders he gave to Generals, how much he tenders your Quiet: The Marshal *de Villars* chose to divide his Army, to the End that one part of the Troops might secure the Passage of his Officers and Baggage from your Frontiers to the *Danube*, rather than by making himself Master of a Post on the Lake of *Constance* (which might have been of great Use to him) to give you the least Uneasiness.

Mean time, Magnificent Lords, how great Consideration and uncommon Regard soever his Majesty has had for the Laudable *Swiss* Confederacy, it has not been sufficient to prevail with you to give entire Credit to the Uprightness of the King my Master's Designs, as appears by some of the Cantons sending their Troops into the Places on the other side of the Lake of *Constance*, with Design to obstruct the Progress of his Majesty's Arms; though they cannot be supposed to have had any other Thoughts, than that it would have been very diffi-

June.



'cult for them to keep him out of any Post on  
'the Lake, had he undertaken to possess himself  
'of one.

'At length, Magnificent Lords, the King's Army  
'is drawn off from your Frontiers, so that those who  
'were under imaginary Fears of being hem'd in by  
'*France*, may be at Rest, both now and for the fu-  
'ture. I say, for the future, his Majesty having com-  
'manded me to assure your Lordships on his part,  
'That in case he finds himself obliged, for securing  
'the Communication of his Letters with *Swabia*, to  
'possess himself of one of the Places on the Frontiers,  
'he will not only desire the Laudable Cantons to  
'put a *Swiss* Garrison into it, but will maintain the  
'Soldiers they shall furnish for that Service at his  
'own Charge, provided they will promise to keep  
'that Place in a perfect Neutrality, and that it shall  
'only be imploy'd for maintaining a free Communi-  
'cation of Letters, and for a Passage for the Of-  
'ficers to and from the Army of the Marshal *de*  
'*Villars*.

'Could a plainer Demonstration of Friendship be  
'given to the Laudable *Swiss* Confederated Cantons,  
'than what his Majesty offers on this Occasion?  
'Make what Use of it you please, Magnificent  
'Lords, for I will not conceal from you, that one  
'Way or other the King will keep open a Communi-  
'cation with his Army. If you shall comply with  
'the Proposal made to you, by the Marshal *de Villars*,  
'his Majesty will be satisfied. But if you cannot  
'prevail with the Emperor and Empire to agree to it,  
'he will endeavour by other Means to secure some  
'Post, on Condition, however, to put it into your  
'Hands, for you to keep it in the Manner before  
'mention'd.

'I make sure Account, that there is not a Man in  
'*Switzerland* who does not observe with Satisfaction,  
'that his Majesty lets no Opportunity escape him of  
'giving firm and sincere Proofs of his Esteem and  
'Friendship for the Laudable *Swiss* Confederates. And  
'I cannot doubt but you will shew a mutual Regard  
'for his Majesty, at least I can assure you he expects  
'it. To conclude, Magnificent Lords, I beseech you  
'to take this Memorial into your prudent Conside-  
'ration,



ration, for such Proposals deserve it the rather, for that I am fully satisfied, that a good Understanding between his Majesty and the Laudable *Swiss* Confederacy cannot but be very beneficial, as well as necessary to the Laudable Cantons.

*Baden, June 6.*

*Puisseux.*

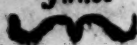
Monsieur finding little Effect from this, he gave in another (the Day before the Assembly broke up) which the Cantons deferr'd taking into their Consideration till their next Meeting.

*Magnificent Lords,*

I Cannot forbear telling you, that the more Affection *French* and Esteem the King my Master expresses for the Memorial Laudable *Helvetick* Body, to the End he might take to the off the Jealousie you seem to have of his Majesty's same Assembly. Designs, the more you endeavour to shew by your Conduct, that you do not think your selves obliged to him for it. II.

What Judgment are you willing I should make of your Management towards me? The same Day you send me a Regulation, according to which you grant that the Equipages of our Officers should pass over your Territories; the same Day, I say, you refuse Passage to 5 or 6 Servants of one of the principal Officers of the King's Army. I must tell you, it is necessary that we should deal sincerely with one another. I therefore repeat to you, that you cannot make a Doubt it would have been very easie for the Marshal *de Villars*, to have possess'd himself of most of the Towns in your Neighbourhood on the Lake of *Constance*; nor can you deny that it was solely out of Regard to you that he did not; and because you gave him to understand that you should be uneasie at it. You are two Prudent, Magnificent Lords, not to acknowledge that it is absolutely necessary for that General to keep open a free Communication with *France*. He propos'd it to you on the easiest Terms you could desire, and the Expedient seem'd so agreeable to your Interests, that you receiv'd it with Satisfaction.

June.



‘ The King has newly given you so clear a Proof of the Trust he reposes in you, and of his willingness to oblige you, that truly you ought to lay aside your fears of being hem’d in, as is suggested, by his Troops. What could His Majesty do more for the laudable Cantons, than to offer to put into their keeping the Conquests he should take occasion to make in the Country of *Swabia* on their Frontiers, and to maintain at his own Charge the Garrisons you should be oblig’d to put into them? Certainly, such a Precedure on the part of His Majesty, gives him abundant cause to hope, that you will make a just return by acting Correspondently. But, Magnificent Lords, how great will be the surprize of the King my Master, when, as his Minister with you, I shall be oblig’d to inform him, that at the same time His Majesty was shewing his singular Esteem for all the laudable Cantons, some of them were sending their Troops to Guard Places that are in the Hands of his Enemies? And that at the very time when His Majesty had reason to expect acknowledgments from the *Helvetick* Body, new difficulties were started about the Passage of the Equipages and Servants of his Officers.

‘ It is time, Magnificent Lords, to declare your Sentiments openly; that His Majesty may know what he has to trust to; and that according to your last Resolution, he may take such measures as he shall judge proper.

‘ You ought to grant him the Passage I have demanded of you, not only as being a Natural State; but likewise because you are oblig’d to it in virtue of the perpetual Peace, and of the 14th Article of the Alliance, between you and His Majesty.

‘ Magnificent Lords, Do but reflect on the Consequences of your Refusal, in case at this juncture you should make a Difficulty to permit Sixty Domesticks of the King’s Officers to sojourn a while on your Territories. When at the same time you cannot be ignorant that a great number of *Swiss* Families are settled in *France*, and that in no other view than to make their Fortunes. Does not the King let them live there undisturb’d? Does he not extend his Goodness so far, as to allow them to make Profession

of

of a Religion that he will not tolerate in his own Subjects?

After so great regard as His Majesty has shewn for you, it would become you, Magnificent Lords, to act with more Frankness and Sincerity in the Affairs you transact with his Minister. I flatter my self, that your own Interest will not let you shew Partiality for any Potentate. And I hope you will not scruple to grant the Passage desired; nor refuse the other Request, that Sixty Men may sojourn at *Shaff-huisen* or any other Place thereabouts, safely and quietly, till an opportunity may offer of sending a Convoy to fetch them off.

On this Condition I am willing to write to the Marshal *de Villars*, to defer, till your next Session, the Execution of the Design he may have form'd to open a Communication with *France*; but if you do not give order for letting the Equipages above-spoken of pass, I will not only forbear writing to him on that Subject, but will likewise suspend the Offers made you by the King and the Marshal *de Villars*, till I have further Order. It behoves you, Magnificent Lords, to deliberate maturely on an Affair of such Importance; I desire your speedy and positive Answer.

Baden, June 11. 1703.

Sign'd, *Puisieux*.

On the 12th the General Dyet of the Cantons broke Resolution, after they had pass'd a Resolution to take the ones of the *Frickdal*, *Constance*, and the Forest Towns into their *Swiss* Protection, and to put 1000 Men into the Places on Dyet. the other side of the Lake; which Men the Cantons of *Zurich*, *Bern*, and *St. Gall*, undertook to furnish on condition of being paid for them, and even to raise a greater Number if occasion were. The *French* were allow'd to pass over the *Swiss* Territories by Twenty Men in a Company, but the following Company was not to come on till the former was gone of. And their Baggage was to be search'd.

Things being brought to this Conclusion at *Baden*, we shall tarry here no longer: If we go to *Venice*, we find nothing material there, but the well known Ceremony of the *Doge's* marrying the Sea; and should we



June.



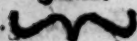
we pass from *Venice* to *Rome*, all we meet with there is the Enlargement of Father *Diaz*, a *Franciscan* Fryar, who had been Father Confessor to the late King of *Spain*, and suffered a Year's Imprisonment here, thro' the Prevalency of the *French* and *Spanish* Faction, for openly declaring, that he question'd the Validity of that Prince's Will.

*Vendosme*  
attacks  
*Ostiglia*  
in vain.

In the mean time the Duke of *Vendosme* being re-joyn'd by the Forces which he had left at *Sanguinetto*, passed over the River *Tartaro* the 5th of *June* at Zelo over two Bridges of Boats, and advanced to *Bargantina*. Lieutenant Collonel *Werther*, of the Regiment of *Darmstadt*, lay near the Place with 200 Horse behind a Canal call'd *Rosetto*, to observe the Enemy and hinder their Excursions, and maintain'd his Post all that day, notwithstanding several Attempts were made to drive him from thence. The 6th the *French* continued their March, so that Lieutenant Colonel *Werther* was oblig'd to retire; but being joyn'd by the Count de *Breiner* Lieutenant Colonel of the Regiment of *Lorain*, with 150 Horse, they retreated to *Ostiglia* in good order, tho' not without having several Skirmishes with the Enemy, who, being advanced within Cannon shot of that Place, halted, and encamped along the Canal that goes from thence to *Pontemolino*, with their Right Wing so near the *Imperialists* Works, that when they began the next day to fire upon them with Sixteen Pieces of Cannon, they were forced twice to alter the Disposition of their Camp, and to retire farther off, not without Loss of some of their Men killed. About one in the Morning, a *French* Aid de Camp fell in accidentally with the advanc'd Guards of the *Germans*, and was taken Prisoner. He was examined about the Designs of the Enemy; but would not confess much, only what he said agreed with the contents of a Letter of the Duke of *Vendosme*, that was intercepted about the same time, which was to this effect, That believing the *German* Troops lay exposed, and without any Defence on that side, he had advanced thither in hopes to take that Post with Sword in Hand, but finding it better intrench'd than he expected, he was resolved to proceed in the Way of a formal Siege; and, indeed, the Enemy's Left Wing removed that very Night nearer to the Po, and

and taking Advantage of the Ditches, whereof that Country is full, they had by the 8th in the Morning entrench'd themselves, and form'd Two Attacks, and towards Evening began to Fire upon the *Germans* with several Pieces of Cannon. That Night they carried on their Works, and rais'd Two Batteries more, one of Eight, and the other of Four Pieces of Cannon. The 9th they fired some Cannon-Shot at the *Germans* in the Morning, but seem'd to discontinue their Works the rest of the Day; Advice coming at the same time from the Count d' *Artz*, Major of the Regiment of *Vaudemont*, who was posted with a Party on the other side of the *Po*, near *Carbonara*, that several Thousand of the Enemy's Horse were marching along that River, with all their Baggage, it was judg'd they might have a Design to retire, which they did in effect that very night, abandoning all their Approaches, and the 10th by break of day their whole Army march'd with Precipitation. Lieutenant Collonel *Patee*, of the Regiment of *Erbeville*, was sent out with 150 Horse to observe them, who brought Advice, that they were returning towards the *Tartaro* by the same way they came; it was presently judg'd that they had found this Enterprize more difficult and hazardous than they had imagined; for the *German* Troops were intrench'd in the most advantageous manner; besides which they had open'd the Sluces of the Canal, and the Waters of the *Po* being very much swell'd, they had by this means overflow'd above half of the Ground that lay in the Front, which made it more difficult for the Enemy to attack them. The Duke of *Vendosme* with his Army being thus march'd quite away from *Ostiglia* towards *Pontemolino* and the River *Secchia*, and Monsieur *Albergotti* with another Body being advanc'd towards *Mirandola* with intent to attack General *Uhlefeldt*, who lay intrench'd at *Quarantola* with two Regiments of Horse and Three Battalions of Foot, to cover the Country on that side, Count *Guido* of *Staremburg*, thought fit to lay hold of this opportunity to fall upon that Body of the Enemy's Troops, consisting of about 8000 Men, before they had receiv'd Advice of the Duke of *Vendosme*'s being retir'd from *Ostiglia*; so that they little thought the *Germans* could send out a Detachment against them; they

June.



French  
defeated  
at Ponte-  
Peligrino.

11.

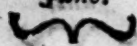
they therefore sent with all possible Diligence and Secrecy, 11 Battalians of Foot, drawn out of the Troops posted there and along the *Secchia*, Ten Companies of Grenadiers, and 1200 Horse and Twelve Pieces of Cannon, who on the 11th by break of day arrived in the Neighbourhood of *Mirandola*; where having rested, they march'd by certain by-ways towards the Enemy, and came upon them so unawares, that their advanc'd Guards retiring, the *German* Grenadiers entered into the Camp with them; and the Foot on the Right advancing at the same time thro' the Village and the great Garden call'd *Ponte-Peligrino*, and the Horse on the Left, under the Conduct of the Prince of *Vaudemount*, through the Plain, attack'd the Enemy with such Success, that they entirely routed them, and obliged them to retire from thence in great Disorder and Confusion. The *French* had, for what reason was not known, sent back their Baggage and Artillery under a Guard of a 1000 Men about half an hour before the *German* Troops came up with them; so that in that respect the Fruits of the Victory were not so great as they might have been; but as to the Men, few of them had escap'd if the Hussars had been there; but the Generals did not think fit to separate the Troops, in order to follow the Enemy, not judging it safe to let the Posts on the *Secchia* continue long so bare of Troops as they had left them, by making this Detachment; and so the Forces presently returned thither, leaving only Lieutenant Colonel *Patee* with a strong Party of Horse to pursue the Enemy, and to seize such of them as he should find hid among the Corn and in the Ditches. The *French* Colonel *Espinal*, and many other of their Officers, were reckon'd among the Slain, which in all amounted to above a Thousand, and They took above 100 Prisoners, among whom were more than Twenty Officers. On the *German* side 5 Lieutenants and about 35 private Soldiers were wounded, and not above Eight or Ten private Men kill'd. Monsieur *Albergotti* being beaten, retir'd towards *Buon Porto*, abandoning *Final de Modena*, of which the *Imperialists* took Possession again.

The *French* being thus mortified at *Peligrino*, *Vendosme* marched from *Zelo* to *Nogara*; and from thence to *Due Castelli* near *Mantua*, where we shall at present leave



ve him to project his farther Designs, and now re- <sup>Inne.</sup>  
 rn homewards by the Way of *France*, since there is  
 nothing in *Spain* and *Portugal* that requires our At-  
 tandance there. But in *France* we must halt a little;  
 and see what is become of the *Cevennois* in this Coun- Affairs of  
 y. Indeed we cannot depend upon much that is the *Ceven-*  
 rit from those Parts: We heard of daily Skirmishes  
 between the Malecontents and the Royalists, where-  
 the former had generally the Advantage; but we  
 meet with few Particulars, and some of them not  
 worth relating. The first was an Encounter that  
 happened between Five Troops of the King's Dra-  
 goons, and a Party of the *Camisars* who coming to  
 a Village not far from *Uzez*, fix'd up a Declaration in  
 justification of their Proceedings, and to invite Assi-  
 stance; whereupon Five Troops of Dragoons were  
 sent the next day to take the Declaration down: But  
 the *Cevennois* having Notice of it, a Party of them  
 came down from the Mountains and fell upon the  
 Royalists with that Courage and Success, that not  
 above Thirty of them return'd home to carry the ill  
 news of their Misfortune. We were likewise told  
 of another Rencounter between the Royalists and  
*Cevennois*, wherein the former were defeated with the  
 loss of 150 Men, whereas the *Camisars* miss'd but 30.  
 Letters of the 5th gave an Account, That these Male-  
 contents had been reinforced by 500 Men from *Viva-*  
*rets*, and that they had burnt Two Villages near *An-*  
*duse*, tho' there were 2000 Men in the said Place that  
 durst not stir out against them; and the Letters from  
*Languedoc* of the 10th, spoke of the Action at *Canes*,  
 within Three Leagues of *Nismes*, wherein they as-  
 sured us, That the Royalists lost 500 Men. They also  
 gave an Account of another Action which happen'd at  
*St. Felix*, near *Anduse*, wherein the King's Forces  
 were defeated; that the Malecontents being abso-  
 lutely Masters of the open Country, the Inhabi-  
 tants of *Somieres* durst not keep above one of their  
 gates open, for fear of being surprized; and some  
 advices from *France* assured us that the *Camisars* had  
 plunder'd the Mart of *Beaucatre*, and carried off a  
 considerable Booty.

June.



As for the Truth of these Relations, we are not bound to account for them: However it will not be improper to insert a Letter or two about this Affair, the first of which is from an Officer of Note in *Montrivel's* Army which gives this Account:

S I R,

A Letter  
about the  
*Cevennois.*

TO satisfy your Request that I would let you know the Condition of Affairs in these *Quarters*, I must tell ye, that though they who have taken Arms against the King's Forces are not above 10000, we are not strong enough to reduce them. The principal Reason is, because the Marshal *de Montrevel*, fearing the Revolt of the great Cities, is obliged to keep strong Garrisons in *Nismes*, *Uzes*, and *Alais*, where there are more new Catholicks than old. Our Forces are very much diminished by this cruel and unheard of War; so that we are constrain'd to quit the Field to the Rebels who at present gather in their Harvests without Molestation. And Things are come to that Extremity, that we dare not trust the old Catholicks. For since the King forc'd the others to change their Religion, there is a good Correspondence between them and the newly re-united, and they do all the Mischief they can to the King's Troops. And though we cannot quench the Fire, though we had more Men; yet are we bound to remain in this Country; otherwise the said Cities and other Places would not fail to declare for the Rebels. I make no mention of the daily Rencounters between them and us, because I want time; but I will tell you in Two Words, that we always miscarry in our Enterprizes, because our Enemies have continual Information of 'em before-hand; to be always ready upon their Guards. 'Tis true, that at first we hung up the Prisoners which we took; but they are even with us, and hang up the Prisoners that fall into their Hands, not sparing the Officers.

Another Letter written from *Schaffousen* the 16th Instant, gives this Account of the *Cevennois*.

: T H

June.

THE Favourers of *France* give out in these Quarters, That the *Camisars* are reduc'd to utmost Extremities, and that they dare not appear before the King of *France's* Troops. Nevertheless we are assur'd to the contrary; they are still Masters of the Field, and in a Condition to make more powerful Diversions than any they have made yet. A Lieutenant-General, serving against these Malecontents, said to be the *Sieur Julian*, writing to one of his friends, upon the Subject of this War; The *Camisars* (says he) defend themselves still with great Courage and Obstinacy, and are so numerous that the Country swarms with 'em. They have taken several Horses from our Dragoons, with which they mount their own People, and make Excursions into the plain Country, and forbid the Inhabitants to pay their Tithes to the Clergy. They make a Maygame of the King's Pardon, and without a greater Force it will be impossible to reduce 'em.

Another Letter about the Cevennois.

As for our Domestick Affairs, on the 1st Instant, *Claudestry Shovel* sail'd from *St. Hellens* with a Fleet of *English* and *Dutch* Men of War under his Command, for the *Streights*, a List of which follows.

July.  
The Confederate Fleet goes for the Streights.

## The Line of BATTLE.

The *Dutch* to lead with the Starboard, and the *English* with the Larboard Tacks on Board.

| Ships<br>Names. | Commanders<br>Names.       | Men. | Guns. | Divi-<br>sions. |
|-----------------|----------------------------|------|-------|-----------------|
| <i>Landia,</i>  | Capt. <i>Brackell.</i>     | 375  | 72    | } V. Ad.        |
| <i>hermer,</i>  | V. Adm. <i>Vandergoes.</i> | 500  | 90    |                 |
| <i>erlandt,</i> | Capt. <i>Wassenaar.</i>    | 375  | 64    |                 |
| <i>elandt,</i>  | <i>Van Cooperen.</i>       | 250  | 42    | } Adm.          |
| <i>ryk,</i>     | <i>Schryven.</i>           | 250  | 52    |                 |
| <i>yd,</i>      | Adm. <i>Van Almond.</i>    | 560  | 94    |                 |
| <i>la,</i>      | Capt. <i>Somerdyk.</i>     | 325  | 64    |                 |
| <i>m,</i>       | <i>Teengs.</i>             | 325  | 64    |                 |

Vrie



| July. | Rates. | Ships Names.    | Commanders Names.                               | Men. | Guns. | Divi    |
|-------|--------|-----------------|-------------------------------------------------|------|-------|---------|
|       |        | Vrieslandt,     | Miedagt.                                        | 325  | 64    | } R. Ad |
|       |        | Utrecht,        | Bolick.                                         | 325  | 64    |         |
|       |        | Vine,           | R. Ad. Bar. Wassanaer.                          | 500  | 90    |         |
|       |        | Nimeguen,       | Capt. Linslager.                                | 400  | 72    |         |
| 3     |        | Essex           | Capt. Hubbard                                   | 440  | 70    | } R. Ad |
| 3     |        | Monmouth,       | Baker.                                          | 440  | 40    |         |
| 3     |        | Ranelagh        | { George Bing, Esq; }<br>{ Capt. Staley. }      | 535  | 80    |         |
| 3     |        | Hamp. Court     | Wager.                                          | 440  | 70    |         |
| 4     |        | Hampshire,      | Stepney.                                        | 280  | 50    | } Adm   |
| 3     |        | Suffolk,        | Kirton,                                         | 440  | 70    |         |
| 3     |        | Orford,         | Norris.                                         | 440  | 70    |         |
| 2     |        | Triumph,        | { Sir Cloudsley Shovel. }<br>{ Capt. Stewart. } | 710  | 96    |         |
| 3     |        | Royal-Oak,      | Elwes.                                          | 500  | 47    | } Adm   |
| 3     |        | Bedford,        | Sir Tho. Hardy.                                 | 400  | 70    |         |
| 4     |        | Litchfield,     | Lord Dursley.                                   | 280  | 50    |         |
| 3     |        | Eagle,          | Lord Hamilton.                                  | 440  | 70    |         |
| 4     |        | Montague,       | Capt. Cleaveland                                | 360  | 60    | } Adm   |
| 3     |        | Warspight,      | Edmund Loades.                                  | 442  | 70    |         |
| 3     |        | Lenox,          | Jumper.                                         | 440  | 70    |         |
| 2     |        | St. George,     | Jennings                                        | 680  | 96    |         |
| 3     |        | Sterling Castle | Capt. Johnson.                                  | 440  | 70    | } Adm   |
| 3     |        | Winchester,     | Wyat.                                           | 280  | 50    |         |
| 3     |        | Cambridge,      | Lestock.                                        | 580  | 50    |         |
| 3     |        | Somerset,       | { Sir Staff. Fairborn. }<br>{ Capt. Martin. }   | 540  | 80    |         |
| 3     |        | Grafton,        | Sir Andrew Leak.                                | 440  | 70    | } Adm   |
| 3     |        | Torbay,         | Capt. Caldwell.                                 | 500  | 80    |         |
| 4     |        | Pembroke;       | Robert Arris.                                   | 360  | 60    |         |
| 3     |        | Nassau,         | Fran. Dove.                                     | 440  | 70    |         |
| 4     |        | Exeter,         | Swanton.                                        | 360  | 60    | } Adm   |
| 3     |        | Swiftsure,      | Robert Winn.                                    | 440  | 70    |         |
| 3     |        | Revenge,        | Kerr.                                           | 440  | 70    |         |

More added Since.

| R.               | M. G.  | V. Ad. Lab. |
|------------------|--------|-------------|
| 2 Prince George, | 680 96 | } D         |
| 2 Association,   | 610 96 |             |
| 3 Shrewsbury,    | 720 80 |             |

Josiah Craw.



| R. |             | M. G.                     |
|----|-------------|---------------------------|
| 3  | Dorsetshire | Edw. Whittaker. 500 80    |
| 3  | Ruffel      | Isaac Townsend. 500 80    |
| 3  | Lancaster   | Chrystopher Myngs. 500 80 |
| 3  | Berwick,    | Richard Edwards. 440 70   |
| 3  | Ipswich,    | William Wakelin. 440 70   |

*Frigats and Fireships under each Division.*

*Rotterdam Fireship.*

*Salamander Bomb.*

*Under Vice-Admiral Vandergoes.*

*Mar. Frigat,* 24 Guns.

*Shonoors Frigat,* 24 Guns.

*Endracht Fireship.*

*Gewelt. Bomb.*

*Under Admiral Van Alemond.*

*Salamander Fireship.*

*Deschrick Bomb.*

*Under Rear-Admiral Bar Wassenaar.*

*Lizard,* 24 Guns.

*Vulture Fireship.*

*Basilisk Bomb.*

*Schyam Hosp. Ship.*

*Under George Bing. Esq;*

*Pool,* 36 Guns.

*Flamborough,* 24 Guns.

*Terrible Fireship.*

*Princess Ann. Hospit.*

*Postillion Prize* 12 Guns.

*Firedrake*

} Bombs.

*Mortar*

*Spy Brigantine.*

*Under Sir Cloudesty Shovel.*

*Tartar,* 36 Guns.

*Phœnix Fireship.*

*Antelope Hospital.*

*Under Sir Staff. Fairborn.*

*Lightning Fireship.*

*Under Sir Andrew Leake.*

## Total.

| DUTCH.   | 94 Guns. | 1  |             | Guns. | No |
|----------|----------|----|-------------|-------|----|
|          | 90       | 2  | Frigats     | 24    | 2  |
|          | 72       | 2  | Fireships   |       | 3  |
|          | 64       | 5  | Bombs       |       | 3  |
|          | 52       | 2  |             |       |    |
| ENGLISH. | 96       | 4  | Frigats     | 36    | 2  |
|          | 80       | 8  |             | 24    | 2  |
|          | 74       | 1  |             | 12    | 2  |
|          | 70       | 16 | Fireships   | 4     | 3  |
|          | 60       | 3  | Hospitals   | 3     | 3  |
|          | 50       | 4  | Bombs       |       | 3  |
|          |          |    | Brigantines |       | 1  |

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We have given an account already, That Four *French* Men of War had fallen on a Fleet of 130 *Dutch* Herring-busses off the Coast of *Scotland*; We are now more fully to add, that while they engag'd the Convoys, the Busses got away, but the *French* pursued them, and in a Bay of *Scherland*, burnt and destroy'd the greatest Part of them.

Admiral  
*Dilkes*  
destroys  
several  
*French*  
Ships in  
*Cancall-*  
*Bay*.

On the 22d Rear-Admiral *Dilkes* receiv'd Orders from the Council deputed by his Royal Highness, to look for a Grand Partee, said to lie in *Cancall Bay*, and sail'd in pursuance thereof from *Spithead* with a small Squadron under his Command. On the 24th he order'd the Captain of the *Nonsuch* to stretch a-head of the Squadron, and stand as near *Aldeney* as he could, and send his Boat ashore to gain Intelligence. On the 25th he stood towards the *Casquets* for the same purpose, And at Six in the Evening anchor'd off the South West part of *Jersey*, from whence he sent Capt. *Chamberlain*, Commander of the *Spy* Brigantine, to the Governour, that he might learn from him the best Intelligence he could give: The Governour sent to him Captain *James Lamprier* and Capt.



Capt. *Thomas Pipon*, who well understood that Coast, by whom being inform'd of a Fleet about 40 Sail, plying to the Windward on the 15th to get to *Granville*, the Rear-Admiral, upon Consultation at a Council of War with the Pilots, resolv'd to sail immediately, tho' the Tide fell cross in the Night; that getting clear of the Westernmost Rocks of the *Minques*, he might attack the Enemy by break of day the next morning, which succeeded well; for the next morning, the 26 by day-light, perceiving the Enemy at an Anchor about a League to the Westward of *Granville*, they upon his Approach got under Sail, and stood in for the Shoar. The Rear-Admiral follow'd them as far as the Pilot would venture; and found them to consist of 43 Merchant Ships, and 3 Men of War. Being come within 4 Foot Water more than the Ship drew, he manned all his Boats, and the rest of the Ships did the same: By noon he took 15 Sail, burnt 6 and sunk 3. The rest stood so far into a Bay, between *Auranche* and the Mount St. *Michael*, that in the Judgment of the Pilots, our Ships could not attack them; whereupon on the 27th in the morning it was resolv'd at a Council of War to go into the Bay with the *Hector*, *Mairmaid*, a Fireship, the *Spy* Brigantine, a Ship of 6 Guns taken the day before from the Enemy, a Ketch fitted as a Fireship, and all the Boats of the Squadron, which was perform'd between 10 and 11 in the morning, the Rear-Admiral being present, accompany'd by Capt. *Fairfax*, Capt. *Legg*, and Capt. *Migbells*, as also by Capt. *Lamprier* and *Pipon*. There were Three Ships equipp'd for War, one of 18 Guns, which the Enemy burnt; the Second of 14 Guns, which Mr. *Paul*, first Lieutenant of the *Kent*, set on Fire, who in this Service was shot through the lower Jaw, and had 4 Men kill'd; and a Third of 8 Guns, which was brought off. Seventeen more of the Merchant-Ships were burnt and destroy'd; so that of the whole Fleet only 4 escap'd, by getting under the Command of *Granville* Fort. The Enemy during this Attack sent several large Shallops from *Granville*, but with no Success, the Rear-Admiral having Mann'd a Brigantine with 80 Men, and another Vessel of 6 Guns with 40, who cover'd all the

*July.* Boats. This last Vessel unfortunately run a-ground, which obliged the Rear-Admiral to burn her.

Proceed- But to resume the Proceedings of the *Scotch* Parlia-  
ings of the ment for this Month; they agreed on the 6th to an  
*Scotch* Par- Act, That no Subject of *England*, that had a Title of  
liament. Peerage in *Scotland*, should be capable of Voting in  
the Parliament of that Nation, except he had 1000*l.*  
Sterling *per Ann.* within that Kingdom. This was  
put to the Vote, and carried by 36. The Duke of  
*Argile* protested, that it might infer no Prejudice to  
*Scotch* Noblemen who were under that Rent. The  
Parliament had also under Consideration an Oath  
to oblige all those who should be Members of that  
Parliament, that was to meet Three Weeks after the  
Death of the Queen and the Heirs of Her Body, to  
adhere to the Claim of Right.

On the 7th the Act of Security was proceeded in,  
and a farther Clause being read, it was moved, That  
such Limitations as should be thought necessary to be  
put upon the next Successor might be considered, and  
after some reasoning about these Limitations in gene-  
ral, there was a particular Clause offered in writing,  
*That this Kingdom shall not be engaged in any War, or  
continue in the same, but by Advice and Consent of Par-  
liament, and that all Treaties, wherein this Nation may  
be concerned, may be managed and transacted by Natives  
thereof, Commissioned and instructed by Advice and Consent  
of Parliament, or Privy Council in the Interval of Parlia-  
ment any accountable thereto,* after reading whereof,  
and after a long debate thereupon, the Vote was first  
stated in these words, *Insert and Limitation upon the  
Successor in this Act,* yea or no, and being thereafter  
stated in these words, *Add the Clause about Peace of War  
in this Act,* yea or no, the Vote was asked whether  
the first State or 2d State should be voted, and carried  
that the first State should be voted, which first State  
being then put to the Vote, it was carried in the Ne-  
gative.

On the 9th it was moved; That there be a Resolve  
of Parliament, that after the Act for Security of the  
Kingdom was adjusted and voted, and the controvert-  
ed Elections mention'd in a former Resolve consider'd,  
the Parliament would take into consideration and de-  
termine a Memorandum there lying upon the Table  
con-

concerning the Power of making Peace and War, preferable to all other Matters and Motions, nothing to intervene, and after debate, the Vote was stated in these words, resolve or not, and thereafter stated in these words, make the resolve or proceed upon the Act, and the Question put whether the first State or the second should be voted, then question put, resolve or not, 'twas carried in the Affirmative. The Act for Security farther proceeded in, and some Clauses being added, it was consider'd, If the Heir of Her Majesty's Body, or the Successor declar'd, were under Age, how long in that Case a Regency should continue, and after reasoning upon the Question, if it should terminate when the Heir or Successor attained the Age of 17 Years compleat, or continue until the Age of 21 Years, the Vote was stated 17 Years or 21, and carried 17 Years compleat.

The Parliament, on the 15th, voted, that the Time, during which the Regent or Regents to be named by the Estates, were to continue, should be remitted to the Meeting of the Estates. It was moved, That the following Words might be added to the Clause, empowering the Meeting of the Estates to declare a Successor to the Crown of the Royal Line and of the Protestant Line of the true Protestant Religion, viz: *As by Law established within that Kingdom.* It was also moved, That the Matter being of such Importance, the Consideration of that Part of the Clause might be delay'd till the next *Sederunt*, whereupon the Vote was stated, Proceed or Delay, and carried Proceed; after which, the Question being first stated, add to the Clause or not, it was moved, That the State might be, Add these Words to the Clause, or rest upon the Security of the Coronation Oath; and being put to the Vote, Whether the first State or second State should be voted, it was carried for the latter; then the Vote was stated in these Terms, Add to the Clause, or rest upon the Security of the Coronation Oath, and carried Rest upon the Security of the Coronation Oath.

On the 16th, they proceeded farther in the Act for Security of the Kingdom, and a Clause was added in Writing, brought in by the Earl of Roxburgh, enacting, *That the Successor to be named by the Meeting of*



July.

*the Estates (in case of Her Majesty's Death) be not the Successor to the Crown of England, unless there be such Conditions settled and enacted, in this Session of Parliament, as may secure the Honour and Independency of the Crown of this Kingdom, the Freedom, Frequency and Power of the Parliament, and the Religion, Liberty and Trade of the Nation, from the English or any Foreign Influence: And upon Debate, if this Clause should be added to the Act, the Vote was stated, Proceed further on the Consideration of the Act, Yea, or No, and carried, Proceed; and accordingly, after some further Consideration of the Clause, the Lord High-Chancellor, by Order of her Majesty's High-Commissioner, adjourn'd the Parliament till Tuesday next at 10 a Clock.*

His Grace the Duke of Hamilton and other Noblemen, &c. protested against this Adjournment, as Unwarrantable, Illegal, contrary to the Claim of Right, and to the 40th Act of the 11th Parliament of King James VI. intituled, *That the Order of the Parliament be inviolably observed; wherein the King, with the Advice of the Three Estates, enacts, statutes and ordains, That the Order of Parliament be inviolably observed for the future, and faithfully promises to do or command nothing that may directly or indirectly prejudice the Liberty of free Voting and Reasoning of the said Estates, or any of them, at any time.* After the said Protestation, his Grace and other Noblemen, &c. went to Pat. Steels, and drew up and sign'd an Address to Her Majesty.

The Clause beforemention'd, to be offer'd by the Earl of Roxburg, was at the Parliaments next meeting, carry'd by a considerable Majority in Words to this Effect: 'Providing always that the same be  
'not the Successor to the Crown of England, unless  
'that in this present Session of Parliament, and in  
'any other Session of this, or any ensuing Parliament, during Her Majesty's Reign, there be  
'such Conditions of Government settled and enacted,  
'as may secure the Honour and Sovereignty of this  
'Crown and Kingdom, the Freedom, Frequency  
'and Power of Parliaments, the Religion, Liberty  
'and Trade of the Nation from the English, or any  
'Foreign Influence, with Power to the said Meeting  
'of Estates to add such Conditions of Government,  
'as they shall think necessary, the same being con-

‘sistent with, and no ways derogatory from these  
 ‘which shall be enacted in this and any other Session  
 ‘of Parliament during Her Majesty’s Reign. And  
 ‘further, but Prejudice of the Generality aforesaid,  
 ‘it is hereby specially statute, enacted and declar’d,  
 ‘That it shall not be in the Power of the said Meet-  
 ‘ing of the States to name the Successor to the Crown  
 ‘of *England*, to be Successor to the Imperial Crown  
 ‘of this Realm; nor shall the same Person be capable  
 ‘in any Event to be King or Queen of both Realms,  
 ‘unless a free Communication of Trade, the Free-  
 ‘dom of Navigation, and the Liberty of the Planta-  
 ‘tions be fully agreed to and established by the Par-  
 ‘liament and Kingdom of *England*, to the Kingdom  
 ‘and Subjects of *Scotland*, at the Sight and to the  
 ‘Satisfaction of this or any ensuing Parliament of  
 ‘*Scotland*, or the said Meeting of Estates.

Now though this Clause was carried by a Majority  
 of Seventy Votes, yet the Marquess of *Anandale*,  
 Lord President of the Privy-Council, the Duke of *Ar-*  
*gyle*, and other Members of Parliament, protested  
 against it in Words to this Effect.

‘**I** William, Marquess of *Anandale*, do hereby pro- Marquess  
 ‘test for my self, and all that shall adhere to me, of *Anan-*  
 ‘That the Stating and Voting of the Clause following *dale’s, &c.*  
 ‘(Providing always, that the same be not the Successor to Protella-  
 ‘the Crown of *England*, unless that in this present Session tion.  
 ‘of Parliament, during Her Majesty’s Reign, and in any  
 ‘one other Session of this, or any ensuing Parliament, du-  
 ‘ring Her Majesty’s Reign, there be such Conditions of  
 ‘Government settled and enacted, as may secure the Ho-  
 ‘nour and Sovereignty of this Crown and Kingdom, the  
 ‘Frequency and Power of Parliaments, the Religion, Li-  
 ‘berty and Trade of the Nation from the English, or any  
 ‘Foreign Influence, with Power to the said Meeting of  
 ‘Estates to add such farther Conditions of Government as  
 ‘they shall think necessary, the same being consistent with,  
 ‘and no ways derogatory from those which shall be enacted  
 ‘in this and any other Session of Parliament during Her  
 ‘Majesty’s Reign. And further, but Prejudice of the Ge-  
 ‘nerality aforesaid, it is hereby specially statute, enacted  
 ‘and declared, That it shall not be in the Power of the  
 ‘said Meeting of Estates to name the Successor of the  
 ‘Crown

July.

~~~~~  
 ' Crown of England, to be the Successor to the Imperial
 ' Crown of this Realm, nor shall the same Person be capa-
 ' ble in any event to be King or Queen of both Realms,
 ' unless a free Communication of Trade, the Freedom of
 ' Navigation, and the Liberty of Plantations be fully a-
 ' greed to and established by the Parliament and Kingdom
 ' of England to the Kingdom and Subjects of Scotland,
 ' or the said Meeting of Estates) to be inserted in the
 ' Act for the Security of the Kingdom, shall be no ways
 ' prejudicial to the Power and Freedom of this and en-
 ' suing Parliaments, or of the Meeting of the Estates,
 ' after Her Majesty's Decease, to act, vote and deter-
 ' mine, as they shall see Cause. And further, that
 ' that Part of the Clause, *That none shall be capable to*
 ' *succeed to the Crown of both Nations, unless a free Com-*
 ' *munication of Trade, and of Navigation, and of Liber-*
 ' *ty, and of Plantations be settled* (as in the aforesaid
 ' Clause) shall no ways prejudice the Right of the
 ' Protestant Successor of the Royal Line, to succeed
 ' to the Crown of this Realm, upon his Agreeing to
 ' the Claim of Right, and other Conditions of Go-
 ' vernment that shall be settled in this, or any other
 ' ensuing Parliament, during Her Majesty's Life, or
 ' by the Meeting of Estates, after Her Decease; albeit,
 ' the said Communication of Trade, and Freedom of
 ' Navigation and the Plantations should prove impre-
 ' stible, or not be previously granted by the Parlia-
 ' ment of England to this Kingdom and the Subjects
 ' thereof.

But this Protestation being objected against as ille-
 gal and unprecedented, it was not allowed to be inser-
 ted in the Minutes and Records, and so it issued in a
 Dissent: to which, besides the Two Lords above-
 mentioned, the following Lords and Gentlemen ad-
 hered; the Earls of Crawford, Lauderdale, Leven,
 Kintore, Melville and Hynford; the Lords Elphinston
 and Ross; the Lairds of Prestown-Grange and Cavers;
 Sir Gilbert Elliot, Sir James Campbell, Sir Patrick John-
 ston, Walter Stewart of Pardoven, Mr. Francis Mont-
 gomery and Hugh Montgomery.

Upon the bringing in of the forementioned Clause,
 wherein a Communication of Trade is insisted upon
 with

with *England*, there was this notable Speech, among others, made upon that Occasion.

July.

My Lord Chancellor,

‘**W**hen I consider the Ruine and Poverty which
 ‘ my Native Country is reduced to, by that sen-
 ‘ sible Decay of Trade, ever since the Union of the
 ‘ two Crowns, and that this hath principally proceed-
 ‘ ed from our being debarr’d from any Share in that
 ‘ plentiful Trade which our Neighbours of *England* do
 ‘ enjoy; when, I say, I consider this, my Lord, it is
 ‘ great Satisfaction for me to see a Clause offered for
 ‘ obtaining a *Communication of that Trade*; I am in-
 ‘ deed of the same Mind with those worthy Persons
 ‘ who consider that this one thing alone will be able to
 ‘ regain our Riches and re-establish our Happiness;
 ‘ and I cannot give a more sincere Demonstration of
 ‘ my Compliance with these worthy Members, than
 ‘ by offering my Advice of the Matter.

Speech a-
 bout Com-
 munica-
 tion of
 Trade
 with Eng-
 land.

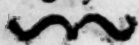
‘ My Lord, I shall not here insist upon the Useful-
 ‘ ness and Advantage of a *Communication of Trade*. I
 ‘ hope it is obvious to the whole Members within the
 ‘ House. I shall only beg leave here to point out what
 ‘ Methods we ought to follow, as provident Men, to-
 ‘ wards compassing so good a Purchase, and towards
 ‘ securing our selves the Possession of it when we
 ‘ have obtained it.

‘ As to which, we are to consider, that what we
 ‘ shall thus acquire, must be the result of a Treaty
 ‘ with our Neighbours who are at Freedom to treat
 ‘ with us or not, as they shall think fit, and who pro-
 ‘ bably will not very easily be brought to engage with
 ‘ us in such a Treaty, especially considering that we
 ‘ are to be Gainers, and consequently they shall be
 ‘ the Losers.

‘ As it may be very difficult to bring our Neighbours
 ‘ to any Treaty at all upon this Head, so it will not be
 ‘ very easie to bring them to such Terms as may be
 ‘ advantageous to us.

‘ But supposing, my Lord, that upon the View of
 ‘ Subjecting our Nation to their Prince, we shall not
 ‘ only engage them into such a Treaty, but shall like-
 ‘ wise thereby tempt them to give us as advantageous
 ‘ Terms as we can demand. The great and main Diffi-
 ‘ culty

July.



culty remains, what Security we shall have, or what Guarantee they can give, that they shall not resume all the Terms they shall have given us whenever they shall think fit. This is not, my Lord, a bare Speculation or ill grounded Jealousie, for we have been thus treated by them in former Times. Our Privileges of *Post Nati* were as great and as well secured as any we can obtain by any Treaty of *Communication of Trade* whatsoever, and yet they were all swept off by an *English Deed*, viz. the *Act of Navigation*: And as on the other hand, by their Power so far transcendent to ours, they can by an open Injury defeat this our *Communication of Trade*; so upon the other hand, their Influence upon our Prince and Majesty is so plain and so powerful that we can never expect a Remedy.

I hope it will not be here urged, that this Treaty of *Communication of Trade* will be sufficiently ensured to us, by inserting an Article in it, by Way of an irritant Clause, whereby it shall be declared, that since we subject our selves to the same Prince with *England* upon the expresse Condition that we shall have a free *Communication* ensured to us; that therefore whenever this Privilege shall be taken from us, we shall be no more under the Subjection of that Prince.

For my part, My Lord, I think such a Resolution will not at all amount to the Consistence of a Security: The Breach is easily made, but when the Prince is on the Throne, we may bid farewell to Reparation. It is true, My Lord, when private Persons enter into Contracts under irritant Clauses, the Civil Judge interposes his Authority, and compels the Party who violates the Contract, though he be stronger, to do Justice to the other who is weaker: But in this Case, my Lord, there is no such Appeal: Our King, who is the only Judge we can appeal to, is already inevitably predetermined in the Event I point at, by having given his Royal Assent in his Parliament of *England*, to an *Act of Navigation*, which will upon the Matter rescind all the Privileges we can expect in a *Communication of Trade*, and so he is precluded from giving us Reparation.

‘Upon the whole Matter, my Lord, it appears plain to me, that we can never secure to our selves any Benefit, which shall derogate from the Benefit of our Neighbours, so long as the Benefit does depend upon a Deed which may be rescinded by any other separate Deed of our Neighbours, unless we shall at the same time be possess’d of some Deed, Right, or Privilege of our own, which we shall retain separately, and simply in the Possession of our own Prince and Parliament; which Privilege must be of that nature as may resolve into some contradistinct Interest of our Neighbours, to the effect it may be made use of by us, in Supplement of that Communication of Trade, which (in the Case abovementioned) I suppose shall have been imperiously robbed from us by our Neighbours.

‘For Example, my Lord, if we were possess’d of an Act, lodging the Power of Peace and War in the hands of our Prince and Parliament, our Neighbours of *England* must either be oblig’d and over-awed to continue to us our Communication of Trade, thereby to engage us in their Quarel: Or otherwise, if they should rob us in our Communication of Trade, we shall stand Neuter in the War, and shall thereby reap a vast Advantage.

‘This, my Lord Chancellor, can never be done, unless we secure our selves by such Conditions of Government within our selves, as shall neither depend upon a direct separate Deed of our Neighbours in their own Councils, nor shall depend upon their indirect and irresistible Influence upon our Councils.

‘My Lord, I am so anxious to have this Communication of Trade accomplished, and to have it ensured to us beyond the reach of our powerful Neighbours, that I wish this Honourable House would embrace this happy Opportunity of falling upon some such Expedients as would satisfy so valuable a Project.

‘My Lord, I have heard and considered a Proposal offered by an Honourable Peer, which I think designs a very fair Capitulation for the Security of this Commerce; it does in very short express Terms point out at such Conditions of Government, which being most seasonably enacted in this Session of Parliament, shall

shall serve as an absolute Security and Pledge in our own Hands, for obtaining that valuable Communication of Trade, and for preserving it, when we have obtained it.

My Lord, I think the Objections that are made against the generality of the Terms of it, are so fully answered, that I need say little upon that Head. It's true my Lord, It points at many things; but they are all so good, that I think none of them can be omitted. It points at the security of the Honour and Independency, Religion, Liberty and Trade of this Kingdom.

I suppose, my Lord, it is plain to all this House by several late woeful Instances, that all these have been attacked, and particularly our Trade, and if a Capitulation shall be made in this Act, that such Settlements and Securities as it points at, shall be enacted in this Parliament, I shall not despair, My Lord, that before next Session of Parliament, this valuable Communication of Trade shall be ready for the Vote of the House.

I find, my Lord, that there are some oblique Insinuations made against the Generality of this Clause, as if it might point out something by Name of Limitations, as might be dishonourable to the Crown, or encroaching upon the Prerogative.

In the First place, my Lord, (as I have said already) let the Articles of the Clause be never so general, they point out nothing but what is plainly good in it self.

In the next place, if under the Shelter of a good and well-meaning Article, any thing shall be afterwards brought in, which does not answer so good a Meaning, the House is not concluded by this general Clause; let them throw out any such impertinent Overture, when it shall come afterwards to be made.

For my own part, my Lord Chancellor, I have always had that Deference for the Prerogative, that I have ever considered, that the Power of the People is both safely, usefully, and conveniently lodged, when it is in the Hands of the Prince; but this is not our Case, my Lord, for there's no Man within this House but must see, that we are not here

strug-

‘struggling with our Prince, whether he shall have
‘the Power, or we shall have the Power : The plain
‘Case at present is, Whether the Parliament of *Eng-*
‘*land* shall have the Power of our Prince, and our
‘Parliament lodged in their Hand, or whether we
‘shall assume such a reasonable Share of her own
‘Power, as may enable our Prince and us to with-
‘stand the masterful Dictates of an *English* Parlia-
‘ment, and as may enable our Prince and us to bring
‘the *English* Nation to grant us a free Communication
‘of Trade, and may secure to us the Possession of it
‘when we have got it.

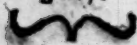
‘I can see very plainly, my Lord, that this Pro-
‘posal of a *Communication of Trade*, is patronized
‘by Two Sorts of People, the one are such as have
‘a true Sense of the Advantage the Nation would
‘reap by it, and these do shew themselves disposed
‘and ready to enter into such Clauses as may most ef-
‘fectually secure that Purchase in all Events. The
‘other are such as seem to me to have no Regard for
‘the Thing, seeing they push it in naked and disarm’d,
‘after they have stripp’d off its Security.

‘My Lord, I shall not insist any longer upon this
‘Matter, I hope this honourable House is sufficiently
‘convinced of the vast Advantage this Nation will
‘have by the Communication of Trade ; and that
‘this Communication of Trade can never be secured
‘to us by any Treaty whatsoever, unless that we shall
‘be possess of Handles within our selves, independent
‘of our Neighbours, as may secure that valuable
‘Purchase, or any thing else, which may contribute to
‘raise the Power of our Princes and Interest of our
‘Subjects in Contradistinction to that over-topping
‘Power, which the Parliament of *England* hath over
‘both.

‘And therefore, my Lord, I second the motion for
‘securing the Communication of Trade, by adjoin-
‘ing it to the General Clause.

On the 30th the Parliament sate again, and agreed,
That after the Death of Her Majesty and the Heirs
of Her Body, the Parliament and Privy-Council should
govern the Nation, till a Successor be agreed on ; and
that it should be High-Treason to offer the Coro-
nation

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nation Oath to any, but such as should be nominated and declared by the Parliament, and so terminate their Affairs for this Month.

Having nothing to say concerning *Ireland*, saying the Progress of my Lord Lieutenant through some Parts of that Kingdom, we are to give the *Netherlands* another Visit. We have already given you the several Relations about the Battel of *Ekeren*, wherein you will find the *Dutch* Forces behaved themselves with such incredible Bravery, that, pursuant to a Resolution taken by the States-General, the Troops encamped at *Lillo* were on the 14th drawn out in Battalia by General *Slungenburg*, who made them a Complement to this Purpose, 'That their High and Mighty Lordships the States General, and their Noble and Mighty Lordships the Council of State, had commanded him to return Thanks on their Part, to them the superior and inferior Officers, and them the Soldiers, for the Bravery, Courage and Zeal they shew'd in the Battel fought on the 30th of the last Month; That he was order'd to tell them, That on all Occasions they would give them Proof of their Acknowledgments; and that that Honour of giving them Thanks was the more pleasing to him, in regard he had that of Commanding in Chief in that Action.

Thanks
given the
Dutch
Troops
for their
Braver
at *Ekeren*.

This done, the Four Regiments that had suffer'd most in the Fight were order'd into Quarters, viz. those of *Fagel*, *Freyssheim*, *Weyghe* and *Nassau Saarburch*. The Standard, Colours and Kettle-Drums taken in the Battle were carried to the *Hague*, and hung up, as usual. The States gave a Medal and Gold-Chain to the Officer by whom the General sent them, and ordered a Sum of Money to be given as a Reward for every Standard, Colours, and Pair of Kettle-Drums, to the Persons that took them, in order to which the General Officers were directed to signify the Names and Qualities of those Persons, and how long they had been in Service.

Having done with this Complement, we come to the Vindication of Monsieur *Obdam*, whose Conduct in this Battle was severely censured. As soon as he was inform'd he was mistaken in respect to the Loss of the whole Army, he went to the same again at

Lillo

Lillo from *Breda*, and put himself at the Head of them; but finding himself uneasie there, wrote the following Letter to the States-General.

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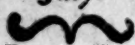
High and Mighty Lords,

BY my Two Letters from *Breda* of the 1st and 2^d of this Month to Mr. Secretary *Fagel*, your High and Mightinesses have, no doubt, been inform'd in what Condition I left your Troops engaged with the Enemy, on the 30th of the last Month, and what induced me, namely, (in Perswasion that your Troops, being surrounded on every side, would all inevitably be lost) with utmost Hazard to break thro' the Enemy and retire. I must, however, acknowledge, High and Mighty Lords, That the imminent Danger all the Troops were then in; a just Apprehension that the most resolute and prudent Efforts that could be us'd, would (for want of needful Force) not avail to bring them off; and the Enemy's pressing on, with irresistible Superiority, within Pistol shot of the Place were I was present, and where no Succour could come to enable me to keep my Ground, mov'd me to pass too hasty a Judgment in the Letter on the Success of the whole Action; as not in the least presuming, that your High Mightinesses Troops would by an evident Miracle, and with so extraordinary Vigor, get rid of the Enemy, and render my Misfortune so much the greater. Now tho' pursuant of your High Mightinesses Orders, I returned to *Bergen op Zoom*, and from thence with the Deputies of your High Mightinesses am come hither, and have re-assum'd the Command of the Troops; and tho' the Generals and other Officers of the Army (who are well inform'd of the true Circumstances of my Affairs) make no scruple to obey my Orders; yet I cannot help owning to your High Mightinesses, how hard it grates upon my Soul, to hear that many People, some out of Ignorance, and others out of Malice, blame my late Conduct; to find my self lessen'd in the general Esteem, and look'd upon as a Person unworthy to be entrusted with the Command of the Troops of the State. It being impossible for me to enjoy any quiet on such Terms, and till the World is brought to have a better Opinion of me,

who,

M. Ob-
dam's Let-
ter to the
States.

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‘ who these Thirty Years and upward have had the
 ‘ Honour to serve my Country faithfully, irreproach-
 ‘ ably, and with unsullied Reputation, which I will
 ‘ endeavour to carry with me to my Grave, I have
 ‘ demanded Permission of your High Mightinesses
 ‘ Deputies to go to the *Hague* for a few days, to clear
 ‘ my self before your High Mightinesses, from the Im-
 ‘ putations I lie under : Which your Deputies have
 ‘ granted me ; and I make no doubt in a short time
 ‘ to give your High Mightinesses convincing Proofs
 ‘ of my Innocency.

Sign'd *Wassenaar.*

Monfieur *d'Obdam* arriv'd at the *Hague* on the 11th,
 appear'd before the Council of State on the 16th, and
 endeavour'd to justifie his Behaviour in the Action at
Ekeren, who order'd him to draw up what he had
 said in Writing, which we did, and presented it to
 them on the 19th to this effect.

Noble and Puissant Lords.

My Lords,

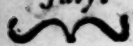
His Vin-
 dication
 of himself
 at large.

‘ Your Lordships having thought fit to order me
 ‘ to draw up in Writing the Relation I gave you
 ‘ by word of Mouth, on the 16th of July 1703, of
 ‘ what befel me during the Fight in the *Polder* between
 ‘ *Hoeven*, *Willemerdonk*, and *Outeren*, on the 30th of
 ‘ *June* of the same Year ; I represent, in Obedience
 ‘ to that Order of your Lordships, and with all due
 ‘ Respect, that after I had made several Remonstrances
 ‘ both by Word and Writing of the Danger of con-
 ‘ tinuing longer in the Camp at *Ekeren*, I receiv'd Ad-
 ‘ vice that Day about Noon that some Troops of Horle
 ‘ appear'd in sight of our grand Guard, which was
 ‘ posted before the Right of our Camp. I got on
 ‘ Horseback and made haste thither, having first or-
 ‘ der'd all our Troops to their Arms, and 3 Guns to
 ‘ be fir'd, as a Signal for making ready to March.
 ‘ Coming to the said Grand Guard, I sent out several
 ‘ small Parties to get a View of the Enemy, who
 ‘ could not make their Way through the Hedges and
 ‘ Bushes, being oppos'd by greater Parties of the
 ‘ Enemy, who kept behind those Hedges ; Count
 ‘ *Tilly* coming likewise to the said Grand Guard, we
 ‘ rode

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'rode back together towards the Camp, and in our
 'Way met Monsieur *Slangenburgh*; a Resolution was
 'taken by us to draw off to *Lillo*, and the Baggage
 'remaining still in the Camp (the heavy Baggage be-
 'ing sent the Night before to *Bergen op Zoom*) was
 'commanded to march off: Then Two Regiments
 'were ordered from our Right to take Post on the
 'Digue in the Village of *Hoeven*, but finding by the
 'Way that that Village was possess'd by the Ene-
 'my, they were obliged to post themselves in the
 'Polder, before a broad Ditch of Water that had a
 'Bridge over it. Mean time the Baggage pass'd along
 'the Digue by *Willemerdonk* towards *Outerer*, but half
 'the Artillery and Ammunition-Waggons being come
 'out of the Camp, some of the Enemy's Horse and
 'Dragoons broke in among the said Baggage and Ar-
 'tillery on the Road which leads from *Ekeren* to the
 'Digue; whereupon causing the Infantry, which was
 'filing off by the Side of the Waggons in the said
 'Road, to advance, we presently repulsed the Enemy.
 'Having got upon the Digue, Monsieur *Slangenburgh*
 'advanced towards *Hoeven* to secure that Post, but
 'before we reach'd that Village, he perceived the
 'Enemy had posted themselves in it and about *Muis-*
 '*broeck*, with whom he began a fierce Engagement:
 'Mean time I marched with the Two Battalions of
 '*Slangenburgh* and *Fagel* along the Digue of *Willemer-*
 '*donk*, to possess my self of the Village of *Outerer*,
 'the only Passage we had to *Lillo*, and sent one of
 'my *Aides de Camp* to command Colonel *Palm*, who
 'was advanced before me with part of the Piquet and
 'the Regiment of *Freisheim*, to march with all possi-
 'ble Expedition and take Post in that Village; into
 'which Colonel *Verschuur* (who was advanced with
 'the Van of the Artillery to an Angle of the Digue of
 '*Willemerdonk*, knowing the Importance of that Post)
 'had already sent the Party of Men appointed to at-
 'tend the Artillery, and had planted several Pieces of
 'Cannon and some Culverines on the said Angle,
 'from thence to fire along the Digue and the Road
 'leading to *Outerer*: Being come to him with the
 'abovesaid Two Battalions, I sent them immediately,
 'commanded by Count *Dhona*, to *Outerer*, to support
 'those

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' those that were, as is said, advanced before thither;
 ' and who being attack'd by the Enemy, had already
 ' repulsed them, before Count *Dhona*, who march'd
 ' very fast, could come up with them. But when
 ' they had all taken Post in the Village, the Enemy
 ' renew'd their Attacks against it for a considerable
 ' time, our Men defending themselves very vigorously.
 ' Mean time an Officer came to me, and told me, that
 ' our Men had spent all their Powder and Ball; where-
 ' upon I spoke to Colonel *Verschuur* to send them some
 ' immediately, who answered, that he could not pos-
 ' sibly get at his Ammunition-Waggons, though
 ' they were very near the place where we stood, be-
 ' cause the Digue on the Right, over against the Vil-
 ' lage of *Willemerdonk*, and the Roads on the side of
 ' the Digue were so crowded with the Baggage-
 ' Waggons, Led Horses, and Sumpter Horses of the
 ' whole Army, that it was not possible to pass thro'
 ' to come at the Ammunition-Waggons. As soon as
 ' ever I had sent away the abovemention'd Two Bat-
 ' talions to *Outerer*, I sent some of my *Aides de Camp*,
 ' and other Officers, to the Right Wing to see for
 ' Succours from thence, in order to maintain the Post
 ' of *Outerer*, which was the only Way left us to re-
 ' treat; but they could get none, our Infantry being
 ' hotly engaged and attack'd on all Sides by the En-
 ' my, who were Three to their One, and had so
 ' surrounded them, that it was impossible for any of
 ' them to come to help me; so that I was left alone
 ' on the Angle of the Digue of *Willemerdonk*, with
 ' Monsieur *Hop* the Treasurer-General, Colonel *Vers-
 ' chuur*, and some Servants and Led-Horses, without
 ' having one single Squadron or Battalion with me,
 ' nor was it possible for any to come to me: At the
 ' same time the Enemy attacking our Men in the Vil-
 ' lage of *Outerer* with Cannon, and charging them
 ' with great Vigour, made themselves Masters of it,
 ' obliging our Men to retire, part into the *Polder*, and
 ' part on the Way at the Foot of the Digue, not being
 ' able to keep upon it, because they were closely pur-
 ' sued by a strong Party of the Enemies Horse and
 ' Dragoons, who came along the Digue of *Outerer* up
 ' to our very Cannon. When having no Force of

' any

any kind near me to oppose to theirs, I quitted the Digue, passing through a Crowd of People, Servants and Horses belonging to the Baggage, and, keeping in a Road that seem'd to lead to *Antwerp* for a little Way, I found on the Left behind *Wilmerdonk* a By-Road, which I struck into, and was followed by 25 or 30 Persons of all sorts, hoping I should be able to rejoin our Troops by that Road, but I was hardly got beyond the Village when I found some of the Enemies Soldiers dispers'd along the Banks on each side of the Road, upon which it was thought adviseable for us to take the Green out of our Hats, and ride full Speed through them towards *Ekeren*, which was not far off, hoping that the Enemy having taken so great a Compass to get round us, there might be none of them in *Ekeren*, and that when we were there we might be near our Army; but we were deceiv'd, for that Village was full of the Enemies Foot and Horse, most of the latter being alighted from their Horses; but, surpriz'd to see us come among them in such a Manner, and doubting we were follow'd by greater Numbers, they mounted immediately; nor were we less surpriz'd to find our selves in the middle of them; but talking *French* to one another, as if we belong'd to their Army, they forbore firing upon us, tho' they had cock'd and presented their Carabines, so we pass'd on; but being known and discover'd by the Inhabitants of the Village, they fired upon the hindermost of our Company, by which a Servant of one of my Secretaries was wounded, fell from his Horse, and was taken Prisoner. We rode on as fast as our Horses would carry us, and got to *Katerbeymoolen*, where I ask'd Monsieur *Westkerke*, a Captain of an independant Company, and a Lieutenant who was with me, whether we might not rejoyn our Army by turning to the Left; but they assured me it was not practicable, and that I should inevitably fall into the Enemies Hands, who were Masters of all the Passages on that Side; and that there was no other Remedy than to make to the great Heath, whither we got, after passing through some Defiles, and met with several of the Enemies Soldiers, 8 or

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'io in a Compauy, who were following their Army,
 'which had pass'd that Way; we pass'd through
 'them quietly enough, and then I would have turn'd
 'to the Left once more, but was assured I should find
 'it impossible to rejoin our Troops, and even that
 'there was no passing that Way to *Bergen op Zoom*,
 'the Enemy having taken up that Side of the Heath,
 'and that besides there were Morasses which were not
 'passable; so that I was forc'd to lay aside all thoughts
 'of getting back to the Army, and make the best of
 'my Way to *Breda*, being pursued by some Horse a-
 'bove half Way, Five of my own Horses, which were
 'not fleet enough to keep up with us, were taken by
 'the Enemy at *Sundert*.

'This, my Lord, is the Truth of what I have
 'to say on this Subject, but it touches me very sen-
 'sibly, that after having serv'd the State more than
 'Thirty Years with all possible Zeal and Fidelity, af-
 'ter having been present in so many Battles, Ren-
 'counters and Sieges, without having ever made one
 'Step that was liable to the least Reproach or Cen-
 'sure from the severest Critick, that now I should
 'find my self treated in my own Country (where I
 'have lived long with Honour and Reputation, as
 'well as in the Foreign Countries I have seen) with
 'so much Animosity, by several Persons, who have
 'no Knowledge, nor the least Information of my Af-
 'fair, nor the Situation of the Ground where the
 'Battle was fought, much less of the Circumstances
 'of what pass'd, which would clearly prove my ha-
 'ving a Design to rejoin the Army, and that I fail'd of
 'it by falling twice unexpectedly into the Hands of
 'the Enemy; from whom I got away, not in the
 'Manner I would, but in the Manner I could: Had
 'I been made a Prisoner upon this Occasion, I had,
 'perhaps, been pitied; but what Profit or Service
 'could that have done the State? Had I had my
 'Troops about me, whom I had abandon'd, I were
 'culpable. But I assuredly hope and believe, that
 'the State having examined and considered the whole
 'Matter, will efface all ill Impressions, by acquitting
 'me equitably and signally, and that your Lordship
 'will put the best Construction on this Relation

'which

for the YEAR, 1703.

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' which, as a Soldier, I have drawn up as short as possibly I could. In which Hope I continue with all
' due Respect

Noble and Puissant Lords,

*Your Noble Mightinesses most Humble,
and Obedient Servant,*

J. B. V. Wassenauer.

The States referr'd the Examination of Monsieur *Obdam's* Case to their Commissioners of Martial Affairs, who making some Delay to report their Opinion of it, the General press'd them to pass their Judgment upon it, urging, That if nothing had been produced before them tending to his Dishonour, as he was confident there had not, they ought to justify him speedily.

In the mean time, the Grand Army under the Duke of *Marlborough*, being advanced on the 7th as far as *Vorselaer*, on the 8th, his Grace left the Army to be commanded by Monsieur *d'Auverquerque*, and went to *Bergen op Zoom*, where a great Council of War was held, at which was present my Lord Duke, and several Officers that accompanied him from the Army, Four Deputies of the States General, Monsieur *Obdam*, Monsieur *Slangenburg*, and Monsieur *Coborn*; and on the 10th his Grace return'd to the Army. On the other Hand, the Marshal *de Villeroy* being arrived near *Antwerp*, was join'd by the Forces of the *Marquess de Bedmar*, and on the 7th came out out of the Lines and encamp'd at *Sandhoven*, from whence he removed, on the 10th, to *St. Jop in't Goer*. Hereupon the Confederates, on the 23d, removed to *Loenhout*, and encamp'd with part of the Army within a League of the *French* Camp. The same Day a great Council of War, consisting of all the Generals, was held at his Grace's Quarters, and the necessary Dispositions were made for joining the Army under the Command of Monsieur *Slangenburg* from *Lillo* the next Morning, a Resolution having been taken to attack the *French* under Marshal *Villeroy* in their Camp. Accordingly the Army began to march the 24th, about Three in the Morning, and about Six all the Horse came into

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the great Heath of *Antwerp*; whereupon the Signal was immediately given, by the Discharge of Four Pieces of Cannon, for Monsieur *Slangenburgh* to advance to the Rendezvous appointed in the same Heath. But upon the Confederates entring into the Heath, the *French* began to decamp, and retired into their Lines, and therefore prevented the Confederates of an Opportunity to engage: Wherefore, leaving them to consider of returning back again towards the *Maes*, we are here to observe, that the Burghers of *Amersfort*, having lately turn'd out their ancient Magistrates, and set up others in their Stead, tumultuously, and without the Participation or consent of the States of the Province of *Utrecht*, the said States thought good, after due Deliberation, to issue out the following Placard.

The Placard of the States of *Utrecht* about *Amersfort*.

21.

THE States of the Province of *Utrecht* make known, That the Deputies of the Town of *Amersfort* appearing before us in our Assembly of the 18th of *April*, 1703. and being by us demanded, whether the Differences between the Persons concerned in the Government of the said Town (which were submitted to our Decision) were composed among themselves, or not; the said Deputies unanimously declared in our Presence, that the said Persons were come to a good Understanding among themselves, and that there was a perfect Union, Friendship and Harmony among them, and that they had agreed in all Points to follow the Form of Government established and exercised in the said Town from the Year 1651. to the Year 1672. With all which we were well satisfied, as by our Resolution made on the said 18th of *April* more largely may appear. Accordingly we signified our Pleasure to Messieurs the Rulers of *Amersfort*, and sent them an Extract of our said Resolution, that Recourse might be had to it for the Benefit and Advantage of the Publick. But instead of producing the good Effects proposed, we have, to our great Grief, been given to understand, that a few Persons, incited by an exorbitant Ambition, have, in an unlawful and tumultuous Manner, displaced the old Magistrates, and set up others in their Stead, by which not only
 } our

our said Resolution is set at nought, but our high
 Authority and Jurisdiction is very sensibly injured
 and affronted. We therefore, to put a Stop to such
 Practices, and to maintain our high Authority,
 have unanimously thought fit and declared, and by
 these Presents think fit and declare, that all the old
 Rulers of the Town of *Amersfort*, shall be and con-
 tinue in their former Magistracy and respective
 Offices; and forasmuch as they are actually re-
 moved out of the said Magistracy and Offices, we
 think fit to re-establish and maintain them, and have
 firmly resolved to maintain them in the same, by
 these Presents, with this Proviso, that in case since
 the Year 1672. any Practices have been introduced
 contrary to the Form of Government from the Year
 1651. to 1672. the same shall be all redress'd con-
 formably thereunto. We likewise further declare,
 that whatever has been transacted in the aforesaid
 Town of *Amersfort*, as well in changing and re-
 moving, as in setting up Rulers, and certain Persons
 to whom they have given the Title of *Gemens Luyden*
 or *Kiefers*, as also the imposing a new Oath, is a
 notoriously new, and illegal Practice, begun and
 carried on by turbulent and ambitious Men, and by
 sinister Methods: And therefore we declare all the
 said Proceedings be invalid and null, and in Conse-
 quence thereof do by these Presents cass and annul
 them, expressly charging and commanding all and
 every one of the aforesaid new Rulers, and those
 called *Gemens-Luyden* or *Kiefers*, within 24 Hours
 after the Date of the Publication of these Presents,
de facto to divest themselves of their Magistratures
 and Offices, into which they intruded themselves
 in an unlawful and seditious Manner, and by no
 other Authority than what they assum'd to them-
 selves; and we also expressly order and command
 all of them, and each in particular, that they suffer
 the old Rulers quietly and peaceably to enjoy their
 Magistratures, Offices and Employments, on Penal-
 ty that all those who shall presume or attempt to op-
 pose this our Order, in any Manner, directly or in-
 directly, shall be punished and prosecuted with ut-
 most Rigor as Disturbers of the publick Peace. And
 forasmuch as in making the said unlawful Alterations

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in the Town of *Amersfort*, several good Inhabitants; by the chief Promoters of those evil Proceedings, under false pretences, to the Detriment of their Families and Affairs, were inviegled to help forward their bad Designs; and therefore in Right and Justice ought in general and particular to have some Favour shewn them, we are willing for some time to pass by all that has hitherto been committed and done illegally in the aforesaid Town of *Amersfort*, and have thought good to grant a general Amnesty, Remission and Abolition to all and every Person who committed and are guilty of the same, and the said Amnesty is by these Presents out of our singular Grace given and granted, and we declare, that whatever has been acted there shall be for ever forgiven and forgotten, and that no Person shall by Law or otherwise for that Cause be prosecuted or molested, in his Person, Honour, or Estate: Excepting, that in case any Man shall contrive or make any Attempt, in part or in whole, directly or indirectly, against our good Meaning and Orders signified by these Presents, after the Date hereof, and shall likewise be convicted of having had a Hand in the Disturbances committed before the Date hereof, such Persons shall be excluded from this our Amnesty, Remission and Abolition, and shall be punishable for the Offences he shall be found to have committed before the Date of these Presents. And that no Person may pretend Ignorance, these Presents shall be publish'd and affix'd in the said Town of *Amersfort*, in the Places where such Orders are wont to be publish'd and affix'd.

Done at Utrecht, July 21. 1703.

Amersfort fore'd the States of *Utrecht* on the 26th of July, order'd a Regiment of Foot and another of Dragoons to march towards *Amersfort*, to compel the factious Burghers to Obedience, and make them submit to Authority. On Notice of which the Burghers made fast the Gates of their Town, imprison'd some of the Burgo-masters (both of the old and new Magistracy) in the Town House, and threaten'd to put them to Death, in case those Two Regiments should advance near their

July.

their Walls. Hereupon the States of *Utrecht*, unwilling to proceed to Extremities, and yet resolving to maintain the Sovereignty of the Province, sent a Drummer into the Town to offer an Amnesty once more, a few Persons (the Ringleaders of the Sedition) being excepted; but the mad Multitude rejected it, clapp'd up the rest of the Magistrates that had not fled out of the Town (as several did;) and in Defiance to the States planted their Colours on their Ramparts. This obliged the said States to send a Deputy to *Amsterdam* on the 2d of *August*, to desire the Burgo-masters of that City to Furnish them with Six Pieces of Cannon to be employ'd against *Amersfort*; and having likewise acquainted the States-General with the matter, thereupon Four more Regiments were commanded to march towards *Amersfort* from *Zwol*, *Nimiguen* and the *Hague*, and to attack it, in case the Burghers should persist in their Rebellion. But at Sight of the first Regiment that appear'd, they accepted of the Amnesty of the States of *Utrecht* (Ten Persons, the Promoters of the Sedition, being excepted) open'd their Gates, and received the States Troops.

Aug.

There is nothing very material that occurs to us at this time in *France*: Indeed, we find, that the King having sent orders to the Marshal de *Montrevel* to offer the *Camisars* Passports, Carriages, Provisions, and generally all things necessary for their marching out of the Kingdom quietly and unmolested to *Switzerland*, and that there out of his Majesty's great Goodness they should have a Pistole given to each of them; the Marshal sent a Drummer to them on the 21st to make them these advantageous Offers, to represent to them the Miserableness of the Condition they were in, and to warn them, that if they did not accept these Terms, their Destruction was inevitable, either by the Hand of the Executioner or the Sword of War, as many of them had already found. To this Message the *Camisars* thought fit to return the following Answer. 'The sad Experience we have had of the King your Master's Breach of Faith, makes us stop our Ears against your Enchantments. You offer us Passports and kind assistance; the Troops of the Lord of Hosts have no need of any thing but his Grace and Protection,

The Mes-
Montrevel
to the Ca-
misars.
21.

July.

' tion, with which we are visibly bless'd. We ac-
 ' knowledge God has made use of your Hand, as a Rod
 ' to punish us for our Sins; but we trust he will cast
 ' his Rod into the Fire, that his Children may glori-
 ' fie him. We know what Cruelties you have exer-
 ' cis'd on our Brethren who have fallen into your
 ' hands, nor can you be ignorant of the Reprisals we
 ' have made, which we could have carried much far-
 ' ther, had we not been withheld by the Checks of
 ' Humanity and manly Compassion; This you con-
 ' strain to throw off, and your Drummer has seen
 ' some of the Victims which their ill Fortune has put
 ' into our Power, and who are repriev'd only to receive
 ' an Answer to a Letter which we have permitted
 ' them to write to you this Morning; which Answer
 ' will determine their Fate. For the rest, we declare
 ' to, you that when his Majesty shall give us liberty
 ' to serve God according to his Commandments, we
 ' will employ our Lives and Fortunes as becomes
 ' good Subjects to maintain his Glory. With this
 ' Answer the Drummer carried back a Letter written
 ' by the Abbot *de Limont*, which follows:

Monseigneur,

De Li-
mont's
Letter to
M. de Mon-
sirevel.

' OUR unlucky Stars conducting us to *St. Andiol*
 ' *Gras* we had the Misfortune to meet a Party of
 ' 25 Soldiers, who took us Prisoners, 9 Men and 3 Wo-
 ' men, one of which happening to be acquainted with
 ' one of the Party was let go; your Drummer has
 ' seen besides us, 31 other Prisoners, all of us in a
 ' deplorable Condition: We implore your Succour,
 ' those who have us in Custody have granted us Mer-
 ' cy till you return an Answer to this Letter, which
 ' we expect to Morrow, when they will pronounce
 ' Sentence on us: It will be easie for you to save our
 ' Lives, by giving up some of their Companions in
 ' Exchange for us, which they have order'd us to pro-
 ' pose. We hope your Generosity will prompt you
 ' to save us, without breaking his Majesty's Orders:
 ' Which we conjure you to do, and all the remainder
 ' of our Lives shall be spent in Praying for you our
 ' Deliverer.

' Sign'd *The Abbot of Limont*, and *Joseph du Fosse*,
 ' in the Names of the rest.

The

The Marshal de Montrevel having heard what the Drummer had to tell him, and having read the Answer of the *Camisars* and the Letter of the Prisoners, fell, as they gave out, into a great Rage, and commanded 6 *Camisars* to be executed immediately, and order'd 1200 Men to fall upon a Party of *Camisars* who lay not far from his Army, and to give them no Quarters; but the *Camisars* being advertis'd of it, gave the King's Troops such a Reception, that they Kill'd above 450 of them, with the loss of but 150 of their own Men; and took 12 Prisoners, whom they condemn'd to the Gallows, but gave one of them his Life to hang the other Eleven.

It will not be improper, now we are going for *Italy*, to take along the *French* King's Answer to the Pope's Complaint of his Troops entering into and committing Disorders in the Ecclesiastical Estate, which was to this Effect: 'That to give his Holiness a new Proof *French* of his Veneration for the Holy Chair, he had sent King's Orders to the Duke of *Vondosme* immediately to Answer to the Pope's withdraw out of the *Ferrareze*, into which he had the Pope's been necessitated to enter, and to punish those who Com- had been guilty of those Disorders. His Majesty plaint. likewise promised to make good the Damage his Troops had done. I.

We leave the Pope to consider of this Answer; and having in the preceding Part of this History mentioned the great Inequality of Troops in *Italy* between the *Imperialists* and the *French*, we come now to the Effects of it. We told you before of the Blockade *Bersello* of the Fortress of *Bersello*, which now, after a vigorous and tedious Defence, was forced to capitulate. The Articles were these: 27.

I.
That the Garrison should be Prisoners of War.

II.
That the Officers should have the Liberty of walking about the Town, whither they should be conducted.

III.
That the Garrison should be lodged and confined in *Cazerns*.

IV. That

IV.

July. That nothing should be taken from the Soldiers, but their Arms.

V.

That the Deserters from the Troops of the Two Crowns should be left to the Discretion of the *French* Generals.

VI.

That the Sick should be conducted to the Camp of the *Imperialists*, and that the *Imperialists* should return for them a like Number of Prisoners, or pay the Ransom of their Sick as settled by the Cartel last Year.

VII.

That for a Hundred of them they should deliver in Exchange Three *French* Officers.

The Garrison marched out on the 28th, and were conducted to *Viadana*, and the *French* found 152 Pieces of Cannon, and Ammunition proportionably in the Place, being as it were that of Arms to the *Germans*, and consequently a vast Loss to them.

Bersello
described.

Bersello is a Fortress of very good Strength, situate in the Dutchy of *Regio*, and properly subject to the Duke of *Modena*. It received a *German* Garrison in 1701. and stands at the Confluence of the *Lenza* and the *Po*, 28 Miles West of *Mirandola*, 22 South West of *Mantua*, 13 North of *Regio*, and 25 South-East of *Cremona*.

Vendosme
invades
the *Trentin*.

In the mean time, the D. of *Vendosme* having Orders to invade the *Trentin*, and thereby endeavour to open a Communication with the E. of *Bavaria*, he broke up on the 20th of *July* from *Due Castelli*, and march'd to *San Cetro* near *Villa Franca*, whither a Convoy came, and next Day to *Castelnovo*, on the 22d to *Rivoli*, and continued encamp'd there the day following; only the Grenadiers and the Regiment of Dragoons of *du Heron*, were order'd that day to advance and possess themselves of the Hill of *Ferrara*. On the 24th the Duke commanded all the Infantry to march thither, except the Brigade of *Mirebeau*, which, with the Horse, he left in the Valley of *Cabrin* to Forrage. The *Germans* in Number 1000 or 1200 Men, regular Troops, and 2000 Militia, Commanded by the Baron

de Vaubonne, were intrench'd in a Place call'd *Aqua Negra*. They were possess'd of a narrow Passage between *Monte Baldo* and another Mountain, cover'd by good Retrenchments and Redoubts pallisadoed. They were likewise intrench'd on the Declivity of *Monte Baldo* from the Top to the Bottom; and had posted themselves in the same manner on the other Mountain, (which on that side of it towards the *Adige* is almost perpendicularly steep) on the Top of which they had built a strong Fort with Redoubts. On the 24th at Night the Duke detach'd the *Sieur d'Orgemont* on the Left with 12 Companies of Grenadiers and 80 Carabineers on Foot, and on the Right the *Sieur d'Imecourt* with 10 Companies of Grenadiers; both which Detachments in the Night climb'd up the 2 Mountains with incredible Labour because of the Roughness and Steepness of the Way. On the 26th before Day-break the Duke march'd with 2000 Men towards the Retrenchment in the Narrow Passage, and order'd the Attack to be begun on the Left, where his Men took 2 Posts, but could keep only one of them, the other being commanded by 150 Men posted on the Top of *Monte Baldo*, which is shap'd like a Sugar-loaf, steep on all sides. He order'd the *Marquis de Kercado* with 700 Men to support the Troops engag'd, and put himself at the Head of them; his Presence, and the Count *de Vaubecourt's* who was the commanding Lieutenant-General for that Day, so animated them, that they advanc'd from one Eminence to another, and gall'd the Enemy who were posted in the Retrenchments of the narrow Passage: This dishearten'd the Enemy, who abandon'd *Monte Baldo* and the narrow Passage, where they left 8 Pieces of Cannon and their Ammunition. The Duke *de Vendosme* deferr'd the Attack on the Right till the following Night, because it requir'd Cannon to batter the Fort, wherefore he caus'd 3 Pieces to be hawl'd up by main Force by the *Irish*; but the Count *de Bezons*, Lieutenant-General, who had the Direction of this Attack, ordering the *Sieur d'Imecourt* to advance, it was found that the Enemy had quitted that Fort likewise, together with their Tents, Ammunition and Provisions. One of their Captains and 30 Soldiers were taken, with no more

July. more loss in these Attacks than of 4 Soldiers kill'd and Five or Six Wounded.

On the 30th the Count *de Medavi*, who with a Body of 6000 Men march'd on the Left of the Lake of *Garda*, attack'd the Enemies Retrenchments in the Valley of *Leder*, which he carried, after he had kill'd 70 of the *Imperialists*; a Captain and a Lieutenant of the Regiment of *Nigrelli* were taken Prisoners, with 80 Soldiers and a Great number of Peasants. He march'd from thence to *Riva*, which at his approach the *Germans* abandon'd.

French
take *Riva*

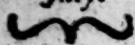
Revoluti-
on in Tur-
ky.

This being the Account of the *French*, and the *Germans* having given us none concerning this part of the Invasion of the *Trentin*, we pass now over the *Adriatick*, and so as fast as we can into the *Turkish* Dominions, where we meet with a strange Revolution; for an Insurrection began in *Constantinople* on the 17th, by 250 Soldiers only, belonging to the Artillery, they mutiny'd tumultuously for their Pay, which being not immediately given them, they took possession of the Arsenal, and marching with Banners display'd to *Etmeitan*, where the *Janizaries* usually rendezvous, and whither the *Janizaries*, *Sphahi's*, and such a Number of Rabbel flock'd to them, which made them so formidable, that the whole ended in the Deposing of the Grand Signior *Mustapha*, and the advancing of his Brother *Achmet* to the Imperial Dignity, which was brought about in the following Manner: The Rebels having dispatch'd a Deputation of 30 Persons to *Adrianople* to invite the Grand Signior to come to *Constantinople*, and to put away from him some Persons whom they dislik'd; within a few Days after, not having Patience to wait the return of their Deputies, and their Number being increas'd to 5 or 6000 Men, they took a Resolution to march to *Adrianople*, giving out they design'd to Destroy the Grand Signior's Palace there, to oblige him to return to his usual Place of Residence at *Constantinople*, and took an Oath among themselves not to lay down their Arms or Separate till they had compass'd their Ends, and had the Heads of the Musti and Grand Visier. On advice of which, the Sultan to comply in part with the Demands of their Deputies, put the Musti under Confinement, but would not Banish him; and was

was very near Sacrificing the Grand Visier to the publick Fury, had not the *Valida* his Mother interposed, and given the Visier an Opportunity of appearing in Publick at the Head of the Janisaries and other Militia which he had summoned together in the Neighbourhood of *Adrianople*: He there ask'd them, with an Air of Authority, Whether they had any Grounds of Discontent, either against the Grand Signior or himself, since he entred upon the Administration of Publick Affairs? They unanimously declared themselves well satisfied; and upon that assurance he tendered them an Oath, on their *Alcoran*, on their Swords, and on a Piece of Bread, which was distributed to every one, all which are the most binding Ceremonies among them, That they would be true and faithful to the Grand Signior, and stand by him to the last drop of their Blood. Having put things into this Disposition, he march'd from *Adrianople* with a Resolution to meet and give Battle to the Rebels, and chose a Place advantageously situated for intrenching his Army. Accordingly he set his Janisaries to work to break up Ground, and they went about it without murmuring; but leaving them and going to his Tent to hold a Council of War with his chief Officers, the Janisaries fell to asking one another, against whom they were employed to intrench themselves? Was it against Enemies? Was it not against their Brethren? Upon this they threw down their Spades and Pickaxes, and taking up their Arms, ran to the Grand Visier's Quarters and fir'd into his Tent; but he and some of the principal Officers made a shift to get timely on Horseback and fled away. The Grand Signior, who was coming from *Adrianople* to the Visier's Camp, hearing by the Way what had happen'd, made haste back to *Adrianople*, and divesting himself of his Imperial Dignity, resign'd it to his Brother *Achmet*, who is 28 Yearsold. Within a Day or two after, the Two Armies of the Mutineers join'd, and resolv'd to place on the Throne the Sultan's Nephew, a Child of 8 or 9 Years of Age; but being made acquainted with the Grand Signior's having put the Empire into the Hands of his Brother, they approv'd and confirm'd it with Demonstrations of entire Satisfaction. The Place of Grand Visier was given to one *Achmet*, who

was

July.



was formerly *Nissangi Basha*. The old Visier according to the best Accounts made his Escape, and tho' the Account of the Musti's being put to Death hath been attended with many singular Circumstances, the same remains yet in doubt, and we cannot pretend to determine it.

We shall take *Switzerland* next in our Way, and without recapitulating what was said last Month, we are to take Notice, that the *Swiss* Cantons assembled again at *Baden* on the 1st Instant, and the Marquis *de Puisieux* made the following Harangue to them on the 6th.

Magnificent Lords,

Fr. Ambassador's
Speech to
the *Swiss*
Diet.

6

PRudence was always the surest Support of Governments, but such is the Condition of Men, that in Affairs of Importance 'tis hard to judge of a Project, tho' never so well concerted, whether it be the true Product of Prudence, or whether on the Contrary it be not the Fruit of Error; which while it thinks it has hold on Truth, grasps only the Shadow of it.

In this State of Darkness, Prudence or Error is measured by the Event; and those are generally esteemed most Prudent, who have the most Success in their Undertakings.

'Tis not only this Consideration alone, Magnificent Lords, that it may be said of your Ancestors, That in all they acted they shewed themselves very Wise and Prudent; for, if we judge of their Conduct by the Event, we must acknowledge that no Nation was ever guided by more Wise and Profitable Counsels. But let me intreat you to reflect on the Tranquillity you have hitherto enjoy'd, and you will perceive that nothing has contributed more to maintain you in that happy Condition which all *Europe* beholds with Admiration, than the Steadiness with which you have pursu'd the Sage Examples left you by your Glorious Ancestors.

Mean time what has there not been attempted, and what Endeavours are there not daily us'd, to wrest out of your Hands the Olive-Branch, the Emblem of Peace and Plenty, and to put the Sword of

Mar

'Mars in its place? if we may be allow'd to use such figurative Expressions.

'Even the greater Number of those Persons who reside in your Country, under the Sacred Names of Envoys and Ambassadors, are not wanting to excite you to Arm against each other: Indeed what is it to them, if in *Switzerland* one Brother stain his hands in the Blood of another, and the Country be Sacrific'd to intestine Fury, provided they compass their Ends?

'That indeed is the Condition they would be glad to see you in; for, do not Violence, Ambition and Injustice subsist by Commotions and Uproars; and are not these the Passions which at present agitate the Enemies of the King my Master?

'I assure my self, Magnificent Lords, that I have comported my self towards you after a different Manner: Have I not always represented to you, conformably to the Orders I receiv'd from the King, that you could not preserve your selves without living in Union; that you ought to maintain inviolably your ancient Alliances; that States are upheld by the same Means they were establish'd; and consequently that to alter your Maxims of Government, and to ruine your selves, are but two terms for the same thing; that you need not covet more happiness than what you enjoy; at home Peace, and Liberty; abroad, firm and advantageous Alliances; the Esteem of all Princes; your Nation honour'd for its Valour, and respected for its Wisdom; in short, that if one were to describe a Nation happy in all Points, one must of necessity take yours for a Model.

'Magnificent Lords, you will never have a more faithful Ally than the King my Master; an Ally that is more sincerely desirous of your Felicity. You will never have one will Keep his Word more strictly. Are you not satisfied of it by Experience? Has he fail'd in any thing he has promis'd you? What a New proof of the Confidence he reposes in you and the Consideration he has for you, has he lately given? Have the other Potentates whom their own Interest has forc'd to court you, dealt thus with you? What have you had of them besides empty Promises?

A a

'Or

July.

‘ Or if those Potentates have begun to perform part
 ‘ of what they promis’d you, have they not presently
 ‘ repented of it, have they not immediately violated
 ‘ the plainest Contracts that could be made ?

‘ Magnificent Lords, if you would enjoy un-
 ‘ disturb’d the Advantages which the Wisdom of
 ‘ your Conduct has hitherto procured you, let the
 ‘ Maxims of your illustrious Ancestors be still the
 ‘ Rule of that Conduct, and be perswaded that the
 ‘ King my Master, your most Ancient Ally, Friend
 ‘ and Confederate, will always take Pleasure in con-
 ‘ tributing all he can to whatever may advance the
 ‘ Happiness and Glory of your Nation ; that he loves
 ‘ you, that he esteems you, and finally, that your In-
 ‘ terest will always be as dear to him as his own :
 ‘ Of this I am order’d to assure you ; and all the Ser-
 ‘ vice I am capable of doing in it cannot come up to
 ‘ my Desires.

Puisieux, not content herewith, on the 11th, ac-
 quainted the Deputies of the Cantons of *Bern* and *Zu-
 rich*, That he had Orders from the King his Master
 to represent to them, that his Majesty was very much
 dissatisfied at their Principles, having opposed their
 Arms to his on the Frontiers of *Germany* ; and that if
 they did not withdraw their Troops out of *Lindau*,
 or if they sent any more Forces into the Places be-
 longing to the *Imperialists* on the Lake of *Constance*, he
 would look upon them as Enemies, and treat them
 accordingly. To which they return’d his Excellency
 this Answer, That as their Principles had not inter-
 meddled in the King of *France*’s Affairs, they hoped
 the King would not offer to prescribe Rules to them,
 nor take it ill if they opposed Force with Force ; and
 therefore, that they would not withdraw their Pro-
 tection from *Lindau*, and the other Places belonging
 to the *Imperialists* on their Borders.

We will not pretend to give an Account how this
 Answer of the *Swiss* went down at the Court of *France*,
 but proceed to the Elector of *Bavaria*, whom we left
 last at *Innsbruck*, and in Possession almost of all *Tirol*,
 and while thus victorious, he lay at *Innsbruck*, he took
 upon him (as they told us) to regulate the Govern-
 ment of that part of *Tirol*, from which he demanded

Ho-

July.

Homage, and a Monthly Contribution of 120000 Florins, besides a great quantity of Ammunition and Provision, though, it was said, that the greatest part of the Wealth of the City was removed, and that Count *Serini*, who had been a Prisoner there above Twenty Years, was carried away to *Gratz* before the Elector's Approach. Nor did he give over his Military Performances at the same Time; for one of his Detachments took *Ebrenburg*, a Place no less *Bavarians* strong by Nature than by Art, were they found a rake E- great Quantity of all sorts of Provision design'd for *brenburg*. the Army in *Italy*.

7.

But here the Tide turn'd, and his Fortune growing muddy of a sudden, put a Stop to his Career; for the Huntsmen and Boors in a Valley upon the *Ihn*, which leads towards the Vale of *Ennadina*, defeated a De- *Bavarians* tachment of the Elector's at a Place called *Brutz*, defeated slew near 1000 of them, and took the Command- in *Tirol*. ing Officer, with Fifty private Soldiers, Sixty Horses, and a considerable Quantity of Baggage. Which bold Action of the Boors engaged the rest of the Inhabitants of those Parts, so that several Hundreds of them got together by the 16th under the Command of the Baron of *Heindel*, Major of General *Geschwind's* Regiment, who had with him a few Huntsmen, and about 3 or 400 Regular Troops: With this mixt Body he march'd along the *Ihn*, and on the 20th arriv'd at *Franstein* and *St. Martin's*, not above two Leagues from *Innsbruck*, and immediately sent to view the Posts of *Lecitafch* and *Scharnitz*; The same evening the Peasants surprized the former of those Places, and took the Garrison Prisoners of War. The 21st a Party of 140 *Bavarian* Foot and Dragoons, who were posted at *Czierl*, a Little above *Innsbruck*, to cover the Bridge near that Place over the River *Ihn*, were surrounded by the Peasants, and all cut off except the Officers and 24 private Men, who had Quarter given them. After this Success the Major advanc'd to *Imperia* wards *Scharnitz*, the most important Pass between *Tirol* and *Bavaria*, whereof he made himself Master *Scharnitz*, the same day, without any great loss, and found *etc.* there 22 Pieces of Cannon, of which 4 had the Elector's Arms on them. On the 22d another Party of Soldiers and Peasants retook the Town and Castle

July. of Rotenburgh, where the Governour was made Prisoner.



The Elector in the mean time was moving another Way, having march'd from *Inspruck* on the 20th with the best part of his Troops, intending to force his Way to *Brixen*, and so further on to *Italy*, thro' the *Lugg* Pass, or over Mount *Brenner*. On the 23d he began to intrench himself near the Top of that Mountain, upon Notice that the Two Imperial Major Generals, the Counts of *Guttenstein* and *Solari*, were in Motion towards *Stertzing* with 5 or 6000 Regular Troops; who being advanced near to his Camp on the 24th, examined the Situation of it, and were disposing all Things fit for an Attack the Day following; but the Elector did not think fit to run the Hazard of a Battle, and to avoid it retired early next Morning with great Disorder and Precipitation, having left behind him most of his Tents as they stood, with his Plate, and several Waggon-Loads of very good Booty, which fell to the Share of the Imperial Troops, and the Peasants who accompanied them. On the 26th the Count *Guttenstein* march'd on to *Matray*, the Elector fell back to *Inspruck*; but not thinking himself safe there, he decamp'd the 27th in the Morning; and the same Evening the Count of *Guttenstein* possess'd himself of that Capital City with Two or Three Battalions. The *Bavarian Army* in their Retreat from *Inspruck* was closely follow'd by the Imperial Troops and Country-People, who skirmish'd almost continually with their Rear-Guard, and on the 29th posted themselves on an Hill near *Seefield*; whereupon Major-General *Satzelbourg* was commanded out with a Detachment of *Bavarians* to attack them, which he did with such Success, that he kill'd about 400 of them, most of them belonging to the Regular Troops, took 200 Prisoners, and pursued the rest to *Czierl*, near which Place they got over the *Ihn*, and broke the Bridge down behind them. General *Weichel*, who was also with another Body of *Bavarian* Troops near *Kueffstein*, fell upon the Peasants who were drawing together to besiege that Place, and obliged them to retire, with the Loss of about 500 Men kill'd or taken Prisoners.

Imperial-
lists retake
Inspruck.
27.

Having concluded the Transactions of this Month on the Side of *Tirol*, tho' not so regularly as we could wish, by reason of the confused Accounts transmitted from thence from time to time, we come now to the *Danube*, where Prince *Lewis of Baden* having ordered a Detachment of Three Regiments of Horse, making together 1600 Horse, under the Command of Count *de la Tour*, Lieutenant-General, and Duke *Christian of Brunswick Lunenburg*, Brother of the Elector of *Hannover*, Major-General, to take Post on the other side of the *Danube* near *Eichingen*, Five Leagues from *Ulm*, to cut off the Communication of the Enemy's Army with *Switzerland*. The Marshal *de Villars* having Advice of it, detached 2000 Horse, with as many Foot to surprize them. The Count *de la Tour* discover'd them on the 31st, and caused the Enemy's Horse to be attack'd with so much Vigour, that several of their Squadrons were broken, and he had certainly got the Victory, had he had only their Horse to deal with; but perceiving their Foot were advancing to get between him and a Place of the *Danube* that was Fordable, by which his Retreat would have been cut off, he retir'd in good Order to that Place, and repass'd the River with his Right. Duke *Christian of Hannover* arriving with the Left below the Ford, at a Place where the Banks were very high, found it would be very difficult to get over, yet he went into the River with part of his Men, several of which swum their Horses over; but unhappily when the Duke was in the middle of the Stream, a Musket-Ball took him in the Head, and he fell from his Horse and was drown'd. His *Aid de Camp* had his Horse kill'd under him in the River, but saved himself by swimming. The *Imperialists* pretended they had but 120 Men kill'd, among them Two Captains of the Regiment of *Maximilian of Brunswick*: That they lost Three or Four Standards, and took Two. But the *French* say on their part, That Count *de la Tour* having passed the *Danube* with 4800 Horse, Monsieur *de Legal* with 23 Squadrons and 800 Foot, commanded by Monsieur *de Montgalliard*, was order'd by the Marshal *de Villars* to march against him; whereupon he order'd the Horse to take the Foot up behind them, march'd all Night, being join'd in his

The Fight
at *Munster-
kingen*.
31.

July.

March by Monsieur *de Fonboisard*, on the 31st, at Nine in the Morning, arrived in Sight of the Enemy near *Munderkingen*; he hoped by so hasty a March to have surpriz'd them, but the Count *de la Tour* being advertis'd of his Approach by some Hussars, had drawn up his Troops in Order of Battle: Monsieur *de Legal* was advanc'd so far, that there was no Way for him to break off, so he began to pass some Rivulets in View of the Enemy, who came and charged him before he had got all his Troops over, and repuls'd him; whereupon he order'd the Infantry to advance with their Bayonets at the Mouths of their Pieces, who held the Enemy in play, and gave time to the Horse to rally, who charged the Enemy again, but were again repuls'd, Nine Squadrons of the Dragoons not being able to stand before their Cuirassiers. The Marquis *du Heron*, though he had received a Shot through the Body, rallied the Troops (the Horse that is, for the Foot did not fire one Shot) and led them to the Charge a Third time, when they attack'd the Enemy with so much Vigor, that they entirely defeated them, and drove them over the *Danube*; whole Squadrons of them at a time crowded into the River, in which above 300 were drown'd, among them the Prince of *Hannover*, who having received Two Wounds, endeavour'd to save himself by swimming the River, but in the middle of the Stream his Horse was shot under him, and he perish'd: The rest escaped to *Munderkingen*, and were followed so close by the *French*, that 9 or 10 of their Dragoons entred Pell-mell with them into the Town before they could hawl up the Draw Bridge. 'Twas in their Flight that the greatest Number of them was killed; for, the *French* say, their Men would give no Quarter. Being return'd from the Pursuit, Monsieur *de Legal* gave up their Camp to be pillaged, and then set Fire to it; there was but little Baggage in it, the Count *de la Tour* having sent it over the *Danube* on the Approach of their Troops. They add, the *Germans* lost 1500 Men, besides Officers, and that they took Eleven Standards; but guess'd their own Loss to be less than 400 killed or wounded, among them 40 Officers, of which Number the Marquis *du Heron* was wounded; Monsieur *de Perouse*, a Lieutenant;

tenant-Colonel, killed; Monsieur *de Serre*, another Lieutenant-Colonel, killed; Monsieur *Brossard*, another Lieutenant-Colonel, mortally wounded; and Colonel *d' Aubusson* wounded in the Body with a Pistol-Shot.

There is little to be said at present of the *French Army* on the *Upper Rhine*, under the Duke of *Burgundy*, or of that of *Germany*, under Count *Thungen*. And for the *Diet* at *Ratisbonne*, the Project laid before them on the 5th, for the better Maintaining and Regulating the Army of the Empire signified very little. No more did the Disputes between the Protestant and Roman-Catholick Deputies about some Grievances of the former, which was not thought very seasonable, and much less the Answer the last gave, That they waited Instructions from their Principals, whether to treat of those Grievances in a Body or by Commissioners; which made the Protestant Deputies resolve to demand of them in the next Meeting of the *Diet*, Whether they were ready to name Commissioners, and if so, to acquaint them, that they were also ready to name Commissioners on their Part. Soon after the Protestants had made this Representation to the Roman Catholick Deputies, the latter met and consulted together in the Cloister of the *Dominicans*, and resolved to return Answer, That they were ready to nominate Commissioners, and accordingly expected the Protestant-Deputies would do the like.

On the 14th, the Protestant Deputies had another Conference in the *Saxon Minister's* Apartment, to consult what Answer to return to a Letter written to them by the Queen of *Great Britain*, and they resolv'd to give her most hearty Thanks for her kind Expressions in that Letter, and humbly to desire her to use her Interest in the *Imperial* and other Roman-Catholick Courts, to the end the Grievances in Religion, pursuant to the Promise of the Roman Catholick Princes and States of the Empire, might be redress'd, seeing that the longer deferring so to do might be prejudicial to the common Cause and the particular Welfare of the Empire: And further, to intreat Her Majesty so to interpose her good Offices in their Behalf, that when a Treaty of Peace should be made, the Protestant Interest might not suffer, as it did extremely

July.



by the Treaty of *Reswick*, but that all things might be re-establish'd on the Foot of the Treaty of *Westphalia*. It was likewise propos'd, that they should return Thanks in Writing to the Queen of *England*, and assure their High and Mightinesses the States-General, by an Extract out of the *Protocol*, that they would do their utmost for the Good of the Empire, and get their *Quota's* ready with all possible Speed, and the Protestant Envoys added, That their Principals would furnish every thing needful for the War, if the Papists would not, as they had hitherto done, throw the Grievances of Religion aside, but treat of them in good earnest; but that they resolv'd to treat of nothing relating to the War, till they had proceeded so far in the Grievances about Religion, that that Affair might justly be said to be in the like Forwardness. That since it was too late now to adjust Matters for this Campaign, and that there was time enough to prepare for the next, it would be a good thing if they could be brought to Unanimity.

But, to say no more of the Alterations at *Ratisbonne*, we shall leave the World at a Gaze about the Event of the Change of some of the Ministry of *Vienna*, and here observe, that the Defeat of the *Hungarian* Rebels by the Counts *Caroli* and *Montecuculi*, was so far from extinguishing the Flame there, that having got a greater Number of Men together, and taken Arms a second Time, they surpriz'd the Town of *Kalo*, fortified with only Five Bastions and a large Moat, about five Leagues from *Tokay*, where they found some Artillery and Ammunition proportionable. After which, being join'd by some of the Country People whom they had inveagl'd to their Party, in hopes of great Advantages, they forced the Town of *Dobrezen* to furnish them with Cloaths for 6000 Men, 500 Fire-Arms, 24000 Crowns in ready Money, and a good quantity of Provision. But tho' soon after this we had an Account of their being defeated with considerable Loss once near *Great Waradin*, and at another time by *Bossay*, the Event has made it appear it only serv'd to encrease their Number.

Being now come pretty near *Poland*, where we left the Dyet last sitting at *Lublin*, we find upon our Arrival they broke up on the 11th, after they had come

Hungarian Rebels surprize *Kalo*, &c.

to several Resolutions much to the Satisfaction of their King. Among which, the principal were said to be, 'That the Crown Forces should be augmented to 36000, and the *Lithuanians* to 12000 Men. That the Fourth Penny should be laid on all Liquors. That for discharging the old Arrears due to the Army, a certain Poll-Tax should be rais'd; and for satisfying the King of *Prussia's* Pretensions upon *Elbing* a Tax of Two Dollars should be laid upon every Mill throughout the Kingdom. That the King of *Sweden* should be mov'd to declare positively, within Six Weeks, whether he were for Peace or War. That the Princes of the House of *Sapieha* should be declar'd Rebels, tho' with some hopes of Favour, for some part of their Estates and Offices, if they submitted to the King within Six Weeks; and that if the *Swedes* would not listen to reasonable Terms, the King of *Poland* might enter into Alliances with such Princes as he should deem most convenient. That none should presume to propose or mention the Dethroning of the King: And that when the present Troubles were somewhat compos'd, the King should be allow'd to go to his Hereditary Dominions as often as he should deem it necessary, without expecting any farther Consent from the Republick.

But, whatever the Matter is, we do not find that the *Polanders* did any thing in Pursuance of their Resolutions; or that *Augustus II.* is any thing the better for them: Rather his Affairs seem to be more embroil'd than ever. Whereas, on the other hand, his Majesty of *Sweden* having received fresh Supplies of Men, heavy Cannon and great store of Ammunition, gives Laws to all *Polish Prussia*. These Recruits consisting of 4000 Foot, and 2500 Horse, arriv'd upon the Coast of *Prussia* in 50 Transport-Vessels, under Convoy of 6 or 7 Frigats, and landed at *Lechan*, within the Jurisdiction of *Oliva*, of which Abbey they possess'd themselves, and compell'd it to pay 'em 9000 Guilders by way of Contribution, and to furnish 'em with great Quantities of Hay, Straw, Wood for Firing, and other Necessaries. Upon the Arival of this Convoy, General *Steinbock* demanded of the City of *Dantzick* 100000 Crowns by way of Contribution, and 400 Waggons for the Carriage of their Ammunition from *Oliva* to

July.

the Camp before *Thorn*, Upon which, the Senate excusing themselves, that they could not comply with their Demands, he seiz'd upon all their Ships in the Road, and put Soldiers aboard. Some also added certain other Conveniences which his *Swedish* Majesty demanded from the Republick of *Dantzick*, besides those which General *Steinbock* requir'd. That is to say, that they should grant free Passage for the *Swedish* Forces through all the Territories of that City.

2. That the King of *Sweden* might fetch from the City as much Powder and Ammunition as he had Occasion for, 3. That the City should furnish him with Carriages and other Necessaries for his Artillery. 4. That they should pay him the same Contribution which they paid to the *Saxons*. 5. And that in all things else, the City should observe an exact Neutrality. That upon this, the Magistrates dispatch'd an Express to the King of *Sweden*, with a Letter, wherein they excus'd themselves for divers Reasons why they could not comply with his Majesty's Demands; but his Majesty not being satisfy'd with 'em, but persisting in his Pretentions, the Magistrates named Three Commissioners to treat with General *Steinbock*, who then enhanced his Demands.

King of
Sweden's
Demands
of *Dant-*
zick.

A great many more such Resolutions we received from those Parts about this Time, but so little to be depended upon, that they are not proper to be inserted in History. However, the *Swede* continued the Blockade of *Thorn*, and as for the Matter of the Peace, there seem'd to be little Hopes of it, if the Account was true, That the Secretary of the *Dutch* Embassie, who was sent to the Camp before *Thorn*, to renew the Instances of the Mediators to his *Swedish* Majesty, that he would be pleased to hearken to a Negotiation for an Accommodation, return'd now to *Warsaw*, and instead of bringing back a favourable Answer, as some expected, found his *Swedish* Majesty resolv'd not to listen to any Propositions of Peace, but wholly employ'd in preparing all Things for carrying on the Siege of *Thorn* with utmost Vigor.

Success of
the *Mus-*
covites.

In the mean time, the *Muscovites* gain'd Ground in *Livonia*, having obtain'd a Very considerable Advantage over a volant Camp of the *Swedes*, commanded by General *Croonjert*, The *Muscovites* with a Body of

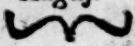
25000 Men, being conducted through by and impracticable Ways, fell upon the *Sweedes* when least expected, and after a bloody Fight, which lasted from Six in the Morning till Two in the Afternoon, being much superiour in Number, put the *Sweedes* to the Rout: However, they said, That the *Swedish* General, after a Vigorous Resistance, made good his Retreat to *Weyburg*. Whether all this were true in reality, the *Sweedes* palliated the Matter by an Account, That General *Croomjort* having Advice that the *Muscovites* had form'd a Design utterly to destroy his small Army, and for that end had embark'd a great Number of Troops in Eight Frigats, Four hundred small Transport-Vessels, and Two great floating Machines, whereon Batteries were planted, designing to Cannonade the Enemy with their Fleet, while the rest of their Army fell upon 'em by Land; the Major-General thereupon sent out Parties to observe the Motions of the *Muscovites*, one whereof return'd towards Morning, and brought Advice, That they had discover'd some of their Troops within an Hours March of the *Sweedes* Out-Guard, who immediately prepar'd to receive 'em. The *Russes*, contrary to their Expectation, finding the *Sweedes* in a Readiness, drew back in order to be join'd by more Troops not far behind, which they had no sooner done but they return'd and charg'd the *Sweedes* with great Vigour: Who, tho' but a Handful as it were, defended themselves very well till General *Croomjort* came up with a Reinforcement of Horse and Foot; but the Pass of *Susterback*, where the *Sweedes* were posted, being too narrow for the Horse to do any service, the Foot were obliged to give way to the superiour Numbers of the Enemy, who pursu'd 'em close at the Heels, and did not fail to make the best of their Advantage, but the *Swedish* Horse coming up put Stop to their Progress. The General then began to discover, from the great Clouds of Dust that arose in several Places, that the rest of the *Muscovite* Army was coming up with their Cannon, and not doubting but they were infinitely stronger than himself, his Army not exceeding Four Thousand Men, the General thought it advisable to order the Foot to draw off with the Cannon and Artillery to *Weyburg*, on which the Enemy seem'd to have an Eye, and the rather because the

July.



the General discover'd part of their Troops marching along the Sea-side to get behind him. The Foot retir'd in excellent Order, while the General taking the Advantage of the Ground, with the Cavalry alone kept the Enemy in play, with a Bravery not to be parallell'd, for Four Hours together.

August.



D. Schomberg made Knight of the Garter.

12.

Her Majesty's Reception at the Bath.

20.

It's time now we should leave these distracted Countries, and once more see what *Britain* can entertain us with; where we find Her Majesty, on the 1st Instant, pleased to confer the Honour of Knighthood upon *Dalby Thomas*, Esq; General and Chief Governour of the Royal *African* Company upon the Coast of *Guinea*; and upon the 12th Instant a Chapter of the most Noble Order of the Garter was held at *Hampton-Court*, where, in the Presence of Her Majesty, and Seven Knights Companions the Duke of *Schomberg* and *Leinster* was elected into the said Order, and invested with the Garter and Knighted by the Sovereign with the Sword of State. The Parliament met on the 3d, and was farther prorogued to the 14th of *October*. The Queen and the Prince on the 18th left *Windsor*, in their Way to the *Bath*, and lay that Night at his Grace the Duke of *Somerset's* House near *Marlborough*; and having dined the next Day at Sir *John Talbot's* at *Laycock*, came about Seven in the Evening to this Place. Her Majesty was attended near *King's-Down* by Twenty Chairmen with Sedans, appointed by the Magistrates to carry Her and his Royal Highness down the Hill if Her Majesty should think fit. Her Majesty being come in Her Coach, with his Royal Highness, within the North Gate of the City, was met there by the Corporation in their Robes and Formalities, the Maces being carried by the Two Justices; and the Mayor being disabled by Sickness from giving his Attendance, the City's Representatives in Parliament, at the Desire of the Corporation, Congratulated the safe Arrival of Her Majesty and of his Royal Highness, the Justices presenting their Maces and the Keys of the City to Her Majesty, who was Graciously pleased to return them into the same Hands. Her Majesty then proceeded towards the Lodgings prepared for Her

August.

Dr. Peirce's : The Train'd Bands of that City, with a Company of Grenadiers in a Military Dress, march'd first, next the Town Musick, then the Common Council, Aldermen, and Justices carrying the Maces, together with the Parliament Men for the City ; the Bells ringing, and the Streets, Balconies and Windows being adorn'd and fill'd with vast Numbers of People. Her Majesty in Her way thro' the Town, was welcom'd with loud Acclamations of Joy, for the Honour done the City by Her Royal Presence ; and being come to Her Lodgings, was again waited upon by the Corporation, and assur'd by their Representatives of the steady Loyalty of that City. The next Morning the Corporation in their Formalities attended the Prince, with the Assurance of a Most hearty Welcome, and of their due Respect and Veneration for his Royal Person.

We shall at present leave the Court of *England* at the *Bath*, and return again to the *Scotch* Parliament, which after some Adjournment having sate on the 7th, Mr. Fletcher of *Salton* made the following Speech upon that Occasion,

My Lord Chancellor,

'TIS often said in the House, that Parliaments, and Mr. Fletcher's especially long Sessions of Parliament, are a heavy Tax and Burden to this Nation : I suppose they Speech mean as things are usually manag'd : Otherwise I about ad- should think it a great Reflection on the Wisdom of journing the Nation, and a Maxim very pernicious to our Go- the Par- vernment. But indeed in the present State of things liament- they are a Very great Burden to us. Our Parliament 7. seldom meets in Winter, when the Season of the Year and our own Private Affairs brings us to Town ; We are call'd together for the most part in Summer, when our Country Business and the Goodness of the Season make us live in Town with regret. Our Parliaments are sitting both in Seed-time and Harvest, and we are made to toil the whole Year. We meet one day in three, tho' no reason can be given why we should not meet every day, unless such a One, as I am unwilling to name, lest thereby occasion should be taken to mention it elsewhere to the Reproach of our Nation. The Expences of our : Com-

July.

' Commissioners are now become greater than those of
 ' our Kings formerly were: And a Great part of the
 ' Money is laid out upon Equipage and other things of
 ' foreign Manufacture, to the great damage of the
 ' Kingdom. We meet in this place in the Afternoon,
 ' after a great Dinner, which I think is not the time
 ' of doing Business; and are in such confusion after
 ' the Candles are lighted, that very often the Debate
 ' of one single Point cannot be finish'd; but must be
 ' put off to another day. Parliaments are forc'd to
 ' submit to the Conveniences of the Lords of the Sessi-
 ' on, and Meetings of the Boroughs; tho' no good
 ' reason can be given, why either a Lord of the Sessi-
 ' on or any one deputed to the Meetings of the Bo-
 ' roughs, should be a Member of this House; but on
 ' the contrary, Experience has taught us the Incon-
 ' venience of both. When Members of Parliament,
 ' to perform the Duty they owe to their Country,
 ' have left the most important Affairs, and quitted
 ' their Friends many times in their utmost Extremity,
 ' to be present at this Place, they are told they may
 ' return again; as we were the other day call'd toge-
 ' ther only in order to be dismiss'd. We have been
 ' for several days adjourn'd in this time of Harvest,
 ' when we had the most important Affairs under Deli-
 ' beration; that as well those, who have neither Place
 ' nor Pension might grow weary of their Attendance,
 ' as those whose ill State of Health makes the Service
 ' of their Country as Dangerous, tho' no less honoura-
 ' ble than if they serv'd in the Field. Do not those
 ' things shew us the necessity of those Limitations, I
 ' had the Honour to offer to this House? And parti-
 ' cularly of that for lodging the Power of Adjourn-
 ' ments in the Parliament; that for Meetings of Par-
 ' liament to be in Winter; that for empowering the
 ' President to give the Royal Assent, and ascertaining
 ' his Salary; with that for excluding all Lords of the
 ' Session from being Members of Parliament. Could
 ' one imagine that in this Parliament, in which we
 ' have had the first opportunity of amending our Con-
 ' stitution by new Conditions of Government, occasi-
 ' on should be given by reiterating former Abuses, to
 ' convince all Men of the necessity of farther Limita-
 ' tions upon a Successor? Or is not this rather to be

attributed to a peculiar Province, that those who are the great Opposers of Limitations, should by their Conduct give the best reason for them? But I hope no Member of this House will be discourag'd either by Delay or Opposition; because the Liberties of a People are not to be maintain'd without passing through great difficulties, and that no Toil and Labours ought to be declin'd to preserve a Nation from Slavery.

This being done they proceeded on the Act of Security, and carried by 40 Votes, a Clause given in by Sir William Hamilton of Whitlaw, one of the Lords of the Session, That in the *Interim* between the Death of the Queen and Heirs of her Body, and the Meeting of the Parliament, such Members of the Privy-Council as shall be in Town, together with a certain Number of the Estates of Parliament; the Estates being always of a Greater Number, and no less than 30, to be chosen by the preceding Parliament, should take the Government upon them, and voted that the Commissions of all Officers of State, of the President of the Council, the Commissioners of the Treasury, the Lords of the Exchequer, and all Civil Judges, *ad bene placitum*, except Sheriffs, Bayliffs of Regalities, and Stewards of Stewardies, should be void at the Queens Death.

On the 10th they proceeded again on the Act of Security, and the Earl of Haddington offered a Clause to be added thereunto, *viz.* That the Heretors or Freeholders of the Country should see that their Tenements, &c. And the Magistrates of Boroughs to see that the Inhabitants be well Armed, and all conveniently disciplin'd and rendezvous'd at the certain times therein mentioned, and all the Officers to take the Oaths of Allegiance and Assurance, and being put to a Vote, it was carried by about 40; then the Earl Marshal presented another Clause, That at the Death of the Queen and Heirs of her Body, all Officers above Captains should fall, and the Companies should be independent, and a Vote being put, whether that, or one offered by the Lord Advocate, that it should be in the Power of the Estates to continue or depose the said Officers, should be added, it was carried to add

Aug³.

add the Earl-Marshals. There was likewise one offered by Mr. Fletcher, of *Saltoun*, That all the Governors of Forts should cease, and the Deputy Governors should continue in Command; and that the Government of *Edinburgh* Castle should be in the hands of the Magistrates of *Edinburgh*, and also to name the Deputy Governor, but the Castle of *Sterling* was excepted, the Earl of *Mar* being Hereditary Governor; but being late, it was deferred this Night.

On the 11th, a Motion was made, That the Act of Security might be approved, but it was carried, Delay till more Clauses were added, and particularly one of rescinding the Act of Parliament 1681. made in Favour of the Duke of *York's* Succession; the Question was put, Whether they should rescind the whole Act, or in part, and it was carried by one Vote, that it should be rescinded only so far, as it was contrary to any Act of Parliament made in King *William's* Reign, or in this Session, wherein all Popish Successors were excluded from the Throne.

On the 19th the Parliament had under Consideration a Clause offered by the Marquis of *Tweeddale*, relating to an Act of Peace and War, as follows, viz. 'That
'no Forces should be brought into the Kingdom
'without Consent of Parliament, except Natives of
'that Kingdom, being such as were subsisted and paid
'by the Funds laid on by the Parliament, excepting
'always those of their Native Subjects, at present in
'Foreign Service, who were allow'd to be brought
'home, but immediately upon their arrival to be cashier'd. As also that no Body of Men should be commanded or carried out of the Kingdom, unless by
'Consent aforesaid, and that Honourable Terms were
'first made for them with the Princes or Potentates in
'whose Service they were to be imploy'd.

They voted on the 23d that the three Estates, viz. Lords, Barons and Buggesses, should each of 'em chuse Seven of their Number to inspect into the disposal and deficiency of Parliamentary Funds since the Revolution. They made also a Resolve, that no Money Bill be brought in till the Acts already passed were touch'd.

About

About this time likewise the disbanded Officers of *Scotland*, gave in a Memorial to the Parliament, setting forth the Hardships they have suffered since the Peace of *Reswick* for want of being provided for, tho' Taxes were imposed for that End, but never turn'd to any Account, either through the deficiency of the Funds, or the Mismanagement of those intrusted with receiving them. They hoped likewise to have been provided for, when there was occasion of new Levies, but when three new Regiments were to be raised, the Commissions were supply'd for the most part by Persons who never had serv'd in the Army. And so they were expos'd to the Rigour of their Creditors; therefore they hoped that a Parliament, which had express'd so much Zeal and Concern for the Welfare and Honour of the Kingdom, would redress there just Complaints, clear their Debts, and allow them a competent Subsistence till a new Opportunity offer'd for giving fresh Proofs of their Duty and Loyalty to her Majesty, and of Zeal and Affection to their Country. They added That about 5000*l.* Sterling *per Ann.* would go near to subsist all the disbanded Officers in the Kingdom, and that they might not be said to eat idle Bread, they chearfully offered that in case it were thought fit on all Events to put the Kingdom in a Posture of Defence, they should duly train in their several Distriets, the Men that were fittest to carry Arms, and inure them to Military Exercise and Discipline; by which means the Officers, who were the Life and Soul of an Army, would be kept from Idleness and forgetting their Employments, and a competent Number of good sufficient train'd Men would still be in readiness to answer any sudden Exigence of the Government.

While these Things were in Agitation in *Scotland*, Things went on but indifferently at Sea with us, and worse yet with the *Dutch*; for about the Beginning of this Month, a Fleet of Colliers coming from *Newcastle* convoy'd by 2 Men of War, of which Captain *Crow* in the *Dartmouth* was Commadore, and a Fleet from *Rotterdam* bound for *Newcastle* convoy'd by 5 Men of War, of which Captain *Allen* in the *Lark* was Commadore, they met off *Scarborough*; the same time 3 *French* Men of War appear'd in the

August.
Memorial
of the
Scotch dis-
banded
Officers.

August.

Offing, whereupon the said 7 *English* Men of War held a Council in which they resolv'd not to fight the Enemy, but to take care of the Fleets under their Convoys. So the *French* unmolested pursu'd their Voyage to the Northward. This being made known to his Highness the Lord High-Admiral, he thought fit to issue out a Commission for trying the Seven *English* Captains, who accordingly were tried by Court-Martial, of which Rear-Admiral *Beaumont* was President, at the *Bury of the Nore*: The Crime they were charged with was *Ill Conduct*, of which being found Guilty, the Two Commadores were sentenced to lose Three Months pay. The proceedings of this Court-Martial being reported to the Court then at *Windsor*, the said Commadores *Allen* and *Crow* were dismiss'd Her Majesty's Service, and Captain *Cox* was made Commander of the *Dartmouth*, and Captain *Hanaway* of the *Lark*, in their Rooms.

French destroy the
Dutch
Herring-
Fishing-
6.

In the mean time, the Three *French* Men of War who, as we have said, were suffer'd to escape, join'd the Squadron commanded by Monsieur *de St. Pol* at *Boucaness*, and on the 6th fell upon the *Maes* Fleet of *Dutch* Herringbusses, consisting of 200 Sail, convoy'd by Five *Dutch* Ships of War, and took Forty of the Men of War, and some of the Herringbusses. The *Dutch* Prizes were so shatter'd in the Fight, that the Enemy were forced to burn them all, except one of the Busses, which they gave to one of the Captains to Transport him and the rest of the Prisoners home, in Consideration of the Bravery they shew'd in the Engagement. After this the *French* Squadron consisting of Seven stout Ships, proceeded to *Greenland*, attack'd the *Dutch* *Greenland* Fleet, and took great many of them.

Descent
at *Altea*.

31.

As for the Grand Fleet under Sir *Cloudesley Shovel*, they having got into the *Streights* before the End of this Month, a Council of War was held to consider of the most proper Place to put into for fresh Water: some propos'd *Cagliari* in *Sardinia*, and others *Altea* on the Coast of *Valentia* in *Spain*, which last being resolv'd upon, they made up with the little *Winchelsea* they had to get into it: The *Eagle* and the *Hampton* were sent before, but the Governour fired upon them. In the mean time, the whole Fleet came

Sigs

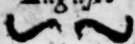
August.

Sight of *Altea* on the last of the Month, O. S. and the *Flamborough* was sent close to the Shore to cover the Descent of their Regiments of Marines, who landed without any manner of Confusion, and were actually drawn up in Battalia on the Shore, before half of the Fleet was come to Anchor. Brigadier General *Seymour* Landed with the first Detachment, and gave such Orders, that a more orderly Descent could not have been made in an Enemy's Country: This done, they form'd a Camp, and the *Spaniards* seeing them offer no Injury, brought Plenty of all Provisions, for which they pay'd them ready Money. They appear'd very well disposed for the House of *Austria*, and for the Arch-Duke in particular, in which good Humour we shall at present leave them, and the Confederate Fleet to dispose of Things for their farther Voyage, and proceed now to other Matters.

We have already a little observ'd the Misfortune of the *Dutch* by Sea; we'll now see how their Affairs, in Conjunction with their Allies, stood by Land. The Grand Army, under the Duke of *Marlborough*, finding no Opportunity to annoy the Enemy on *Flanders* side, march'd back for the *Maes*, and upon the 16th, a great Detachment under the Duke himself, came before *Huy*, a little City with Four Churches and a Castle, seated upon the River *Huy*, from whence it derives its Name. Upon the approach of the Confederates, the Governor broke down the Bridge between the Two Towns, and retired into the Castle and Forts; that is to say, Fort St. *Joseph*, and Fort *Picart*. Upon which, Two Battalions were sent to take Possession of the hithermost Part of the Town: Upon the 17th and 18th, all Things being in a Readiness, the Trenches were open'd against the Two Forts; and about the same time the Governour quitted the furthestmost Town, and the Lord *Ross* was order'd to take Possession of it. The Garrison likewise quitted the Forts, after they had, for some time, been cannonaded from the Besiegers Batteries, of which the Besiegers took Possession, as also of Fort *Rouge*, which is in a manner commanded by the other Two: Upon the 23d, the Besiegers began to play upon the Castle; and upon the 25th, all Things being in a Readiness for a general Storm, the Batteries

Huy invested by the Confederates.
16.

August.



fir'd without Intermission all that Afternoon, and several Ladders were fix'd at the Foot of the Castle; which tho' it were but a Fallacie, yet the Besieged believing the Besiegers in earnest, beat a Parley, and offer'd to surrender upon Condition, That the Garrison should be allow'd to march to *Namur*, with the usual Marks of Honour. Whereupon the Duke of *Marlborough* sent a Message to the Governour, That notwithstanding the Advantages he had, if the Garrison would lay down their Arms, all that belong'd to the Officers and Soldiers should be allow'd them, and they should be exchanged for a like Number of the Confederates Men, whenever the Marshal *de Villeroy* should desire it. Which Proposition being at first rejected, Orders were given for renewing the Assault: Whereupon the Soldiers of the Garrison, as it was said, refusing to defend the Place any longer, the Governour accepted the Terms offer'd him by the Duke of *Marlborough*, and the Garrison, amounting to 900 Men, were made Prisoners of War. There was found in the Castle a considerable Quantity of Ammunition, and Provision sufficient to have supplied the Garrison for a Fortnight longer. During the whole Siege the Besiegers had but 18 Men kill'd, and 35 wounded, besides some Officers. Upon the 27th, in the Morning, the Garrison march'd out of the Citadel, and were all disarm'd, except the Officers, who, by the Civility of the General, were allow'd to keep their Swords.

There was a Council of War held the Day before *Huy* was taken, sign'd by the Duke of *Marlborough*, the *English* Generals, &c. The other was sign'd, on the same Occasion, by the *Dutch* Generals, &c. which, because 'tis a Piece of Curiosity, we'll give you here *Verbatim*.

At a Council of War held at Val Notre Dame, the 24th of August, 1703. Present, my Lord Duke of Marlborough, the Deputies of their High Mightinesses, Monsieur d'Auverquerque, Monsieur de Slangenburg, the Lieutenant-Generals, and several Major-Generals.

The Result of a Council of War held by the Duke of *Marlborough*.

THE said Generals and Deputies having deliberated on the Operations proper to be gone upon after *Huy* should be taken, and the Siege of *Limburg* being propos'd, the Generals, whose Names are subscribed,

scrib'd, gave their Opinion rather for attacking the Enemies Lines between the *Mehaigne* and *Leuwe*, as an Enterprize that would contribute much more to the Glory and Advantage of the Arms of the High Allies. Being also of Opinion, that *Limburg* might be attach'd by a Detachment when the Season is more advanced.

1. The Enemies having great Magazines at *Namur*, for the Subsistence of their Army, and we being by our Superiority in Number in a Condition to give them Umbrage on that side, they will be obliged, after we are possess'd of *Huy*, to put a great Garrison into that place for the Security of their Magazines; our Superiority will then be so much the greater, and they will be less to oppose our Efforts.

2. We having here a level Ground before us of above Two Leagues and a half in Extent, where the Enemies Lines are weakest, it seems to be the only Place where we should chuse to attack them; and seeing our whole Army may act, it is to be believed if the Enemy should stand us, it would be impossible for them to defend such an Extent.

3. In case they should venture an Engagement with us, seeing 'tis what we have been seeking all this Campaign, we are of Opinion, we ought gladly to embrace the Occasion, because we have a greater Superiority at this time than ever.

4. If we do not attack the Enemy in this Place with the finest Troops that can be seen, and such a Superiority as we cannot expect to have next Year, it will be evident not only to our Allies (to their great Discouragement) but the Enemy may with reason boast, that these Lines, which they will make stronger every Day, are an invincible Barrier against the Troops of the Allies.

5. In case we do not attack the Lines, there is no other Course to be taken, but either to retire to the other side of the *Maese*, or to march away to the right to be near to the Mayory of *Bolduc*, there being no Forrage left in these Parts. The first would be dishonourable to the Arms of the Allies, for their leaving the River between them and the Enemy would look as if they durst not stand them, and the latter might be very dangerous to the State; and

August. besides the Enemies by means of their Magazines would be in a Condition to undertake any thing; Whereas, if we attempt their Lines, should they pretend to defend them, we may, with the Assistance of the Almighty, hope to gain a compleat Victory; the Consequences of which may be of more Importance than can be foreseen; and should they think best to retire, there is ground to hope we might push forward very successfully, and draw mighty Advantages from it.

6. We consider likewise, that the Enemy being Superior in *Italy*, and in the Empire, and being outnumber'd no where but here, the Eyes of all the Allies are fix'd upon us, and they will have cause justly to blame our Conduct, if we do not do all that is possible to relieve them, by obliging the Enemy to call back Succours into these Parts, which is not to be done but by pushing boldly.

The Duke of *Marlborough*.

Generals of the <i>English</i>	{ <i>Cha. Churchill.</i> <i>Cutts.</i> <i>H. Lumley.</i>
Generals of the <i>Danes</i> .	{ <i>Cha. Rudolph, D. of Wirtemberg.</i> <i>J. Scholten.</i>
Generals of the <i>Lunenburgers</i> .	{ <i>C. Somerfelt.</i> <i>M. Bulow.</i> <i>Ernest August, D. of Brunswick.</i> <i>Count de Noyelles.</i>
Generals of the <i>Hessians</i> .	{ <i>Frederick, Prince of Hesse.</i> <i>Spiegel de Liesenberg.</i> <i>A. Van Tettau.</i>

The Deputies of their High Mightinesses having demanded the Opinions of the Generals, whose Names are subscrib'd on the Question, What Enterprize might be most feasible and glorious to the Arms of the Allies after the Reduction of *Huy*? They represent,

The Result of the Deputies of the States upon the same Occasion.

THAT in the Council of War held yesterday the 24th, two things were debated, Namely, Whether to Attack the Lines, or Besiege *Limburg*. Without doubt the first would be the more glorious Attempt;

but before it be determin'd, they judge it necessary to examine all the Difficulties of executing it, and afterwards the Advantage that may accrue from succeeding in it.

That part of the Lines that seems easiest to be attack'd, reaches from *Waseige*, or the *Mehaigne* as far as *Fanche*, which is an Extent of Two Leagues and a Half, it lies cross a Plain, but takes in a rising Ground at *Meerdorp*. And it is to be inquir'd, whether the Enemies are really inferior in Number to us, and whether their Lines are not stronger and better repair'd than is reported.

Supposing the Lines forc'd, it is next to be considered what Advantage will come of it, and whether we shall then be able to penetrate into the Country, and to march to *Tirlemont* and *Louvain*. What gives ground to apprehend we shall not, is, That the Enemies, a little within their Lines, (of which a Plan lies before us,) have Posts to retire to that are more defensible than their Lines; for Instance, that of *Rumilly*, where their Right being extended to the *Mehaigne*, near *Taviers*, and their Left towards *Rumilly* and *Aureglise*, they will have a narrow Aperture of but 1200 Paces to defend.

Should the Enemy abandon their Lines and take post in that Camp, it will not be in our Power to march towards *Tirlemont*, till we have forc'd them to decamp, because we shall be oblig'd to pass near the Head of the River *Gette*, between the Enemy's Army and *Fanche*, which will be impossible to be done without risking our Rear-guard.

If, after the Lines shall either be forc'd by us, or abandon'd by the Enemy, it should be thought advisable for our Army to pass the *Gette* lower, about *Heilersheim*, the Enemy would move down along that River to observe us, and by extending their Left to *Heilersheim*, would have a stronger part of the Line before them than that between the *Mehaigne* and *Fanche*, and by that means hinder us from advancing to *Tirlemont* or *Louvain*.

If the Enemy post themselves as we have said about *Heilersheim*, the Ground between *Rumilly* and the *Mehaigne* would lie open to us, and we might pass above the Head of the *Gette*, and so cut them off from all

August. Communication with *Namur*; but it is not possible for us, when we are got with the Army within the Lines in the part nearest to *Hanuye*, to march with expedition sufficient to prevent the Enemy from seizing the Post of *Judoigne*, where they will have no more than about six hundred Paces of Ground to defend.

If we had in our Places on the *Maese* all things necessary for the Siege of *Namur*, 'tis not credible they would suffer us to cut off their Communication with that Town: But the Body commanded by Monsieur de *Pracontal*, and our Disposition upon the *Maese*, put the Enemies out of fear of a Siege; and the Works which Monsieur *Coehorn* formerly added sufficiently secure them against the Effects of Bombs.

We cannot positively affirm that the Enemies will do as we have said, but they may do so, or repair and strengthen their Lines before we can be in a Condition to attack them.

Prudence also requires us to make the most serious Reflections in an Affair of so great Importance, and to dispose things in such a Manner, if we determine to march towards the Lines, that what Course soever the Enemies take, we may be in a Condition of pursuing our Designs. And as the Good of the Common Cause mainly depends on the Resolution we shall take in this Occasion, it becomes us to examine with the greatest Deliberation, whether we ought rather to attack the Lines or besiege *Limburgh*, which is not a Place of so little Consequence as Men imagine; for when we are Masters of that place, which ought to be attack'd in a favourable Season, and not in the decline of the Year, by reason the Ways will then be impracticable, we not only acquire a whole Province, but cover our own Country, and the Countries of *Fuliers* and *Gelder*; we cut off from them all Communication with our Country, and extend and secure our own Quarters, which will make it easie to clear the whole Country between the *Maese* and the *Rhine*.

What-

for the YEAR, 1703.

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Whatever Resolution shall be taken, We whose Names are underwritten, will not fail to contribute all we can to facilitate the Execution of it. *August.*

Done in the Camp at Vignamont, Aug. 25. 1703.

D. Dopff,
Dompne,
Oxinstien,
De Rantzau

Averquerque,
Count de Noyelles,
Albemarle,
W. V. Heuckelom,
De St. Pol,
D'Anhalt.

The Confederates having in the manner abovesaid, without Molestation from the Enemies Army, become Masters of Huy, if the Reader should be desirous to know the Reason of it, he may easily gather it from the following Letter of the French King to the Marshal de Villeroy, running in these Words:

Cousin,

AS it is the principal Aim of the present War, which the Enemies of mine, and the Glory of the King of Spain, my Brother and Grandson, have unjustly declar'd against me, to invade the States depending upon the Monarchy of Spain, particularly in the Spanish Netherlands, this is that which obliges me to recommend it to your Care to stand barely upon the Defensive, which I also do at the present. Neither give nor accept of Battle, but when you are secure of the Victory, and that your Superiority of Number gives you the Advantage over my Enemies, that you may not venture, to my Loss, the Glory which my Arms have hitherto acquir'd. Therefore still keep within your Lines, which you shall cause to be fortified in all Places that require it, and as your Prudence shall think convenient: And then they will be like so many Mounds, that will render ineffectual the efforts of my Enemies, and oblige them to implore my usual Clemency. The continual Series of so many Victories which it had pleased God to grant to my Arms in so many Places, give me all the Reason to hope, that he will bless them upon this Occasion also. I have given Orders to the Marquess de Blansac, and Count

August.

Count *Marfin*, to invest Old *Brisac*, the Siege of which Place will be managed by my Cousins, the Marshal *Tallard* and *Vauban*, under the Orders of my Grandson the Duke of *Burgundy*; while my Cousin the Duke of *Vendosme* uses all his Endeavours to join my Brother the Elector of *Bavaria*; to the End, they may act by Concert for the Succour of my Cousin the Marshal *de Villars*, whom my Godson Prince *Lewis* of *Baden* observes very narrowly. For the rest I rely upon your prudent Valour and consummate Wisdom, of which you have given me Marks at several times. Dear Cousin, I beseech God to have you in his Holy Keeping.

Marli, August the 15th, 1703.

Sign'd,

L E W I S.

The cautious General having pursued his Master's Orders to an Hair's Breadth, we have no more to say of him at present. As for the Affairs of the *Camisars*, there is, indeed, nothing certain that can be said of them. *Portugal* began now to be uppish upon her new Alliance, and *Spain* not at all caring for the Neighbourhood of the Confederate Fleet now upon their Coast; Things began to look with an uneasie Aspect at that Court, and the frequent Rumours spread of a Design to send the Arch-Duke of *Austria* into *Portugal*, and so to *Spain*, you may be sure did not a little heighten the same.

Having said thus much concerning *Spain* and *Portugal*, and finding nothing of Moment to detain us there any longer; if now we take a View of the Affairs of *Italy*, we shall see the Armies on the *Secchia* able to do no more than watch one another; the Diversion that the Duke of *Vendosme* attempted to make in the *Trentin*, in order to open a Communication with the Elector of *Bavaria*, having at least given Count *Staremburg* an Occasion to maintain his Ground against the superior Force of the Enemy. We left *Vendosme* last in the Possession of *Riva* towards the End of *July*. *Torbole* fell into his Hands, without any Opposition, on the 1st Instant; then the Villages of *Nago* and *Mori*, within Four Miles of *Roveredo*, where they found good Booty; the Castle of *Nago* surren-

Vendosme's
Progress
in the
Trentine.

der'd

der'd on the 4th at Discretion: *Castelbarco* was taken the 5th, pillaged and raz'd. On the 8th, having viewed General *Vaubonne's* Camp, and taken a Post from him, on the 10th he took the Town of *Arco*, but the Castle holding out till the 17th, then the Garrison, which were near 600 Men, wanting Ammunition, were forced to surrender in a manner at Discretion: On the 18th, the Castle of *Drena* submitted to him; so did those of *Madruzzo* and *Toblino*. They were incommoded with Rains about this Time, so that they could not finish their Bridge on the *Sarca* till the 26th, when they passed over; and began to dispose their March towards *Trent*, of which we shall hear more the next Month.

In the mean time the Elector of *Bavaria* having been forced to quit all his Acquisitions in *Tirol*, except *Kuffstein*, retired into his own Contry, and the rather because now Major-General *Raventlaw* had entered it by the Way of *Passau*, to revenge which Disgraces, he sent Orders to General *Santini* to make himself absolute Master of *Ratisbonne* on the 28th, the Place being in a manner in his Power already; in Order to which he took Possession of the Gates and Arsenal; and, after the many Representations that were made to him, all that could be obtain'd was the Restitution of the Keys of the Arsenal, after the *Bavarian* had taken an Inventory of the few Arms and Ammunition that were therein, and that the Citizens should be exempted from quartering the Soldiers, upon allowing him certain Houses for that Purpose; and when the Dyet made Complaints of this Procedure to the *Bavarian* Minister, he answer'd first, He had nothing to do with the Military Affairs; and afterwards declar'd, That the Reason which obliged his Master to make himself sure of that City, was because he had Intelligence that the *Imperialists* were about to have prevented him; and that he would give Proofs thereof to the Dyet with reasonable Satisfaction.

The Prince of *Baden* was all this while waiting for an Advantage over the *Mareschal de Villars*, who kept close in his Camp at *Dellingen*, till towards the End of this Month, he began his March, with excellent Management and Secresie, for the saving of

August. of *Ausburgh*; but because we would give you the Relation entire and of a Piece, as well of this as of the Siege of *Brisack* by the *French*, which was form'd about the same time, we'll reserve the whole till the next Month; and after having observ'd to you, that all the Talk at *Vienna* about this Time was a Design of declaring the Arch-Duke *Charles* King of *Spain*, and of his Journey thither; as also of the Rebellion in *Hungary*, which throve but too much, though we must own we can give no Particulars thereof that may justly be depended on, we'll once again visit *Poland*.

We were entertain'd at this Time with News from *Livonia* of the Defeat of the *Swedish* General *Croonjort* some time last Month by the *Muscovites*, with various Particulars, but so little to be rely'd upon, and since come so ill confirm'd, that we do not think it proper to insert them here, and therefore we are to take Notice, that it was generally believed that the Resolutions taken by the general Diet at *Lublin* mention'd in the last Month, would have contributed very much to quiet the Troubles of that Kingdom; But things took a different turn from what was expected: For divers Gentlemen of the greater *Poland*, not being satisfied with these Resolutions, entered into a formidable Confederacy to hinder their being put in Execution; in order to which they joyned a Body of *Swedes* under General *Renschild*: which had obliged the King of *Poland* to order some *Saxon* and other Troops to march from *Warsaw* that way, to endeavour to prevent the ill consequences of that Confederacy.

In the mean time, six *Swedish* Frigats with about fifty Transport Ships arriv'd at *Dantzick*; they landed the Troops they brought near *Oliva*, and Count *Steinbock* demanded of the Magistrates of *Dantzick* and *Elbing* a certain Number of Waggon and Horses to carry the Artillery and Ammunition brought by these Ships to the Camp at *Thorn*: But they excusing themselves from furnishing them on several plausible pretences, thus so irritated the Count, that he put Soldiers on board all the Ships in the Road both *English* and *Dutch* as well as *Dantzickers*, to hinder them from lading or unlading, or any Persons going in or
out

August.

out of them; and this he did on no other Pretence than 1. That the Magistrates of *Dantzick* would not pay the 100000 Crowns he demanded for Contributions. 2. That they did not salute the *Swedish* Men of War at their entrance into their Road, with so many Cannon as might well have been expected. And 3. That they refus'd to furnish the Horses and Waggon demanded. But the Residents of *England* and *Holland* representing to him, that his putting the *English* and *Dutch* Ships under Arrest, could not be look'd upon otherwise than as an Infraction of the ancient Treaties between the King of *Sweden*, *England* and *Holland*, he dispatch'd an Express to his *Swedish* Majesty in his Camp before *Thorn*, to know his Pleasure on that Affair; which Courier return'd with Orders for setting all the Ships at liberty.

Thorn was now more closely block'd up than before, while on the other hand, the *Polish* Lieutenant Generals *Brand* and *Tarlo*, came before Day-break to *Lan- Swedes*
tenburg on the 8th, where lay a Party of 400 *Swedes*, defeated
the *Poles* set one end of the Town on Fire, and by the
march'd in with so much Expedition at the other end; *Saxons*.
that Colonel *Kreuts* who commanded the *Swedes* had no time to put his Men in order, yet he made a Shift to repulse the *Poles* twice; but some Auxiliaries, with which the *Swedes* had been furnish'd by the *Sapichaes*, betaking themselves to flight, the rest of the *Swedish* Party was oblig'd to retire, several of which leap'd into the River *Wyl*, which was not deep, where they made a Stand and defended themselves bravely, but were overpower'd by the superior Number of the *Poles* and put to a total Rout, Most of the *Swedes* with the chief of their Officers being kill'd upon the place.

But, notwithstanding these Acts of Hostility, Dr. *Robinson*, the *English* Envoy at *Warsaw*, before the End of the Month, wrote to the King of *Sweden* in his Camp before *Thorn*, pressing him earnestly to enter into a Negotiation of Peace with his *Polish* Majesty. To which Count *Piper* return'd Answer, 'That his *C. Piper's*
'*Swedish* Majesty expected to receive the Proposals Letter to
'which the Deputies of the Republick had to Dr. Ro-
'make to him in Writing, as he had before signified binson.
'to the Cardinal Primate and the said Deputies; and
'that

August.

that he would more fully explain himself, provided the said Proposals were conformable to the following Project, which had been transmitted to him by the Foreign Ministers, viz. That the Republick of Poland, to facilitate the Peace, should not demand of the King of Sweden any Amends or Satisfaction for the great Losses she had sustain'd since the Entrance of the Swedes into the Kingdom, as well by the Contributions they had exacted as otherwise. 2. That the Republick should take upon her to be a Guarantee, that her King should for the future maintain the Treaties that should be made, and should commit no Hostilities against the Crown of Sweden, nor against any other Neighbouring Potentate. 3. That in case the King of Poland should begin a War on Sweden, the Republick should not only oppose it, but join with the Swedes against him. 4. And that all those Persons whom his Swedish Majesty should nominate, should be re-established in the quiet Possession of their Estates and Dignities.

September.

It's a long Step from Poland into England, where his Grace the Duke of Schomberg was install'd Knight of the Garter on the 2d Instant; and on the 12th, a Proclamation was published for further proroguing the Parliament from the 14th of October to the 4th of November, when they were to sit and do Business.

Court of
Stannaries held.

We came now to a Piece of Novelty in England, and that was a Convocation or Parliament of Stannators, held by Her Majesty's Commission to the Lord Granville, Lord Warden of the Stannaries, according to antient Custom, on the 16th, at Truro, in Cornwall, in a full Body, there being on that Occasion a very great Concourse of the Gentlemen and Tinnors of that Country, who all expressed the greatest Satisfaction imaginable in Her Majesty's Favour and Goodness to them upon this Occasion; and the Lord Warden made the following Speech to them.

L. War-
den of the
Stannaries
Speech to
the Con-
vocation.

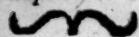
Gentlemen;

AFTER a long Intermission of 15 Years, you are again by the Queen's Especial Grace and Favour assembled, who, by Her Commissions under the Privy Seal now read, hath been pleased so fully to ex-

'express Her Royal Pleasure in calling this Convoca-
 'tion, that it will be unnecessary for me to enlarge
 'further on this Occasion: I shall therefore only mind
 'you of the great Obligation we owe beyond all other
 'Subjects to our most Gracious Sovereign: Her Ma-
 'jesty's Pious Zeal and constant Care in maintaining
 'the Church of *England*, as by Law Established; Her
 'great Endeavour, since Her most happy Accession
 'to the Throne of Her Ancestors, to render all Her
 'People Happy; by restoring and securing to them
 'and their Posterity the full Enjoyments of their Liber-
 'ties and Properties, are such Benefits, as we can on-
 'ly pretend to share with the rest of our Fellow Sub-
 'jects: But we of this and the next County are solely
 'obliged to Her Majesty, that at a Time, when, for
 'the Safety of Her Dominions, and to preserve the
 'Ballance of *Europe* from the Enchroaching Power of
 '*France*, She is engaged in a Very expensive War,
 'She is Graciously pleased, amidst all the Difficulties
 'that necessarily attend such an Extraordinary Jun-
 'cture, to take into Her Royal Consideration, the
 'sad and deplorable Condition of Her good and loyal
 'Subjects the Tinnners, who suffered so many Hard-
 'ships in the last War. And to prevent the like Suf-
 'ferings in the present, Her Majesty is Graciously
 'pleased to offer, as a distinguishing Mark of Her
 'Royal Favour and Compassion, to take Sixteen hun-
 'dred Tuns of Tinn at the Price of Three Pounds
 'Ten Shillings per Cent. Stannary Weight, which
 'will be punctually paid out of her own Revenues.
 'So great a Bounty at this time could scarcely be ho-
 'ped for: Therefore this Extraordinary Grace requires
 'a Most dutiful Acknowledgment; and I hope no
 'Subject of *Cornwal* will ever hereafter be so ungrate-
 'ful to Her Majesty, as in the least to deviate from
 'the Loyalty of his County, to which Her Majesty
 'in these Commissions has been pleased to do a signal
 'Favour, by granting us Her Royal Exemplification
 'of the Services and Sufferings of our Ancestors, for
 'their Loyalty in that horrid Rebellion against Her
 'Royal Grandfather King *Charles* the First, of ever
 'blessed Memory.

Gentlemen,

September.



‘I cannot but own my self glad of this Occasion to meet so many of my Worthy Country-men: And as I am very confident, that an Assembly composed of such prudent and loyal Persons, of so good Interest in our Country as you are, will proceed in all Things as you ought to do, for the Service of Her Majesty, and the good of the Tinnners, for which Ends only you are called, so I do assure you, I shall not be wanting on my part in any thing to render this Meeting fully as beneficial and advantagious to the Tinnners, as Her Majesty has most Graciously intended it; wherein I shall think my self infinitely happy if I become the Instrument of conveying any Advantage to you, being fully satisfied that I have the Honour to serve a Queen, whose Interest is so inseparable from that of Her Subjects, that I cannot do them any more real Good than by zealously promoting Her Service; nor can I better recommend my self to Her Royal Favour, than by being a strenuous Assertor of the Laws and Liberties of my Country.

‘To conclude, I shall only put you in mind, that it will not be long before many of your Attendances will be indispensably required in another Place: Wherefore I hope you will give as much Dispatch to the several Matters before you as will be consistent with Her Majesty’s Service, and the Good of Cornwall, wherein you may be assured of my Concurrence; for I shall always be ready to testifie my natural Affection and Esteem for this County, whose Prosperity I do heartily wish.

‘I refer to my Vice-Warden to lay before you the present State of the Stannaries, which I doubt not but he will perform to your Satisfaction; And I hope that this Meeting will have so Happy a Conclusion, as will engage all to join in our most humble Thanks to Her Majesty for her unparallel’d Goodness towards us, and that the whole County may pray as with One Voice, for the Life and Happy Reign of Our most Gracious Sovereign Lady Queen Ann (whom God long preserve for the Benefit of all Her Subjects) on the Throne of Her Royal Ancestors.

Then

Then the Convocation being withdrawn, chose *September.*
 Mr. Buller, Knight of the Shire, to be their Speaker, and on the 18th, resolved, *Nemine Contradicente*, That that Convocation agreed to let Her Majesty have Sixteen hundred Tuns of Tin yearly, at the Rate of Three Pounds Ten Shillings *per Cent.* Stan-nary-weight, for Seven Years, and also that the Com-mencement of the Farm should be from the first Day of *December* following.

Having done for the present with the Affairs of *England*, we proceed now to *Scotland*, when on the 16th, the Earl of *Marchmont* gave in an Overture by way of an Act, declaring the Princess *Sophia* of *Hanover*, and her Heirs, to have the Right to that Crown, after Her Majesty and the Heirs of Her Body, with certain Limitations, and craved that it might be read. This occasioned a Debate before Reading could be obtain'd, and Three Hours were spent in Debate before it could be all read, and then a Vote was stated, *Mark the said Overture in the Minutes or no*, and carried in the Negative by 57 Votes.

However, because some may be curious to see the Purport of this Bill, especially the Conditions and Limitations contain'd therein, we have here inserted the same, as follows:

W Hereas by the Declaration of the Estates of this Bill for Kingdom, containing the *Claim of Right*, dated the *Hano-*
 the 11th of *April*, 1689, The Crown and Royal Digni- ver Suc-
 ty of this Realm is settled and entail'd upon our So- cession in
 vereign Lady the Queen (therein design'd, the Prin- *Scotland.*
 cels *Ann* of *Denmark*) and the Heirs of her Body, be-
 ing Protestants. And whereas the Settlement and En-
 tail of the Sovereignty is no further determin'd and
 declar'd, than in the Heirs of Her Majesty's Body,
 Her Majesty most seriously considering how neces-
 sary it is for the Security of the Protestant Religi-
 on, and of the Rights, Laws and Liberties of this
 Kingdom, that the Settlement and Entail of the
 Sovereignty, Crown and Royal Dignity of this
 Realm be further determined and declared. There-
 fore Her Majesty, with Advice and Consent of the
 Estates of Parliament, statutes, ordains and enacts,
 That failzieing Heirs of Her Majesty's Body, the
 Crown

September.

Crown and Royal Dignity of this Kingdom, and the Dominions thereunto belonging, shall be, appertain and come to the most excellent Princess *Sophia*, Electress and Dutcheß Dowager of *Hannover*, Daughter to the most excellent Princess *Elizabeth*, formerly Queen of *Bohemia*, Daughter of King *James VI.* of happy Memory, formerly Sovereign Lord of this Kingdom; and to the Heirs of her the said Princess *Sophia's* Body, being Protestants, and that with and under the Conditions and Provisions after mention'd, and no otherwise, viz. That the said Princess *Sophia*, and the Protestant Heirs of her Body respective, do accept, receive and take upon them, the Sovereignty, Crown and Royal Dignity of this Kingdom, upon the Terms of the *Claim of Right*, and of the other Conditions and Provisions in this Act express'd; and thereupon take and swear the Coronation-Oath mention'd and set down in the Twenty First Act of the said Meeting of Estates. The which Conditions and Provisions are as follows:

1. That the said Princess *Sophia*, or the Protestant Heirs of her Body, being accepted and received as Sovereign of this Realm, shall call and hold a full and free Parliament of this Kingdom, within the Space of after Accession to the Crown.

2. That once in Two Years, counting from the first Day appointed for the preceeding Parliament's Meeting (and oftner, if the Sovereign think fit and be pleased to call it) a full and free Parliament shall be holden within this Kingdom, in the most commodious Place and convenient Time, to be appointed by the Sovereign or Commissioner, for the Time, with Consent of the Estates of Parliament, before the End and Closing of every Parliament, and by an Act thereof.

3. That each and every Session shall have Forty free sitting Days, without being sooner adjourn'd, except by Consent of Parliament from Dyet to Dyet.

4. That no Person shall, by Virtue of being a Nobleman or Peer of this Realm, have a Vote in Parliament, unless he be likewise a Native born with-

within the Kingdom, or that his Father or Father's
 Father has been a Native born within this Kingdom,
 or else that he have of Land Estate by Year
 of Rent lying in *Scotland*, reserving to such Peers ex-
 cluded from voting in Parliament, all other Privileges
 and Honours to Peers of this Kingdom belonging.

5. That no Person have Pension from the Sove-
 reign, or being a Tacks-man, or a Manager of the
 Customs, Excise, or other Revenue of the Crown,
 or who is an Officer or under Pay in any standing
 Troops or Forces in the Kingdom, shall be chosen
 a Commissioner to serve in Parliament either for
 Stuartries or Royal Boroughs. And if any such
 happen to be chosen, it shall be a sufficient Objecti-
 on whereupon to cast the Commission.

6. That the Chusing of all Officers of State and
 Commissioners for these Offices, and the Chusing of
 all Privy-Counsellors and of the Members of Ex-
 chequer, be done in Parliament by Advice and Con-
 sent of the Estates: And that the Officers of State, or
 Commissioners in these Offices, shall continue in the
 Places to which they are chosen for the Space of
 Four Years, and no longer, and shall not be chosen
 again to the same Places which they formerly pos-
 sess'd, till after the Expiring of the like Four Years:
 And in case of the Decease of any Person in these
 Employments during the Interval betwixt the Meet-
 ings of Parliaments, that the Election for supplying
 the Vacancy be by the Privy-Council, the whole
 Number being advertised to meet upon Fifteen Days
 Warning, and the major part being present; which
 Election is to be allow'd or disallow'd in the next
 Session of Parliament; and the one Half of the Pri-
 vy-Counsellors and Members of the Exchequer shall
 go off from their Places after Two Years, and the
 other Half shall continue with these to be of new
 elected for other Two Years, and then that Half
 which continue shall go off, that others new elect-
 ed may come in their Room; and in case of Death
 of any Counsellor or Member of the Exchequer du-
 ring the Intervals of our Meetings of Parliament, that
 the Place of the Deceased, excepting the Commis-
 sioners of the Treasury, be supply'd by the Privy-
 Council, chusing one of the same Degree, that is to

September.

say, a Nobleman or a Gentleman, as the Person deceased was, to be allow'd or disallow'd in the next Session of Parliament. And for the clearing the Method of Vacating the Places in Council and Exchequer, that the following Rules be observed, viz. That of the Peers, the last in Rank, according as they are called in the Rolls of Parliament, shall go first off. And of the Gentlemen, those who are last placed in the Commission of Council shall go first off. And because the Dyet of going off from Places in Council and Exchequer may happen during the Intervals of Meetings of Parliament. That every Meeting of Parliament make Election for filling of such Places as by Virtue of this Act, are to become vacant before the Day appointed for the next Meeting of Parliament. And in respect, the Officers of State and the President of the Council are always to be Members of Council, that they go not off, but continue to be Counsellors for the whole Time that they possess their Offices.

7. That all other Offices and Places now in use to be given during the Pleasure of the Sovereign shall be given by Advice or Consent of Parliament, or of the Privy-Council in the Intervals of Parliament, to be allow'd or disallow'd by the next Session of Parliament, either during Pleasure, or during the Life of the Person, unless the Person be laid aside for Insufficiency or Malversation, by the Sovereign with Consent of the Three Estates.

8. That the Places upon the Session Bench be filled up by the Advice and Consent of the Estate of Parliament, and that the Commissions of the ordinary Lords be *ad Vitam aut Culpm*.

And in Reference to a free Communication of Trade, the Freedom of Navigation, and the Liberty of the Plantations now belonging, or which may hereafter belong to the one or the other Kingdom.

9. That the said Princess *Sophia*, or the Protestant Heir of her Body, received and admitted to the Sovereignty, shall be holden and obliged to use the utmost Endeavours for setting on Foot and carrying on with all Diligence, and as soon as conveniently can be, a Treaty betwixt the Parli-

men

September.

ments of the Two Kingdoms, or Commissioners by them appointed to treat of, concert and agree upon such Terms and Conditions concerning a free Communication of Trade, the Freedom of Navigation, and the Liberty of the Plantations aforesaid, as may be most agreeable to the Interests of both Kingdoms, being under the Government of one Head and Sovereign. And that the Royal Assent shall be given to the Acts and Laws made in the Parliaments of the one or the other Kingdom, for ratifying of, and making effectual the Terms and Conditions which shall be concerted and agreed unto by Treaty, upon the Particulars in this Article mention'd.

To the which Conditions of Government, contain'd in the foregoing Articles, the Successor (faileing Heirs of Her Majesty's Body) to the Imperial Crown of this Kingdom, is to be obliged and liable; And Her Majesty, with the Advice and Consent of the Estates of Parliament, statutes and ordains, That no Successor be designed, nor have Access to the Sovereignty of this Kingdom (faileing Heirs of Her Majesty's Body) until he or she accept the Crown and Government upon the Terms of the *Claim of Right*, and the Conditions and Provisions contain'd in this Act, and thereupon take and Swear the Coronation-Oath. And that it shall be High-Treason, not remissible, but with Consent of Parliament, to make Offer of the Sovereignty and Crown of this Kingdom to any whomsoever, but who accepts the Crown and Sovereignty upon the Terms and Conditions in this Act appointed and express'd.

Note, The Authority and Power given by this Parliament in the Act for the Security of the Kingdom to the Meeting of the Estates of Parliament, ordain'd to meet and sit in the Event of the Decease of Her Majesty, or Her Heirs and Successors, Kings or Queens of this Realm, in Reference to the Nominating and Declaring the Successor to the Crown, are only in the Case of Her Majesty's Decease without Heirs of Her Body, or a Successor lawfully designed and appointed by Her Majesty and the Estates of Parliament; but import no Restriction nor

September.

Limitation of Her Majesty's and this Parliament's Power to design and appoint a Successor to the Crown, upon what Conditions they may think expedient, agreeable to the Claim of Right.

On the 10th, his Grace the Lord High Commissioner acquainted the Parliament, that Her Majesty did not think fit to give the Royal Assent to the Act of Security, in a Speech to this Effect :

My Lords and Gentlemen,

L. High
Commis-
sioner's
Speech.

10.

‘ I was with great Uneasiness to me that I was forced to be silent Yesterday, when so many did appear earnest that I should speak, I have all the Inclination in the World to give you full Satisfaction; but I thought that I ought not to be pressed to give the Royal Assent, or to declare my Instructions in Parliament, which I had made known to many Noble and Worthy Members, besides the Queen's Servants.

‘ Now, that these Instances are let fall, and that you have proceeded to other Business, to testify how willing I am to give you Contentment in any thing that's in my Power; I tell you freely, that I have receiv'd Her Majesty's Pleasure, and am fully empower'd to give the Royal Assent to all the Acts voted in this Session, excepting only that Act, intituled, *Act for Security of the Kingdom*, (you may easily believe that requires Her Majesty's further Consideration.) At the same time, Her Majesty expects, that you will mind your own Safety, in making necessary Provisions for the Troops upon the present Establishment, and that you will put the Trade and Customs on that Foot, that the Civil List may be supported: And I intreat your Lordships to finish these as quickly as possible, that this Session may be put to a speedy and happy Conclusion.

13.

On the 13th, the Minutes of the last *Sederunt* were read, and it being voted, That the Draught of the Act offer'd the Ninth Instant by the Laird of *Saltoun*, for certain Limitations on the Successor to the Crown, failing Heirs of Her Majesty's Body, might be considered, it was propos'd, that the Parliament might con-

conform to their Vote on the 14th. past, Proceed upon further Overtures for Trade, and thereupon the Question being voted, Whether the Parliament should proceed on the said Act of Limitations, or upon the Overture for Trade, it was carry'd, that they should proceed on the Overtures for Trade. The Act allowing the Importation of all Wines and Foreign Liquors read, and, after long Debate, the Question was stated, Approve the first Clause allowing the Importation of all Sorts of Wines and other Foreign Liquors, or not ; but before voting, the Marquess of Tweeddale protested for himself, and in the Name and Behalf of such as would adhere to his Protestation, that this Act allowing the Importation of *French Wines* and Brandy ought not to pass, as being dishonourable to Her Majesty, inconsistent with the grand Alliance wherein She was engaged, and prejudicial to the Honour, Safety, Interest and Trade of that Kingdom, and therefore desired his Protestation might be marked, and inserted in the Records of Parliament, and thereupon ask'd Instruments: To which Protestation adhered his Grace the Duke of *Hamilton*, and the Marquess of *Montross*, the Earls of *Errol*, *Marischall*, *Rothes*, *Home*, *Strathmore*, *Roxburgh*, *Haddington*, *Selkirk* and *Ruglen*, the Viscount of *Stormont*, the Lords *Semple*, *Blantire*, *Forrester*, *Bergeny*, *Elibank*, *Bellhaven*, *Collvill* and *Kinnard*, *Robert Dundas* of *Armistown*, *Sir Robert Dickson* of *Innerask*, *George Lockhart* of *Carrwarth*, *Andrew Fletcher* of *Saltown*, *William Nisbet* of *Dirltown*, *John Cockburn*, Jun. of *Ormeistown*, *Sir Robert Sinclair* of *Long Formacus*, *Sir John Home* of *Blackader*, *Sir John Swinton* of that *Ilk*, *Sir Patrick Home* of *Rentown*, *Sir William Ker* of *Greenhead*, *William Bennet* of *Giubet*, *William Bailie* of *Lamingtown*, *George Bailie* of *Jerriswood*, *John Sinclair*, Jun. of *Stevenstown*, *James Hamilton* of *Aikenhead*, *Mr. W. Cochran* of *Kilmarnock*, *Sir Humphry Calhoun* of *Luss*, *Sir John Houston* of that *Ilk*, *John Graham* of *Calledin*, *James Graham* of *Bucklayvy*, *Robert Roll* of *Powhouse*, *Thomas Sharp* of *Houston*, *John Hadden* of *Glenegles*, *Sir Patrick Murray* of *Auchtertyre*, *William Olaphant* of *Gase*, *Mungo Graham* of *Garthie*, *Sir Thomas Burnet* of *Leyes*, *Alexander Gordon* of *Pirlurg*, *John Udney* of that *Ilk*, *William Seaton* of *Pitmedden*, *James More* of *Stonywood*, *Lo-*

September. *dovic Grant of that Ilk, Hugh Ross of Kilravock, Sir William Anthruster of that Ilk, David Beaton of Balfour Major Henry Balfour of Dunboig, Robert Douglas of Stratherry, Mr. Patrick Lyon of Auchterhouse, James Halyburtoun of Pitcurr, David Graham of Fintry, Alexander Duff of Braco, James Brody of that Ilk, Robert Dunbarr of Granghill, and John Bruce of Kinross, Commissioners for Shires; Alexander Robertson, Alexander Watson, Alexander Edgar, James Oswold, Patrick Bruce, Sir John Anstruther, Sir John Areskin, James Spittle, Francis Molison, Sir James Hacket, George Smith, Robert Kelly, Mr. John Lyons, George Brody, Sir Robert Anstruther, John Carruthers, George Hume, Mr. James Beauchun, John Baine, Mr. Alexander Arbuthnot, Commissioners for Burghs. Then the Vote was ask'd, Approve the Clause or not? And carried in the Affirmative.*

Union
quite dis-
solv'd.

About the same time, the Parliament order'd an Account of the Progress of the Commissioners in their Treaty of Union with *England* to be laid before them next *Sederunt*, and resolv'd, That the Commission for the said Treaty was expired, and that no new one be granted without Consent of Parliament.

At length came on the 16th of *September*, which put a Period to this long Sessions, at which time the following Acts received the Royal Assent, viz.

Scotch
Acts sign-
ed.

16.

Act for securing the true Protestant Religion, and Presbyterian Government.

Act ratifying the Turning the Meeting of the Estates into a Parliament.

Act anent Leasing-makers and Slanderers.

Act for proving the Tenor in favours of Anna Cockburn.

Act anent Peace and War.

Act anent the Publick Accounts.

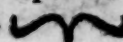
Act anent Butchers.

Act in favour of the Company trading to Africa and the Indies.

Act discharging the Importation of Irish Victual.

Act continuing the Prohibition of exporting English and Irish Wooll till next Session of Parliament inclusive.

Act

Act in favour of William Montgomery and George Lind, for a Manufacture of Lame, Purslaine and Earthen-Ware. 

Act allowing the Importation of Wines, and other Foreign Liquors.

After which his Grace the Duke of *Queensberry*, Her Majesty's High Commissioner, made a Speech to the Parliament, as follows:

My Lords and Gentlemen,

WE have now pass'd several good Acts for High our Religion, Liberty and Trade, which I Commis- hope will be acceptable to all Her Majesty's good sioner's Subjects; I wish you had also given the Supplies Speech. necessary for the Maintaining of Her Majesty's Forces, and preserving the Peace and Safety of the Kingdom; but since, I hope, this may be yet done in due time, and that besides some Questions and Difficulties are fallen; that, in all Probability, you can have no Time to determine; and that withal, it is fit Her Majesty should have time to consider upon such Things that have been laid before Her; and that we may know her Mind therein more perfectly, a short Recess appears at present to be necessary, and that this Parliament be adjourned for some time: And therefore I have order'd my Lord Chancellor to adjourn this Parliament until the 12th Day of *October* next.

Then the Lord-Chancellor, by his Grace's Order, adjourn'd the Parliament till *Tuesday* the 12th of *October* next.

Having in this manner dispatch'd the Affairs of *Scotland*; if we look into *Ireland*, we shall find a Parliament assembled in that Kingdom, on the 21st, to whom His Grace, the Lord Lieutenant-General, and General Governour of *Ireland*, address'd himself to both Houses, in the following Speech.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

THE Queen could not more effectually manifest Her tender Concern for you than by Calling you at this time to meet in Parliament, whereby you have an Opportunity of Passing those Gracious Bills

Duke of Ormond's Speech to the Irish Parliament.

September: already sent over, and of making such other Laws
 as may yet be wanting for the Establishment of
 the Protestant Religion, and the Welfare of the
 Kingdom.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

It were to be wish'd that you were in a Condition
 to provide for such Fortifications as would much con-
 duce to the Safety of the Kingdom, and particu-
 larly at *Limerick*; and for building Barracks in this
 City, and where else they are wanting. But that
 which Her Majesty expects at this time, is only that
 the Publick Debts be discharged, and the Revenue
 made equal to the Expence of the Government,
 which is much encreas'd by the Charge of the Bar-
 racks: And they are found so useful and so great
 an Ease to the Country, that they ought not to be
 neglected.

I have ordered all the Accounts to be laid before
 you, by which you will perceive that the Govern-
 ment has expended a very considerable Sum towards
 the Building of Barracks more than was given by
 the Parliament for that Purpose: And when you are
 fully inform'd of Particulars, I have no doubt but
 you will give as great Testimonies of Respect and
 Affection to Her Majesty as have been given to any
 of Her Royal Predecessors.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Since the Queen has done me the Honour to place
 me in this Station, as my Duty and Gratitude oblige
 me to Serve Her Majesty with the utmost Diligence
 and Fidelity, so my Inclination and Interest, and the
 Examples of my Ancestors are indispensable Obliga-
 tions upon me, to improve every Opportunity, the
 most I can, to the Advantage and Prosperity of this
 My Native Country.

I have all the Assurances that can be given, that
 the Regiments in the *West Indies*, on the Establish-
 ment, shall soon return; and I will use my utmost
 Endeavour that the whole Revenue may be expend-
 ed in this Kingdom.

And

‘ And since I can have no other Design than what *September.*
 ‘ you all aim at, the Queen’s Service, and the Good
 ‘ of our Country, I shall only recommend to you that
 ‘ We may unite and agree in the same Measures to
 ‘ compass them, and that We may pursue them with
 ‘ that Wisdom and Temper which Matters of such
 ‘ Importance require.

After which the Commons, being directed to choose a Speaker, and to present him on the *Friday* following, went to their House, and unanimously chose *Allen Broderick, Esq;* Her Majesty’s Solicitor-General there, who was accordingly presented the 24th, when he delivered himself to his Grace in the following Speech.

May it please your Grace,

‘ THE Commons in Parliament assembled, have, *Wish*
 ‘ in Obedience to your Grace’s Commands, pro-Speaker’s
 ‘ ceeded to the Choice of a Speaker, and their Choice Speech.
 ‘ hath terminated in me. 24.

‘ If steady Loyalty to the Crown, sincere Wishes,
 ‘ and an hearty Inclination, with the utmost Diligence,
 ‘ to promote the Prosperity of Her Majesty, and this
 ‘ Kingdom, and a very high and just Honour and
 ‘ Respect for your Grace’s Person and Government,
 ‘ were sufficient to qualify me for the due Discharge
 ‘ of that great Trust, I should not think it Modesty in
 ‘ me, but its opposite Vice to disable my self, For it
 ‘ is in the Power, as it is the Duty of every Man to be
 ‘ a Loyal Subject, and a Lover of his Country: And
 ‘ I hope, I may, without the least Imputation of
 ‘ Vanity, be permitted (upon this Occasion) to affirm
 ‘ that I must forget my present Sentiments, and be
 ‘ much altered from what I am, when I cease to be
 ‘ either.

‘ The Unanimity of the Commons in designing me
 ‘ this Honour, encourages me to hope, that their
 ‘ future Proceedings will be with as little Dissention
 ‘ as the nature of Debates in a numerous Assembly can
 ‘ admit of: And though much of the Difficulty that
 ‘ often attends the Chair must hereby be prevented,
 ‘ yet my own Observation hath made me sensible, what
 ‘ Experience in Parliamentary Proceedings, Appli-
 ‘ cation of Mind, Quickness of Apprehension, and
 ‘ Strength

September. 'Strength of Judgment are absolutely necessary to
 'form an able Speaker.

'These are Qualities, in every of which, many
 'Gentlemen of that Body, who have presented me to
 'your Grace, very far surpass me. Out of a due
 'Regard therefore to my own Defects, I become an
 'humble Suppliant to your Grace, that you will be
 'pleased to direct the Commons to return to their
 'own House, and chuse a More sufficient Person.

'This done, and that the Lord Lieutenant had
 'given his Approbation of him, the Speaker a second
 'time address'd himself to his Grace as follows,

'YOUR Grace having been pleased to approve
 'the Choice of the Commons, it is now become
 'my Duty to apply my self to the Discharge of the
 'Trust in me reposed; which cannot be better begun
 'than by assuring your Grace, that the People, in
 'chusing their Representatives, seem to have well
 'considered their Duty to the Crown, Respect to your
 'Grace, and Interest of their Country; and to have
 'sent up Men, by whose Endeavours, under your
 'Grace's Conduct, and with your Assistance, *Ireland*,
 'may, in some Measure, recover from the languish-
 'ing Condition it is now in. This they promise
 'themselves the more assuredly, having the Happiness
 'of a Chief Governour, whose Interests must suffer
 'with theirs, and whose known Fidelity and Eminent
 'Services to the Crown will render such Representa-
 'tion as shall be made for your Grace acceptable to our
 'Most Excellent Queen.

'It remains, that I humbly demand in the Name,
 'and on the behalf of the Commons, an entire Con-
 'servation of all their Privileges.

'That they may have Freedom of Speech and
 'Debate, and not to be molested in their Persons,
 'Goods, and Attendants.

'That the Errors I may happen to commit in deli-
 'vering the Sense of the House at any time, may not
 'be imputed to the Commons, but be reformed by
 'their farther Declaration of their Mind, and par-
 'don'd by your Grace.

'And

‘ And that when the Publick Good shall require it, *September*
 ‘ I may by the Direction of the House, have free Ac-
 ‘ cess to your Grace’s most noble Person.

‘ Then Mr. Speaker and the Members present took
 ‘ the Oaths, and made and subscrib’d the Declaration,
 ‘ and took and subscrib’d the Oaths of Abjuration, as
 ‘ the Lords had done the first Day of the Session; and
 ‘ both Houses began their Sessions with Two several
 ‘ Addresses to his Grace. The Lords in the subsequent
 ‘ Expressions.

May it please your Grace,

‘ **W**E the Lords Spiritual and Temporal, in Parli- *Irish Lords*
 ‘ ament Assembled, do unanimously render your Address
 ‘ Grace our most humble and hearty Thanks for your to the
 ‘ most Excellent Speech, deliver’d from the Throne L. Lieu-
 ‘ to both Houses of Parliament. tenant.

‘ We have a just and grateful Sense of Her Majesty’s
 ‘ Goodness, in calling us to meet together at this
 ‘ time; and we can’t but admire Her Majesty’s Wis-
 ‘ dom, in appointing your Grace to represent Her
 ‘ Royal Person upon this Occasion, since only your
 ‘ Grace could in this Juncture of Difficulty and Di-
 ‘ stress, compose the Minds of Her People, and raise
 ‘ their Hopes that some Relief is intended them.

‘ We have an entire Confidence in your Grace, be-
 ‘ cause of your Grace’s and your Noble Ancestors
 ‘ constant Loyalty and Adherence to the Crown, and
 ‘ Zeal for the Protestant Religion, as by Law Estab-
 ‘ lish’d, the long Experience we have had of your
 ‘ Generous and Affectionate Inclinations to this King-
 ‘ dom, and because your great Interest in it will ob-
 ‘ lige your Grace always to promote the Prosperity
 ‘ of this your Native Country.

‘ And we can’t omit to return our most humble
 ‘ Thanks to your Grace for the Assurances you have
 ‘ been pleased to give us, that the Regiments in the
 ‘ *West-Indies*, on the Establishment, shall soon return,
 ‘ and the Encouragement we have from your Grace,
 ‘ to hope, that the whole Revenue of this Kingdom
 ‘ shall, for the future, be expended in it; which is
 ‘ absolutely necessary for the Welfare thereof.

‘ And

September.

‘ And since we cannot give a more effectual Testimony of the Honour and Esteem we have for your Grace, than by paying all imaginable Regard to your Advice, we assure your Grace, That we shall be always ready to unite and agree in such Measures, as shall be thought expedient for Her Majesty’s Service, and the Good of this Kingdom; and shall never be wanting to express as much Duty, Loyalty and Respect to Her Majesty, as ever was done to any of her Royal Predecessors.

My Lords,

L. Lieutenant’s
Answer.

I Give you Thanks for your kind Address: I will represent to the Queen your Zeal for Her Service; and do all the good Offices with Her Majesty for the Support of your Lordships, and of the Kingdom.

Having done with the Lords Address in the preceding Manner, we come now to the Commons, in the following Terms:

Commons’
Address.

WE, Her Majesty’s most Faithful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons of Ireland in Parliament assembled, do render our most humble and hearty Thanks for your Grace’s Speech to both Houses of Parliament, and the many Assurances given us therein; particularly, That the Regiments in the West-Indies on the Establishment will be soon recalled; and that you will use your Endeavours that the whole Revenue of this Kingdom shall be spent at Home.

At the same time we beg leave to assure your Grace, That we have a deep and hearty Sense of Her Majesty’s Affection and Regard for the Interest of this Kingdom, in giving us this Opportunity, under your Grace’s Administration, of making such Laws as shall be thought further necessary for the Establishment of the Protestant Religion, and Welfare of this Nation.

‘Tis with Pleasure we call to Mind the Happiness we enjoy’d under the prudent Administration of your most Noble Ancestors, and under your Grace our Hopes revive of enjoying the like again.

‘ Your

‘Your unshaken Fidelity to the Crown, Zeal for *September.*
 ‘the Protestant Religion and Interest, Conduct and
 ‘distinguishing Bravery on all Occasions in the Pub-
 ‘lick Service are so many Honours done to this your
 ‘native Country. We are highly concern’d that
 ‘the present Circumstances of the Kingdom (as your
 ‘Grace truly observes) incapacitates us from answer-
 ‘ing the Exigences of the Publick, suitable to our
 ‘Inclinations, for Her Majesty’s Service, the Honour
 ‘and Esteem we have for your Grace’s Person and
 ‘Government, and Security of this Nation.

‘Yet we unanimously assure your Grace, That
 ‘the grateful Sense we have of Her Majesty’s peculiar
 ‘Favour to us, shall be always manifested in constant
 ‘Returns of Duty and Obedience to Her Majesty,
 ‘and a firm Resolution to do all in our Power, under
 ‘our present Circumstances, for discharging the Du-
 ‘ties of the Nation, and defraying the Expence of
 ‘the Establishment, under the best of Queens, and
 ‘your Grace’s most happy Government.

Gentlemen,

Give you Thanks for your Address, which is very obli- L. Lieu-
 ging; And will let Her Majesty know the Zeal you tenant’s
 express for Her Service. I shall be always ready to pro- Answer.
 mote every Thing that may be for the Honour and Interest
 of this Kingdom.

We shall not take upon us to recite the particulars *Irish Com.*
 of each Day’s Proceedings of this Parliament; how- mons ju-
 ver, we cannot omit a remarkable Thing relating stifie their
 to England, and that is, that on the 25th the Com-Free-
 mons resolv’d, That all the Protestant Freeholders of holders.
 that Kingdom had been falsly and maliciously misre-
 presented, traduced and abused, in a Representation
 of them made in a Book, entituled, *The Report of the*
Commissioners appointed to enquire into the Irish Forfeit-
ures; in which are these Words, ‘And, indeed, it
 does appear, that the Freeholders of this Kingdom,
 thro’ length of Time, and by contracting new
 Friendships with the *Irish*, or by inter purchasing
 with one another, but chiefly thro’ a general Dislike
 of the Dispositions of the Forfeitures, are scarce
 willing to find any Person guilty of the late Re-
 bellion.

September. *bellion, even upon full Evidence. And it appearing to the House, that Francis Annesley, Esq; a Member of the House, and that John Trenchard, Esq; Henry Langford, Esq; and James Hamilton, Esq; were the Authors of the said Book. They resolved, That the first Three of them had scandalously and maliciously misrepresented and traduced the Protestant Free-holders of that Kingdom, and they had thereby endeavour'd to create a Misunderstanding and Jealousie between the People of England, and the Protestants of that Kingdom. And thereupon they expell'd Mr. Annesley the House, but Mr. Hamilton being dead, the House put no Question about him.*

On the 27th they order'd Heads of a Bill to be brought in, to make it High Treason in that Kingdom, by word or writing, to impeach the Succession of the Crown as limited by several Acts of Parliament in England. And on the 30th the Commons, with their Speaker, attended his Grace the Lord Lieutenant with the following Address, humbly desiring his Grace would transmit it to Her Majesty, as the Address of that House.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

Irish Commons Address to the Queen.

WE Your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons of *Ireland* in Parliament assembled, beg Leave to embrace our first Opportunity of expressing the great Satisfaction we receive from your Majesty's most happy Accession to the Throne of Your Royal Ancestors; and to congratulate the Glorious Success wherewith it has pleased God to bless your Majesty's Arms by Sea and Land. Your Majesty's constant Zeal for the Protestant Religion as by Law Establish'd, and sincere Concern for the Welfare and Happiness of your People, justly challenge a grateful Acknowledgment from all Your Subjects: But we of this Kingdom are in a more particular Manner sensible of Your Royal Goodness and Favour, in placing over us a Governor, whose Conduct, Bravery, and unshaken Loyalty to the Crown, and tender Care for this his Native Country, have rendred him equally acceptable to Your Majesty and to us.

'We cannot but with the deepest Concern take *September.*
'Notice to Your Majesty, That our Enemies, by
'many groundless and malicious Calumnies, have
'misrepresented us, (the sad and severe effects where-
'of we too sensibly feel:) And especially, as if we
'thought our selves, or desired to be, independent of
'the Crown of *England*.

'In Duty therefore to your Majesty, and to vindicate our selves from such foul and unworthy Aspersions, we here declare and acknowledge; That the Kingdom of *Ireland* is annexed and united to the Imperial Crown of *England*; and by the Laws and Statutes of this Kingdom is declared to be justly and rightfully depending upon, and belonging, and for ever united to the same, and that it never entred into our Thoughts to wish to the contrary; the Happiness of this Kingdom entirely depending on a steady Duty paid to the Crown of *England*, and a good Correspondence with your Majesty's Subjects of that Kingdom. And we do unanimously assure your Majesty, That we will, to the utmost of our Power, support and maintain Your Majesty's rightful and lawful Title to the Crown of this Realm, and the Succession in the Protestant Line, as the same is settled by the Acts of Parliament in *England*.

To which his Grace was pleased to return the following Answer:

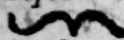
Gentlemen,

'I Will take care of sending this Address to Her Ma^y Duke of
'jesty, and am very glad when you give me these Opportunities of assuring Her Majesty of the Duty and Answer.
'Affections of Her Subjects here, for Her Royal Person
'and Government.

Having now run over the Affairs of the *British* Isles during the Circumvolution of another Month, if we look into the *Netherlands*, as the preceding Month was remarkable for the Taking of *Huy*, and the Result of a Council of War about forcing the Lines, the present is no less signal for the Surrender of *Limburg*, the Capital City of a Province of the *Spanish Netherlands* of the same Name; a pleasant City,

D d

seat-

September

 Limburg
 besieged
 by the
 Confede-
 rates.

seated upon a Hill, among shady Woods, near the River *Wefer*. It was invested upon the 19th by Lieutenant General *Brulau*, with Twenty Four Squadrons of Horse and Dragoons : The next Day the Foot arriv'd, and the Cannon and Ammunition being come to *Liege*, his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough* followed the next Morning with the Hereditary Prince of *Hesse*, and a farther Detachment of Fifteen Squadrons and Twenty four Battalions. Upon the 13th the Besiegers march'd to their several Posts ; and upon the 20th the Artillery and other Necessaries being come up, a Lieutenant-Colonel with 300 Men, was order'd to attack the lower Town, from whence the Defendants retir'd upon the first Assault, and the Besiegers took Possession of it, and had Advantage by the taking of it, that if the Enemy advanc'd near 'em, they could block up the Town with Five Battalions, and meet the Enemy with the rest of their Forces. Upon the 25th the Besiegers had finish'd their Batteries, and began to play upon the Town with their Cannon, carrying Twenty four Pound, Twelve Pound, and Six Pound Ball ; and Twenty Mortars from Two other Batteries rais'd on purpose. They continu'd playing all the next Day with good Success, and the Mortars play'd all Night to disturb the Garrison and keep 'em from resting. By the 27th the Breach was so wide, that the Besiegers were preparing to give a general Assault the next Day ; which the Enemy perceiving, beat a Parley : But all the Conditions they could obtain, were, That the Garrison should remain Prisoners of War. That the Officers and Soldiers might keep what was their own ; and the Officers should be allow'd Twelve Waggon to carry their Baggage, provided they deliver'd up one of their Gates within half an Hour after this Agreement, which being done, and the Garrison, consisting of 1400 Men, being march'd out, the Besiegers took Possession of the Place.

Limburg
surrender'd.

Having nothing more to detain us in these Parts, what comes next in our View, is, that the *Imperialists* being all employ'd, and having their Hands full, in driving the *Bavarian* out of his rapid Conquests, repelling back *Vendosm* out of *Tirol*, and watching the Motions of the Marshal *de Villars*, M. *Tab*
lard,

lord, who had done nothing considerable during the *September* whole Summer, bethought himself of sitting down *Brisac* before *Old Brisac*, and carry'd the Duke of *Burgundy* to be present at the Taking of it, to the End *Brisac* he might make a present of it to his Grandfather, *sieged by the French* upon his Return. The City of *Old Brisac* was invested by the *French* about the latter End of *August*, after a world of Preparations made beforehand, *M. de Vauban*, the famous *French* Engineer, being sent to assist at the Siege. Upon the 22d at Night, the Line of Circumvallation being finish'd, the Trenches were open'd ; and at first the Besieged made a stout and vigorous Defence, which cost the *French* a considerable Number of Men. But the Besiegers being provided with a Train of 100 Pieces of Cannon, and 30 Mortars, with Plenty of all other Materials necessary for such a Piece of Service, and the Confederates not having a sufficient Number of Men to attempt the Relief of the Place, 'twas not expected that it could hold out long. So that, after a Siege of 13 or 14 Days, upon the 14th of this Instant, the *Surrender* Governor was obliged to Capitulate, and the Town der'd. was surrender'd upon honourable Articles, of which 14 the most considerable were :

That the Besieged might have Liberty to carry Articles away Two Pieces of Cannon of 24 Pound Ball, of *Sur* one of 16, and one of 12 ; and Two Mortars, one of *tendry*. the First Rate, and another of the Second. All the Cannon which were mark'd with his *Imperial* Majesty's Arms were demanded, but no more would be allow'd.

That the Burghers and Inhabitants should continue in the free Exercise of their Religion ; and none of the City Officers acting at present to be displaced : And the *Capuchins* shall remain there, according to the Capitulation of the 17th of *May*, 1700. made with the Cantons.

The Affairs of Religion shall be regulated in the same Manner as they were when the Town was in the King's Hands : As for other Things, the Duke of Burgundy will not tie his Hands.

The Horses and Baggage belonging to the Officers and Soldiers, as also the Carriage-Horses, shall go forth without Molestation.

September.

The Women, Officers and their Families, the Sick and Wounded, shall be allow'd 600 Waggon for them and their Baggage.

The Count *d'Arco*, with his whole Garrison, to be conducted to *Friburg* in Safety, without requisite Passes.

No Person belonging to the Garrison, Man or Woman, shall be molested, by Pillage of their Moveables or Baggage; and all Prisoners shall be exchanged that have been taken since the Declaration of War.

Only those that have been taken by the Army and the Garrison.

All the Burghers, Christians and Jews shall be comprehended in this Capitulation, and maintain'd in their Liberties and Franchises. They shall be permitted to buy Moveables, Corn, and other Effects which the Garrison cannot carry way. Particularly *Consprag*, the Jew, shall be permitted to stay in the City, and go to and fro about his particular Occasions for Six Weeks.

The last Clause granted only for Fifteen Days.

The Debts owing by the Officers and Soldiers of the Garrison shall be declared within 24 Hours after the Capitulation concluded.

The Burghers, to whom the Officers and Soldiers shall owe Money, shall not cause them to be arrested, but shall be contented with Notes for their Money.

Neither Burghers nor Inhabitants, nor the Peasants, shall demand any thing for Victuals or Wine taken or given, nor for Palisado's or Wood spent; nor shall the Hostages given on either Side be detain'd upon any Pretence whatever.

The Garrison shall be furnish'd with Waggon and Horses at the King's Expence.

All the Officers and Soldiers shall be allow'd to take Victuals along with them for Eight Days. And all the Burghers, both Laymen and Ecclesiasticks, shall be put into Possession of their confiscated Estates.

September the 6th, 1703.

Sign'd,

BURGUNDY.

Count *d'Arco*.

Ha.

Having done with the mean Defence and easie *September.*
 Surrendry of *Brisac*, we proceed to the *Danube*. We
 have already mention'd the ill Succes of the *Bava-*
rian in *Tirol*, who now began to meditate the Repair-
 ing his Losses in some measure, by the Taking of
Ausburg, an Episcopal and Imperial City under the
 Archbishop of *Mayence*; fair and large, and full of
 Artificers, especially Goldsmiths, and no lesseminent
 for the Structure of her Town-House, the Arsenal,
 and the College for Students. This fair Moriel
 would the Elector fain have swallow'd; but the
 Prince of *Baden* rightly judging of his Design, but
 more especially having Notice, that the Elector de-
 manded one of the Gates of *Ausburg* to be put into his
 Hands, hasten'd his March, cross'd the *Iller* at *Tir-*
thoffen, pass'd the River *Wettech* at *Ettengen*, and ar-
 riv'd within Sight of the Place upon the 5th Instant,
 whither he had sent some Officers before to encourage
 the Inhabitants, and the same Night encamp'd close
 by it. This swift March was made in Season; for
 had the Prince staid but 24 Hours longer, *Ausburg* had
 fallen into the Hands of the Enemy.

Upon the Prince's Arrival before the Town, the
 Enemy stood upon a rising Ground between *Wellem-*
berg and *Hailhofen*; upon which the Magistrates of
Auspurgh admitted into the Town Two Battalions of
 the *Imperialists* to strengthen the Garrison; and at the
 Prince's Desire, fired their Cannon upon the Enemy,
 who in the Evening divided their Body into Two
 Bodies; the Elector and the Marshal marching to
Biberger and *Kilkenthal* towards *Donawert*, and the
 Count d' *Arco*, General of the Elector's Forces, retreat-
 ing over the *Lech*, to *Friedburg*, with an intent to op-
 pose the Prince's passing that River, and making an
 Incurfion into *Bavaria*. He also kept a Post at a Sluice
 called *Ablafs*, where he had Possession of a Block-house,
 a Mill, and two Dwelling houses, and by that means
 cut off the Water from *Auspurgh*, which render'd the
 taking this Post of great Importance. The Prince
 therefore order'd it to be attack'd with 2000 Foot,
 and Two Regiments of Dragoons, with eight Pieces
 of Cannon, who soon forc'd the Enemy to quit it,
 and so the City was again supply'd with Water; at
 what time, the Enemy understanding that the *Impe-*

Prince of
Baden se-
 cures *Auf-*
burg.
 5.

September. *rial Army* was drawn out, retir'd with great Precipitation to *Friedburg*, which was soon after surrendered to the *Imperialists*.

In the midst of these Transactions, the Prince of *Baden* having deem'd it expedient that the Count *de Stirum* should pass the *Danaw*, in order to the farther Prosecution of his Designs, and to constrain the Elector to quit an advantagious Post, which he possess'd upon the *Lech*, the Count having receiv'd his Orders, broke up from *Haundershorn*, directing his March between *Hockstat* and *Donawert*, where he gave immediate Orders for laying a Bridge over the River. The Elector and the Marshal having Intelligence of Count *Stirum's* Motion, resolv'd to fall upon him, and to that Purpose sent to the Marquess *d'Usson*, who was left to command in their old Camp at *Lavingen*, to come forth upon a certain Signal, and fall upon the *Imperialists* in the Rear, while they charged them both in Front and Flank. All Things thus order'd, the Elector and Marshal cross'd the *Danaw* at *Donawert*, and firing Six Guns, were answer'd with Two from the Marquess. Thereupon Count *Stirum*, who knew the Meaning of the Signal, immediately resolv'd to march and fall upon the Marquess, before he was himself attack'd by the Elector and the Marshal. The Event prov'd him to be an experienced General; For in less than half an Hour he came within Sight of the Marquess, who had with him Fifteen Battalions and Fifteen Squadrons, and observing that his Horse were separated from the Foot, he advanced with some select Squadrons, and charged the Enemy so well to the Purpose, that they were utterly broken and routed, beyond any Probability of being rally'd again, having lost Twenty Standards, and several Hundreds slain upon the Spot. Whereupon the Marquess finding his Cavalry totally defeated, fled with his Foot as fast as Legs could carry him to his Camp at *Lavinghen*; so that all his Men were in Danger of being cut to pieces, had not the Elector and the Marshal charged the rest of the *Imperialists* at the same time. General *Schuylenberg*, the *Saxon* General, stood their first Brunt with a wonderful Bravery; but a Regiment of *Bareith* giving Ground, and the Enemy being much superior in Num-

Count
Stirum de-
feated.

20.

Number, Count *Stirum* retreated in good Order to *September.*
Nordlingien. The Fight continued from Six in the Morning till Four in the Afternoon, at what time the *French* and *Bavarians*, no less weary of an obstinate Resistance, gave over the Combat, and let the *Imperialists* march off with little or no farther Molestation.

Others give the following Account, with some little Difference of Circumstances, That Count *Stirum* being decamp'd from *Hansheim*, upon the 20th Instant, posted himself in an Island of the River *Danaw*, not far from *Grunheim*, making the Enemy believe that he intended to pass the River there. The Parties sent for Intelligence brought Word, that the Enemy had pass'd the *Danaw* in great Haste at *Donawert*, and that their main Army was marching directly against him; upon which he put himself in a Posture to receive them, and while he was endeavouring to gain a rising Ground towards *Hockstat*, the Elector and Marshal drew up in order of Battle near *Kauffheim*, and fired Three Cannon as a Signal, which were answer'd by Three more in the Rear of the *Germans*; upon which the Count perceiv'd that the Marquess *d'Usson* was advanced towards him with Fifteen Squadrons and Eighteen Battalions under his Command. In the mean time, the Enemies main Army endeavoured to get between the Count and a Wood, which favour'd his Retreat, and the Body commanded by the Marquess *d'Usson* advanced toward the Rear of the *Germans*, where falling in with the *Imperial Hussars* and *Germans*, they put them into some Disorder. The Count therefore resolved to attack the weaker Army before the stronger could come up to him: Two *Imperial* Regiments of Horse, with the King of *Poland's* Regiment of Life Guards, were order'd to charge the Marquess's Cavalry, that stood at some Distance from his Foot; which they performed with so much Bravery, that the Enemies Horse were put to Flight; and their Foot likewise fled by the Way of *Hockstat*, to their old Camp at *Dillinghen*. And while the Enemies Horse were in this Disorder, Count *Palfi*, with Five Squadrons of *Polish* Cavalry, fell upon Six of the Enemies Squadrons, and prove them into a Bog, where most of them perish'd.

September.

W In the mean time, the Horse of the *German* Right Wing attack'd some Squadrons of the Enemies main Army ; but some of the Auxiliary Regiments giving Ground, when there was no Occasion for it, put the rest into Disorder, of which the Enemy taking Advantage, fell upon the *German* Foot, who, though, so very unequal in Number, fought most gallantly, and at length made an orderly Retreat under the Cannon of *Norlingen* : The *Germans* in the whole having lost between 1000 or 1500 Men, and the *French*, they said, a greater Number ; however it were, it must be own'd that the *Germans*, who were comparatively but a handful of Men to the Enemy, did Wonders in escaping as well as they did, with the Loss of their Cannon and Baggage, and so few Men : But the Conduct of the Prince of *Baden* was by many severely censured, for exposing the Count to such inevitable Dangers, tho', perhaps, not with Justice neither.

Emperor
renounces
his Right
to *Spain*.

12.

Before we leave *Germany*, it's fit we should see *Vien-na*, where on the 12th, in the Morning, the Emperor and the King of the *Romans* sign'd and swore to an Act, by which they both resign'd all their Right and Claim to the *Spanish* Monarchy, in Favour of the Arch-Duke *Charles*. The same Day, about Four in the Afternoon, all the Privy-Counsellors were summon'd to the Council-Chamber, where the Emperor, the King of the *Romans*, and the Arch-Duke were present : At what time the Emperor made a short Speech, importing, That the Branch of the House of *Austria* in *Spain*, being extinct by the Death of the Deceas'd King *Gharles* II. that Monarchy, with the Dominions annexed to it, were devolv'd upon him ; and therefore, being importun'd by his Illustrious Confederates, and among the rest by the King of *Portugal*, to provide a Successor to that Monarchy, he had thought fit to send over to *Spain*, his second Son, the Arch-Duke *Charles*, in order to be put into Possession of the said Kingdom and the Dominions thereto belonging. To which purpose his Imperial Majesty and the King of the *Romans*, had thought it requisite to make a Resignation of all their Right and Title to that Crown, saving, however, to themselves the Rights of the Empire ; in pursuance of which Renunciation,

nunciation, they declar'd and acknowledg'd the said Arch-Duke to be King of *Spain*. After the Emperor had concluded, the Chancellor of the Court read both the Acts of Renunciation, as well on the behalf of his *Imperial* Majesty, as of the King of the *Romans*, as also another Act on the behalf of the Arch-Duke, containing, as some said, his Acceptance of the *Spanish* Crown, and a Relinquishing of all his Right and Claim to the Dominions of the House of *Austria* in the Empire. Which done, the Emperor and the King of the *Romans* repair'd to an Altar erected at the end of the Room, where they swore to the religious Observance of the Conditions and Stipulations of the said Acts, as did also the Arch-Duke for his part, the Gospels being presented to their Majesties by Cardinal *Colonitz*.

After the Ceremony was over, the Arch-Duke was Arch
proclaim'd King of *Spain*, and receiv'd the Comple- Duke
ments upon it, of the whole Court, the Grandees of *Charles*
Spain, the *Neapolitan* Lords that were in Town, and proclaim-
several Ministers. The next day, all the *Imperial* Fa- ed King
mily was splendidly entertain'd at Dinner by the New of *Spain*.
King, at a long Table, in the middle of which sat the
the Emperor, having the King of the *Romans* on his
Right Hand, and the Empress on his Left, the New
King on the Right of the King of the *Romans*; the
Queen of the *Romans* on the Left Hand of the Em-
press, the eldest and youngest of the Arch Dutcheßes
at the upper end of the Table, and the Cadet, or
youngest of all, at the other end. In the Evening the
same Illustrious Company was treated by the King of
the *Romans* in his own Apartment with extraordinary
Magnificence, where he yielded the Right Hand to
the Catholick King. The Princes, and *Neapolitan*
Lords made great Illuminations at their Houses, and
gave large Entertainments, where were present all the
Nobility in Town, with several Foreign Ministers,
the Trumpets sounding and the Kettle Drums beating
all the while. Some days before the New King was
proclaim'd, the Grand Steward of the *Imperial* Hou-
shold had invited all the Foreign Ministers to be
present at the Ceremony. Those of *England*, *Holland*,
Prussia, *Mayence*, and *Modena*, made their Appearances.
But the Pope's Nuncio, the *Venetian* Embassador,
the

September. the Envoys of *Tuscany, Parma, Denmark and Poland,* excus'd themselves for several Reasons; the Emperor had no sooner renounced and declared the Arch-Duke King of *Spain*, but he wrote the following Letters to the Queen of *England* and King of *Portugal*, to notifie the same.

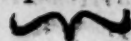
LEOPOLD, &c.

Emperor's
Letter to
the Queen
of Eng-
land.

INDUCED by the Mutual Friendship that are be-
tween Us, and by Affection, We acquaint your
Serenity by this present Letter, That, with the
Consent of our eldest Son, the King of the *Romans*,
We Yesterday solemnly transferr'd to our second
Son, the Arch-Duke *Charles*, the Monarchy of
Spain, which was legally devolv'd upon us by the
Death of the most Serene Catholick King *Charles II.*
and have declar'd him King, by the Grace of God,
of *Spain* and the *Indies*, with the necessary Ceremo-
nies. We had this Affair long under Deliberation,
and it could not easily be resolv'd on, because of the
great Number of Considerations that occur'd to be
discuss'd: But while we were in Suspence about the
Execution of so great an Affair, the Advice and
Council of your Serenity, given us by your Envoy
Extraordinary, was of great Weight to determine
us the sooner, and to hasten the said Declaration
and the Departure of our Son. We resolv'd to fol-
low your Serenity's Advice, the more readily and
cheerfully, because we have long observed, that You
have great Prudence in taking and giving Counsel,
that you are just to your Promises with inviolable
Fidelity, and have a peculiar Affection and Good-
will for us and our House of *Austria*. We there-
fore hope and assure our selves, that your Serenity
will not only approve this Action, but that you
will always maintain it as a Work that is properly
your own. Our Son would willingly testifie to
your Majesty by Word of Mouth, both his and my
Confidence in you, as well as our profound Ac-
knowledgment. But the present Juncture of pub-
lick Affairs calling him further, he will endea-
vour, when he arrives there, to perform it by
other Means. In the mean time, let it please your
Serenity, that we entirely commit this our Son

to you as to another Mother, and that we recom-
mend him to you with this Assurance, that during
his whole Life Your Serenity will be honour'd by
him with a profound Filial Respect; for which our
House will eternally own their Obligations to You,
and most closely adhere to Your Interests. I con-
clude with beseeching the All-powerful and Gracious
God to grant Your Serenity long Health, and Happy
Success in your Affairs.

September.



From Vienna Sept. 13. 1703.

LEOPOLD, &c.

After long Deliberation about transferring to our Emperor's
second Son the Monarchy of Spain, devolv'd Letter to
upon us by the Death of Charles II. of Glorious the King
Memory, that Cession was Yesterday determined of Portu-
gal, and executed: And having been proclaim'd King of
Spain and the Indies, with the Consent of our eldest
Son, We shall forward his Departure, God willing,
in a few Days, to take Possession of the same. Not-
withstanding your Serenity is to be inform'd of it by
my Son in Person, who we hope will shortly arrive
on the Coast of Portugal, we held our selves oblig'd
to give you Advice of it beforehand by this present
Letter; the more because we willingly acknowledge,
that your Serenity's good Advice, and the new
Treaty of a close Alliance lately concluded between
us, have prevail'd with us not to defer this Affair.
We make no doubt, but that your Serenity will
promote with your Counsels and Succours, what
We have thus begun for the Good of the Common
Cause: On our part, We cannot give greater Evi-
dence of our Confidence in your Serenity, than the
putting into your Hands so dear a Pledge.

Being perswaded, that the Conversation of his
Person, his Dignity and Interests, is not less the
heartly Concern of your Serenity, than it is ours,
We intreat you to believe, that We and our Sons
will ever bear in Mind the great Services you do
Us, and that we will shew our Acknowledgements in
proper Time and Place; and that we will not only
religiously perform the Promises we have made you,
but that there is not any thing, how great soever,
that we will not do to serve your Serenity and your
Royal

September. 'Royal Family. May the Divine Majesty preserve
 your Serenity in Health, and grant a happy Success to your Affairs and Designs. These are our
 'Wishes.

Given at Vienna, Sept. 13. 1703.

The Re-
 bellion in
 Hungary.

We'll now leave his Catholick Majesty to prepare for his Expedition into *Spain*, and if from *Vienna* we make a Step into *Hungary*, the most authentick Advices from thence afford the most formidable Account of the Rebels which in general amounted to this, That towards the beginning of the Month they possess'd themselves of the Castle of *Houft*, between *Transylvania* and the *Marmaross*, by the Revolt of the Garison consisting of 50 Men, who Murthured the Baron *Fyrbner* their Commander; That about the same time another Party of them took a Castle call'd *Somylo*, which formerly belong'd to *Ragotzi*, and lies somewhat above *Great Waradin* towards *Transylvania*; And another large Body of them under the Command of the Count *de Berezeni* invested *Giula*, but finding the Officer who commanded there had more Loyalty and Resolution than they expected, the Rebels being unprovided of Necessaries for carrying on a Siege retir'd, having in vain summon'd him 3 or 4 times to Surrender. About the middle of the Month they seiz'd *Cremitz*, and 2 other Towns near the Gold and Silver Mines; and committed many Ravages, which we have not Leisure to dwell upon, and so must proceed to other matters.

Things continu'd still in a disorderly Frame in *Poland*: However, the Commissioners of the Republick, about the middle of the Month, sent the following Articles to Count *Piper*, as preliminary to a Treaty.

Articles
 of the Po-
 lish Com-
 missioners
 to Count
Piper.

1. That the Peace of *Oliva*, as well as all the other Treaties made with *Sweden* at any time whatsoever, shall be observ'd, renew'd, and confirm'd, by New Oaths on both sides. 2. That immediately upon the Conclusion of the Peace, all the Foreign Troops shall march out of the Kingdom, and not return on any Pretence whatsoever. 3. That the Republick would hinder the present King of *Poland*, and those who should come after him, from entering into any

For

Foreign Alliance without her Consent ; and in Case *September.*
 such Alliance should be made, the Republick would
 not look upon her self to be at all oblig'd by or concern'd in it. 4. The Republick would keep a watchful Eye, that neither the present King, nor any who should succeed him, should send his own or other Foreign Troops, into the Kindom of *Sweden* or the Territories depending on it, either by Sea or Land ; and no Troops whatsoever, who should make War against *Sweden*, should be allow'd passage over the Territories of the Republick. 5. The Republick would not suffer the present King, to furnish the declared Enemies of *Sweden*, either with Men, Money or other Succours. 6. Care should be taken that no Subject of the Republick should, unknown to her, meddle in the like Affairs for the future ; and if any one should, he shall be punish'd according to the Laws of the Republick, with Confiscation of his Estate and Honours. 7. To make good these Articles, and others that may be agreed on, the States of the Republick obliged themselves in case they were infringing'd, to joyn their Arms and Forces with the Party injur'd against the Infraction, that Peace and mutual Security might be preserv'd.

The Republick might propose what they pleased, but the *Swede* was resolved before he did any thing else, to make himself Master of *Thorn*, which he began to attack in good Earnest, before the End of this Month, but of this more in the next.

We are now to traverse a large Country before we come to the *Trentine*, where we left the Duke of *Vendosme* last, who on the 2d sent a Trumpeter to *Trent*, to summon the Town to pay Contributions for it self and the Territory within its Dependence. The Inhabitants demanded a Respite of 24 Hours, that they might send to their Bishop, who was retired to *Brixen* ; which was granted them. On the 3d he sent again to acquaint them, that if they did not immediately agree with him on Contributions, he would Bombard the City ; and on their requiring a further Delay, he order'd a Battery to be made ready. *Trens*
 The *Sieur l' Andigne*, a Major-General and Lieutenant of the Artillery, while he was giving Directions about raising the Battery, received a Shot, of which *French.*
 he

September. he died the Day after. On the 5th the Battery being ready, the Bombardment was begun, and between that and the 9th above 400 Bombs were thrown, but most of them burst in the Air, and those that reach'd the Town did but little Damage. On the 10th he drew off from before *Trent*, and march'd back towards *Riva* on the Lake of *Garda*, and so on to *Benedetto*.

Having utterly fail'd in his grand Design of opening a Communication with the Elector of *Bavaria* this Way, which was almost the only fortunate Thing that beset the *Imperialists* this Campaign; soon after the Count *de Medavi*, who was left behind in the *Trentin* with several Battalions and Squadrons, which were posted in *Nago*, *Arco*, *Torbole* and *Riva*, was order'd to blow up the Fortifications of those Places, and to return to the main Army: Which Orders he obey'd, and on the 13th of *October* arriv'd with all the Troops under his Command at *Desenzano*, with 24 Barks laden with their Artillery and Baggage.

Vendosme disarms the *Savoy* Troops. The Duke of *Savoy* was all this while suspected by *France*, they having, as they gave out, intercepted a Letter from the *Imperial* Minister, that had been privately for some time at *Turin*, to Count *Zinzendorf* in *Holland*, whereby his Royal Highness's Inclinations to the Confederacy were discover'd: The Effects of which were, Orders sent from the *French* King to the D. of *Vendosme* to disarm the D. of *Savoy's* Troops that serv'd in the Army of the 2 United Crowns in *Italy*. Which, was executed in the following Manner. The Night between the 28th and 29th *Vendosme* caus'd *French* Troops to be posted between the Intrenchments along the *Secchia*, and the Troops of the Duke of *Savoy*; and on the 29th he went himself to the Quarters of the Marquess *Palavicini* who commanded them, and order'd him to be secur'd: At the same time all the Officers were seiz'd and the Soldiers disarm'd. They were in Number 9 Battalions and 9 Squadrons, making together 2200 Men, without including 1000 of them who lay Sick in the Hospitals of *Cremona*. The General and other Officers were allow'd their Baggage, to wear their Swords, and confin'd in *Lodi*, but had the Freedom to walk about the Town on their *Parole*. But the Artillery belonging to the *Savoyard*, consisting

lifting of 6 Pieces of Cannon, with the Horses and Carriages thereto belonging, and all their Arms, were detain'd by the *French* for their own Use: As also their Horses in Number 658, which were distributed among the *French* Regiments of Horse and Dragoons. The same day he order'd 20000 Men to march towards *Piedmont*; but of this and the new Scene of Affairs in that Country, we shall have more in the following Months.

However, before we leave *Italy*, it's proper to observe, that on the 30th Instant, the *English* and *Dutch* Fleet commanded by the Admirals Sir *Cloudsly* *Shovel* and Monsieur *Allemonde* appear'd in sight of *Leghorn*, and the Two following days came to an Anchor in the Road. The Fleet at coming in was saluted but with Five Guns, which the Admirals resented, and would take no notice of the Officer sent to welcome them; but this matter being accommodated, the Admirals receiv'd the Compliments made them on the part of the Great Duke; after which the Governor of the Place sent them Presents of Refreshments of all sorts by order of that Prince. The Fleet took in great Store of fresh Water, and the Admirals bought up Wine and other Provisions to the Value of 100000 Crowns. The Count *de Lamburg*, the Emperor's Ambassador at *Rome*, receiving Intelligence by an Express, of their Arrival in that Port, went away Post and arriv'd there on the 8th, and the next Day went on Board Sir *Cloudsly Shovel's* Ships, and was welcom'd with Trumpets and the Discharge of 21 Guns; After the Compliments between them were pass'd, his Excellency's Secretary read aloud, in presence of the Flag Officers and others of the Fleet, a Letter from the Emperor importing that he had made over his Right to the *Spanish* Monarchy to his Son the Arch-Duke of *Austria*, and had proclaim'd him King of *Spain* by the Title of *Charles III.* Upon which his Excellency receiv'd the Compliments of all the Officers present; and was very splendidly entertain'd at Dinner by Sir *Cloudsly*. His Catholick Majesty's Health was Drank, and all the Ships in the *English* Squadrons fired each 15 Guns: The *Dutch* perform'd the same Ceremony some Hours after.

September.

Various were the Discourses at this Time about the Grand Fleet; many People did not doubt, but that they would Winter at *Leghorn*; some fancy'd, they would first visit the Coasts of *Naples*, and *Istria*; others, with better Judgment, supposing, there was no Port in those Parts convenient enough for their Reception and Careening, concluded they would return Home, as we find they afterwards did in the following Month, of whom we shall therefore take no farther Notice; but to return Home and observe,

October.

that on the 9th of *October* Her Majesty and his Royal Highness return'd to *Windsor* from the *Barb*. And on the 22d, Vice-Admiral *Graydon* return'd from the *West-Indies* with some Men of War into the *Downes*. Under his Convoy came a certain Number of Transport-Ships, with Four Regiments which had been detach'd to the *West-Indies* from the Grand Fleet, as they were coming back from *Cadiz* last Year; and which are the same that the Duke of *Ormond* promised the Parliament of *Ireland* would soon return into that Kingdom.

As to our other Domestick Affairs of *Britain*, we shall not recapitulate any thing we have said before concerning the Parliament of *Ireland*; and it being also too tedious to run over all the Proceedings of every

16.

Irish Acts
sign'd.

Day, we are to take Notice, that on the 16th the Lord Lieutenant went into the House of Peers, and gave the Royal Assent to an Act for an Additional Duty of Excise upon Beer and Ale, and other Liquors: An act for the Incouraging the Importation of Iron and Staves; and to an Act for preventing Popish Priests from coming into that Kingdom. On the 18th, his Grace communicated the Queen's Answer to their Address, in the following Words:

ANN R.

Queen's
Answer
to the *Irish*
Ad-
drefs.

‘ THAT Her Majesty is extreamly pleased with
‘ the Assurance they give of their Duty to Her,
‘ and of their Affection and due Regard to the Crown
‘ of *England*, and they shall find by Her Readiness
‘ to advance the Good of that Kingdom, that She
‘ has received no ill Impressions of them, and does
‘ not doubt but they will, upon all Occasions, shew
‘ such

such Respect to Her, as to deserve the Countenance of Her Majesty's Favour to them, and will therefore give such Dispatch to the Publick Affairs as the Condition of that Kingdom requires.

In the mean time, viz. about the Beginning of the Month of *October*, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal presented the following Addresses to Her Majesty.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE Your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament Assembled, do offer up our unfeigned Thanks to Almighty God for placing Your Majesty upon the Throne of Your Royal Ancestors, and blessing us with a Queen of such Great Piety and Wisdom, who alone can repair the Loss of the Restorer of our Common Liberties, our late Sovereign King *William* of Glorious Memory, and make us still hope to be a Flourishing and Happy People.

*Irish Lords
Addresses.*

2.

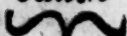
Your Majesty's unparallell'd Resolution in adhering to the Protestant Religion and Interest, when Popery and Arbitrary Power had almost overwhelmed both, must, to Your Majesty's Glory, be ever remembred in all the Protestant Countries of *Europe*, but more particularly in Your Majesty's Kingdom of *Ireland*.

The great Care Your Majesty, upon all Occasions, shews for the Welfare of Your People, and Your Tender Commiseration for such of them as are in Distress, do give us of this Kingdom Reason to hope that we shall always enjoy the Benefit of these Royal Qualities, since we can with the greatest Truth affirm, that none of Your Subjects think themselves more Happy in being under Your Majesty's Government than we, who are most zealously devoted to Your Service and Interest, and that of the Protestant Religion, as by Law establish'd.

And we beg Leave to take this Opportunity of assuring Your Majesty, That we will, to the utmost of our Power, support and defend Your Majesty's Crown and Government, and the Succession of the same in the Protestant Line. And as we are sensible that our Preservation is owing our being united to

E c

the

October.


the Crown of *England*, so we are convinc'd it would tend to our further Security and Happiness to have a more comprehensive and entire Union with that Kingdom.

May it please your Majesty,

WE, Your Majesty's most Loyal and Obedient Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, do (as in Duty bound) return our Praises to God, and Thanks to Your Majesty, for Your Royal and Singular Care over us and Affection towards us, so signally manifested in the Happy Choice of *James*, Duke of *Ormond*, to be your Lieutenant and Chief Governour over this Your Majesty's Kingdom of *Ireland*, which hath always flourished under the Government of his Noble Ancestors.

Never did any People stand more in need of a Governour of such Heroick Vertues; and never did a Nation conceive greater Hopes of having the present Difficulties they labour under removed, and Your Majesty's and the *English* Interest of this Kingdom promoted, than under his Government.

In the Administration whereof we doubt not but his Grace will signalize his Prudence at Home under Your Majesty's most auspicious Influence as he has his Military Conduct Abroad, in the Glorious Cause of the Liberties of *Europe*: And that he may do so, and that Your Majesty's Reign may be Long and Prosperous over us, shall be the constant Prayers and Endeavours of

From the House of Lords in Dublin, Octob. 2. 1703.

Your Majesty's most Loyal,

most Dutiful, and most Obedient,

Subjects and Servants

*Narcissus Armagh,
 Will. Dublin,
 Jo. Tuam,
 Londonderry,
 Meath,
 Donegall,*

*Mountalexander,
 Tyrone;
 Longford,
 Lofous,
 Ikerin,
 Massoreene,*

Dub.

Dungannon,	Will. Clonfert, Duac,
Charlemont,	Nat. Waterford and Lismore,
Powerscourt,	Will. Killalla and Achenry,
Lanesborough,	John Ossory,
Mountjoy,	S. Geo. Clougher,
Strabane,	Tho. Limerick,
Downraile,	Tho. Killalloe,
Rich. Meath,	E. Down and Conner,
Will. Kildare,	Dive Cork and Koss,
E. Kilmore and Ardagh,	Charles Cloyne,
S. Elphin,	Howth,
Bar. Ferns and Laughlin,	Coningesby.

To which Her Majesty return'd the following Answer.

ANN R.

THAT Her Majesty takes very kindly both the Letter Queen's
and the Address of the Lords; and that as She de- Answer.
pends on their Resolution and Zeal to do Her Service, so 12.
they may be assured of Her Majesty's Care of all their
Interests, and Her earnest Desire to promote the Happi-
ness and Welfare of that Kingdom, the Security of the Pro-
testant Religion, and the Peace and Prosperity of the
Church, as it is by Law establish'd.

Windsor, Octob. 12, 1703.

Before we go any further we think it worth noting
in this Place that the Irish Parliament had not fate
long before they fell upon Two Books, the One Book
Entituled, *An Argument proving, that according to the*
Covenant of Eternal Life, reveal'd in the Scripture, Man
may be translated from hence into that Eternal Life with-
out passing through Death, although the Human Nature
of Christ himself could not be thus translated till he
had pass'd through Death, which they voted to contain
in it many Wicked and Blasphemous Doctrines; and
some Paragraphs in the Book being read, it was
resolv'd with a *Nemine Contradicente*, that the said
Book contain'd in it several Heretical and Blasphemous
Doctrines and Positions, contrary to the Christian
Religion, and the established Doctrine of the Church
of Ireland, and destructive to Human Society, and
the said Book was order'd to be burnt by the Hand

October.

of the common Executioner: And the Commons being inform'd, that Mr. *Asgil*, a Member of their House, was the Author of it, they prefix'd him a Day to appear in his Place, and answer the said Matter, and afterwards not only expell'd him out of the House, but voted him incapable of being a Member of Parliament, in that Kingdom, for ever.

The Second Book was Entitled, *The Report of the Commissioners appointed to enquire into the Irish Forfeitures*, which was adjudg'd to contain many False and Scandalous Reflections on the Protestant Freeholders of the Kingdom of Ireland, and that the Misrepresentations in the 78th Paragraph had been one of the great Causes of the Misery of the said Kingdom, and Mr. *Francis Annesly* was also prefix'd a short Day to attend the House in his Place, and also expell'd.

On the 7th the following Address from the Archbishops and Bishops was presented to my Lord-Lieutenant.

May it please Your Grace,

Irish
Bishops
Address
to his
Grace.

7.

WE, the Archbishops and Bishops of the Church of Ireland, have received an Address from our Brethren the Clergy, who are come to Dublin in Obedience to Her Majesty's Writ of Summons, in which they insist on the Church's Right to have a full Convocation with every Parliament, and have earnestly entreated us to apply to your Grace to obtain this our just and undoubted Right, and to make the Meeting, to which many of them have come from the remotest Parts of the Kingdom, effectual to the promoting the Good of the Church. We cannot but approve of their Request, and humbly beseech your Grace that you would be pleased to lay before Her Majesty this our unanimous Petition and Claim, and to move Her Majesty to issue the Provincial Writ to the several Archbishops, which, according to Custom, have constantly accompanied the Premonentes Clause in the Parliamentary Writs: The Bishops and Clergy of this Kingdom being ambitious to owe the Restoration of their Rights solely to Her Majesty by your Grace's Mediation. And we press the more earnestly for them at this Time, because we are

fully perswaded that there will be a very good Agreement and Unanimity amongst us all, and also an united Zeal for the Glory of God and Her Majesties Service.

Sign'd,

Narcissus Armagh,

Will. Dublin,

Jo. Tuam,

Rich. Meath,

Will. Clonfert and Kilmore,

Will. Killala,

O. Dromore,

S. Geo. Clogher,

Tho. Limerick,

Tho. Killallaw.

Edw. Down and Connor,

S. Elphin,

D. Cork and Rosse,

Bar. Fern and Leighlin,

Charles Crow, Cloyne.

Upon the 20th M. *Moldsworth* made his Report from the Committee appointed to enquire into the State of the Nation, upon which a Representation was drawn up accordingly, and presented to his Grace to be delivered to Her Majesty, containing the following Account.

Forasmuch as it has pleased Your most Gracious Majesty to give us, your most Loyal and Obedient Subjects of *Ireland*, an Opportunity of representing to Your Majesty in Parliament the distress'd Condition of this Your Kingdom, and the many Grievances wherewith we have long struggled and still labour under, We should think our selves wanting to that great Trust reposed in us by our Country, and accountable to Posterity, for all the Evil Consequences which might hereafter happen, if we neglected to make use of so proper an Occasion, of laying before Your Majesty, with all Submission. this our humble Representation, wherein is contain'd a true State of our deplorable Condition, in several weighty Instances, which we have chosen out of many others, too long to be enumerated together, with our most humble Opinion by what Means we may best be relieved, when it shall please Your most Sacred Majesty seriously to take our Case into Your Royal Consideration, and to apply such Remedies as may be equal to our Sufferings; which, with all Duty and Earnestness,

The Representation of the Irish Parliament.

October.

we beg Leave to hope from our most Gracious Sovereign.

Prottesting and declaring, That no groundless Discontent is in any measure the Inducement or Motive of this our Application to Your Majesty. but a deep Sense of the present Evil State of this Your Kingdom, and of the farther Mischiefs which we have Reason to fear will fall upon it, if not timely prevented: Together with a just Consideration, that Your Majesty is the only One under God from whom we can or ought to look for Protection and Relief.

We further assure Your Majesty, that it is the unanimous Resolution of Your Majesty's Protestant Subjects of *Ireland* to uphold and maintain all Your Majesties Rights, Titles and Prerogatives, to the Imperial Crown of this Your Realm, and the Succession in the Protestant Line, (as the same stand limited by Two Acts of Parliament, lately pass'd in *England*,) even to the last Drop of our Blood; for and as we have been hitherto Remarkable for our steady Loyalty and firm Adherence to the Crown of *England*, as well upon the Account of our Services and Sufferings, as for the great Supplies which we have given from Time to Time, since the late Happy Revolution, towards the Support of the Government in this Kingdom, so we resolve to continue to do the like for the future to the utmost of our Ability, and thereby to convince the World, that although we come short in Power, yet in Loyalty and due Respects to your Majesty's Interest we are no inferior to any of Your Majesty's Subjects whatsoever. Whereas Your Majesty's Royal Predecessors of Blessed Memory, have always had the Glory of being Kings and Queens of a Free People, distinguished from the rest of *Europe* by the Eminent Privilege of being govern'd by their own Laws and of enjoying Liberties under the Dominion of a Sovereign Prince, according to the most equal and just Model of Government that ever was fram'd; yet so it is, that the Constitution of this Your Kingdom of *Ireland* hath been of late greatly shaken, the Liberties and Estates, of the Subjects thereof, being

called in Question, and try'd in a Manner unknown to our Ancestors.

And when we consider the Charge which the Subjects of this Kingdom have been unnecessarily put to by the late Trustees, in defending such their just Rights and Titles, as have, after many and expensive Delays, been allow'd by the said Trustees, hath exceeded in Value the Current Cash of this Kingdom, We have but too great Reason to believe that this has been principally occasion'd through False and Malicious Reports and Misrepresentations made of the Protestants of this Kingdom, by designing and ill-meaning Men, in order to create a Misunderstanding between *England* and *Ireland*, and to promote beneficial Employments for themselves; for although Your Majesty has been graciously pleased to assure us that nothing of that Kind has made any Impression on Your Majesty to our Prejudice, yet we are very sensible that this Nation has exceedingly suffer'd thereby in the Opinion of *England*; we cannot without the greatest Grief of Heart reflect upon the great Decay and Loss of our Trade; and this Your Majesty's Kingdom being almost exhausted of its Cash, we hinder'd from Earning our Livelihood, and from Maintaining our own Manufacturies, our Poor are thereby become very numerous, especially the Industrious Protestants, who in a Country wherein the Number and Power of the Papists is very formidable, ought, as we humbly conceive, to be encouraged, very many Protestant Families have been constrain'd to remove out of this Kingdom, as well into *Scotland*, as to the Dominions of Foreign Princes and States. Our Foreign Trade and its Returns are under such Restrictions and Discouragements, as now to become in a Manner unprofitable, although this Kingdom hath of late, by its Blood and Treasure, contributed to save the Plantation Trade to the People of *England*.

The want of holding frequent Parliaments in this Your Majesty's Kingdom of *Ireland* has been a great Encouragement to Evil-minded Men, who intend nothing but their own Gain, though accompany'd with the Ruin and Oppression of Your Ma-

October.

jeſty's good Subjects: Many Civil Officers are arriv'd at ſuch a Pitch of Corruption, thro' Hopes of Impunity, as is almoſt inſupportable, thereby getting valt Eſtates in a ſhort time, in a Poor Country. And others in conſiderable Employments do dwell and reſide for the moſt part out of the Kingdom, thereby neglecting their Perſonal Attendance on their Duties, whilſt in the mean while time their Offices, (which in effect are made mee, *Sine-Cures*;) are but indifferently executed, to the great Detriment of Your Maſteſty's good Subjects, and the great Failure of Juſtice. So that we, Your Maſteſty's Dutiful Subjects, are fully convinced that nothing but frequent Parliaments, with Permiſſion for them to ſit and do the Buſineſs of the Nation, can prevent or reform ſo great and notorious Abuſes. This our moſt humble Representation, we, Your Maſteſty's moſt Loyal, Diſtreſs'd, Subjects of *Ireland*, Your Commons aſſembled in Parliament, do with Hearts full of a Senſe of our miſerable Condition, yet ſupported with the Hopes we have from the Auspicious Reign of your moſt Sacred Maſteſty, offer to your Princely Conſideration, not doubting your Maſteſty's Care and Protection of us, when the true State of this Kingdom is laid before your Maſteſty; for 'tis from Your Maſteſty's Gracious Interpoſition alone in our Favour that we propoſe to our ſelves Relief from theſe Miſfortunes. We cannot deſpair of Your Maſteſty's Goodneſs extended towards us in ſuch Prudent and Gracious Methods as may afford us Relief, according to the Exigence of our Condition, by reſtoring to us a full Enjoyment of our Conſtitution, or by promoting a more firm and ſtrict Union with your Maſteſty's Subjects of *England*, which will be to the Advantage of that Kingdom: Nothing being a more certain Truth, than that whatever Riches *Ireland* can acquire muſt at laſt neceſſarily centre in the Seat of the Government. May the choiceſt Bleſſings of the Great Creator and Preſerver of all Things conſtantly attend Your Maſteſty; may You long continue to be the choiceſt Bleſſing of Your People, and the Aſſerter of the Liberties of *Europe*: And may we, Your Maſteſty's Subjects of *Ireland*, be an Eminent Inſtance

of Your Majesty's having a just Right to that most
 Glorious Title: That we may heartily join with the
 rest of Mankind in proclaiming, that your most
 Excellent Majesty is not only the Greatest, but the
 Best and Justest, Princess that ever Reign'd.

There being nothing of Moment done in the *Netherlands*, saving the Exchange of Prisoners, since the Taking of *Limburg* by the Confederates, who some time after detach'd the Hereditary Prince of *Hesse* with a good Body of Troops towards the *Upper Rhine*, while the *French* did the same under *M. Precontal*, we leave them both to make hard and long Marches, the former to join the *Palatine* and other Troops, and the other Count *Tallard*, who on the 19th open'd the Trenches before *Landau*, and began to batter the Place with 100 Cannon and 60 Mortars; but on the 24th the Besieged made a Salley, kill'd 2000 of the *French* Soldiers and Workmen, and nail'd up 12 or 15 Pieces of Cannon. On the 29th the Besiegers made Two Assaults on the Outwork, and were repulsed with great Loss, but in a Third Assault carried it: The *French* (they said) put the Peasants upon the most dangerous Service; a Practice New in War, and never before known till it came out of the *French Jupiter Maculator's* Brains.

We have at the present done with the Paces of this Siege, and will now finish that of *Thorn* in *Livonia*, which from the 24th of the last Month was continued by the *Swedes* from several Batteries of Cannon and Mortars, doing great Execution on the Place, till the 7th Instant, when a Drummer came out to offer Terms of Surrender; but the King being that Day absent from the Camp, he was forced to return without an Answer. On the 9th a Major came out on the same Errand, by whom His Majesty return'd Answer, That he would not receive the Garrison on any other Conditions than on Discretion. That Night the Approaches were carried on to the Counterscarp; and on the 13th the heavy Cannon was pointed to make a Breach in the Wall. But on the 14th the Besieged yielded on Discretion. The Garrison, which when the Place was first invested was 5000 Men strong, was reduc'd to 2000, of which 1100 were be-

French
 besiege
Landau.
 19.

Thorn sur-
 render'd
 to the
Swedes,
 14.

come

October.

come unserviceable by Sickness or Wounds. The Bombs had ruin'd abundance of Houses, particularly the Town-House, which was a Noble Edifice, and spoil'd and dammag'd a great Quantity of Merchandize. The Inhabitants suffer'd very much during the Siege by Sickness, which carried off a Fifth Part of them. The Garrison held out till they had no more Provisions left than would last them Two Days. The Saxon Governour, Monsieur *Robel*, and the Colonels *Kanitz*, *Rentz*, and *Goltze*, were brought before the King of Sweden disarm'd, who in Consideration of their having made so Brave a Defence, order'd their Swords to be restor'd to them, as also their Baggage, entertain'd them at his own Table, and as a further Mark of his Esteem for Monsieur *Robel*, gave him 2000 Rixdollars. The Swedes being possess'd of the City, oblig'd the Inhabitants to deliver up all their Arms, and then demanded 100000 Rixdollars, and the Charges of the Bombardments, with which they were forc'd to comply, at least in part: There seem'd at this Time to be a Close Union, and a very Particular Understanding, between the Kings of Sweden and Prussia; *Elbing* was in utmost Danger, and *Dantzick* began to Tremble: And now a new Alliance made between those Two Kings was own'd, the Articles of which that have been made Publick are these that follow.

Treaty between the Swede and Prussian.

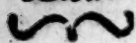
1. The King of Sweden acknowledges the Elector of Brandenburg to be King of Prussia. 2. Both the Kings shall with Joint Endeavours maintain the Protestant Religion, to which End their Ministers at the Dyet of the Empire shall act unanimously in promoting the Interest of the Evangelical Body. 3. The Differences touching the Limits in Pomerania shall be determin'd by Commissioners nam'd on both Sides. 4. The King of Prussia shall give no Assistance to the King of Poland; but in Case the Republick shall declare in Favour of her King against his Swedish Majesty, his Prussian Majesty, by Vertue of the Treaty of *Oliva*, shall assist the King of Sweden. 5. No Separate Peace shall be made till the King of Sweden has receiv'd Satisfaction, either of the Republick, or King of Poland. 6. The King of Sweden shall favour the King of Prussia's Pretensions to the Inheritance of the late King of England.

In

In the mean time the Nobility of *Great Poland* began to confederate for disannulling the Resolutions pass'd in the last Dyet at *Lublin*; while the King of *Sweden*, on the other side, espoused the Cause of the Malecontents of *Great Poland*, and declar'd himself in Favour of their Confederacy, as appears by a Manifesto, of which only the Substance is transmitted to us, being this that follows.

HIS Majesty declares, That having been causlessly King of
 provok'd by the King of *Poland*, he entred with Sweden's
 his Troops into the Territories of the Republick, Manifesto
 without any Designs of doing any Dammage to the
 Republick, or the Inhabitants of *Poland*, and with no
 other View than to re-establish the Liberty of the *Poles*,
 undetermin'd and endanger'd by this War, which
 was declar'd against him without the Consent of the
 Republick; and to restore the Ancient Laws to their
 former Vigour, on the Maintainance of which 'tis
 Notorious the Force of the Treaties between his Ma-
 jesty and the Republick depend. That his Majesty
 persists in the same Design, being resolv'd not to
 retire out of *Poland* till he has seen the Troubles ap-
 peas'd, the Peace and Liberty of the Republick out
 of Danger, and at the same time his Majesty's own
 Security sufficiently provided for, which is what he
 profess'd to intend from the first Day he came into it.
 That, contrary to his Expectation, he has found that
 his Intention has not been receiv'd with that Appro-
 bation it deserv'd, but on the contrary, that those
 Members of the Republick which lately met at *Lub-
 lin*, and which ought to have had some regard to
 the Aim propos'd by his Majesty, instead of having
 such Regard, (under Pretence of providing for the
 Defence of the Republick,) suffer'd themselves to be
 so far misled, as to be induc'd to take pernicious Re-
 solutions against his Majesty, tending to push Things
 to the last Extremity: That although his Majesty
 has just Cause to make use of the Power he has in
 his Hands to bring upon the Republick, to her
 Dammage and Ruin, the Evils she has given Birth
 to by the violent and hostile Resolutions pass'd in
 the last Dyet, by which she has suffer'd herself to
 be drawn into a most unjust War; yet his Majesty
 be-

October.



being very well informed that a great Number of the Members of the Republick, who have not yet been infected by the rest, are better affected to the Liberties of their Country, and desire nothing more than the Peace of the Nation, and the Re-establishment of their Rights, have enter'd into a Confederacy to maintain them, and have associated together for that Purpose; his Majesty not doubting that they will apply fit Remedies to the present Evils, and find the right Means to settle Peace between the Two Kingdoms, is ready to join with them very willingly in their good Design, and to accept the Proposals they may make to him, provided they are proper and sufficient for restoring Peace: Wherefore he declares to all those Confederates now assembled, or who shall hereafter meet together for such Ends, that they may assure themselves of his Friendship absolutely, and without restriction, promising them full Security for their Estates and Persons, and to defend them with all his Power; and on the contrary, he will look upon those to be his Enemies who he shall find engaged in the opposite Party, and who shall refuse to enter into the said Confederacy to recover Liberty; declaring that he will act against their Persons and Estates with the utmost Rigour of Justice: Of which his Majesty is pleas'd to warn them beforehand, to the end they may have no cause to charge him with the Mischiefs that may befall them, if they reject his Advantageous, Well-meant, Offers.

In the mean time several Councils had been held at *Warsaw* in the Presence of his *Polish* Majesty, not only to advise how to satisfy General *Oginski*, and others, who exclaim against the late Disposition of the Offices of the Princes of the House of *Sapieha*, but likewise to take into Consideration an Answer brought by Monsieur *Zultowski* from the King of *Sweden*, to the last Proposals made to his *Swedish* Majesty by the Commissioners of the Republick, which imported, That the King of *Sweden* cannot assure himself that the King of *Poland* will observe any Treaty that should be concluded, tho' he should bind himself by an Oath; and that his *Polish* Majesty had given

Swedes

Answer to
the Polish
Proposals.

fresh

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‘ fresh Proofs of his Resolution to keep the *Sapieha’s* out of their Offices, and appear’d not at all inclin’d to make Satisfaction to the *Swedes* for the Damage they had suffer’d both in *Poland* and *Livonia*. And upon the whole the Result of these Councils was, That Ambassadors should be sent to several Foreign Courts in this Exigency of his *Polish Majesty’s* Affairs. It was likewise resolv’d, that a great *Senatus Consilium* should be held at *Zamosk* on the 16th of *November*, to consider effectually of making a Peace with *Sweden*.

Thus far the Affairs of *Poland*: As for the *Hungarian* Malecontents, they in Eleven Days reduced the Town of *Kowar*, an Important Pass into *Transylvania*, to that Extremity, that the Garrison, for want of fresh Water, had been obliged to capitulate, and was to have surrender’d on the 14th; but General *Rabutin* (the Emperor’s Commander in Chief in *Transylvania*) march’d from *Hermanstad* on the first News of its being invested, and arriv’d there seasonably, and attack’d, and totally routed, the Rebels, killing 300 of them on the Place, the rest fled to *Nagibania*, a Town they are possess’d of, within Two Leagues of *Kowar*. On the 21st 3000 of the Revolters took *Zolneck*, a Post of considerable Strength on the *Theisse*, putting the Garrison, with their Governour, an *Irish* Captain, nam’d *Walters*, to the Sword. About the same time another Detachment of them, led by *Paul Oros* and *Ibrani*, who serv’d as Colonels in the last War of *Hungary*, and have since been neglected by the Imperial Generals, and wanted Employment, pass’d the *Theisse*, and laid Siege to *Zatmar*. On the 25th 700 of them surpriz’d the little Town of *Barcan*, lying over-against *Gran*, and pillag’d it, notwithstanding the great Fire made upon them from the Cannon of *Gran*. About the beginning of this Month the Town of *Seben*, in the County of *Cepussia*, towards the Confines of *Poland*, submitted to the Rebels: And not long after Count *Berezeni*, one of the Chief in the Rebellion, seiz’d the Castle of *Posau*, not far from *Karpfen*, where he found 12 Pieces of Cannon. But about the middle of this Instant a Body of 3000 of them was attack’d near *Halas*, by Colonel *Kyba*, with 600 Horse, who kill’d part of them, and drove others of them into a Morass.

Affairs of
Hungary.

September.

In

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In the mean time the Emperor was necessitated to draw several Regular Troops out of *Germany*, and other Parts, under Count *Seblick*, as well as raise the Militia to oppose their Progress; but we shall dwell no longer upon this Matter.

As for the Military Affairs of *Germany*, Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, after having put a good Garrison into *Ausburg*, return'd again towards the *Danube*, while *Rotemburg* and the Town of *Cham* were forced to submit to the *Imperialists*; the Garrison of which last Place, consisting of 500 Men, were made Prisoners of War.

Affairs of
Savoy.

From hence we'll pass for *Italy*, where having already given an Account of the Duke of *Vendosme's* seizing the Troops of *Savoy*, you may be sure it occasion'd no small Contention at *Turin*, and incens'd his Royal Highness to that degree, that immediately he caused all the *French* Officers, and other Subjects of the *French*, to be secured under Confinement, order'd 10000 Fire-Arms, and a considerable Sum of Money, that was passing through his Territories, to be seiz'd. He also issued forth his Orders for the Nobility and Gentry of *Savoy* to be rais'd, and sent a considerable Number of Arms to the Valleys of *Piedmont* to be distributed among the *Vandois*, who had serv'd him so faithfully in his former Wars with *France*. Then Orders were given that the *French* Ambassador should be put under Confinement, who at the same time could not forbear telling the Officer that was sent to seize him, ' That the Duke being in the King, his Master's ' Pay, his Majesty might as Lawfully, and of Right, ' not only seize his Forces, but also the Person of the ' Duke himself for his Treason. That his Master ' would be revenged, and not only harra'ss him ' with a Foreign War, but raise Intestine Broils in the ' Heart of his Dominions. Which haughty Expressions, when the Officer reported to the Duke, his Royal Highness stept forth into his Antichamber, which was croud'd with Nobility and Gentry, and made the said Officer repeat the said Words Two or Three Times; which incens'd the whole Company to that degree, that they unanimously promis'd to live and die with his Royal Highness. Who thereupon sent the

the chiefeft among 'em into the Country, with Com-
missions, and Money to raife more Forces.

On the other fide, the French King follow'd his
Blow, having order'd the Duke of Vendosme to invade
the Frontiers of Savoy with a confiderable Part of the
Army under his Command, as aforefaid, in order to
difmember from the Duke's Subjection fuch Towns
and Fortreffes by main Force which the Duke re-
fufed to furrender upon Demand: And to render Ven-
dosme's March fo much the more terrible, he order'd
that General to fend the following fhort Epiftle to
the Duke, to give him notice of his March.

S I R,

Since neither Religion, Honour, Intereft, Alliance, nor French
even your own Hand-writing, are of any Force between King's
Us, I fend you my Cousin the Duke of Vendosme at the Letter to
Head of my Armies to make known to you my Intentions. the Duke
He will allow you but 24 Hours to refolve what you have of Savoy.
to do.

L E W I S.

The Duke not at all difcouraged with this mena-
cing Message, and being more efpecially careful for
the Prefervation of his Capitoll of Turin, on the 4th
Pallifadoes were begun to be planted about the new
Fortifications; and the fame Day his Royal Highnefs
having caus'd the General and other Principal Offi-
cers of his Troops to be call'd before him, fpoke to
them in thefe Terms, 'Gentlemen, I have order'd Duke of
'you to be call'd together, to acquaint you that my Savoy's
'Officers in Lombardy, your Companions and Friends, Speech to
'have been feiz'd in Breach of the Faith and Affu- his Officers.
'rances given; they have been difarm'd as Crimi-
'nals. You fee then I am forc'd to break with France;
'but what gives me good Hope is, that as in the pre-
'ceding War you gave me fufficient Proofs of your
'Loyalty and Courage, fo I cannot doubt of your ha-
'ving the fame Minds, and that you are willing to
'fhare with me in the Glory I hope to acquire, by
'God's Affiftance, in the New and Juft War I am
'entering into, not only to defend my Sovereignty,
'but even my Liberty. To which they Answer'd
'unanimoufly, 'That they were ready to fpend the
*
'laft

October.

last Drop of their Blood in His Royal Highness's Service. Upon which the Duke reply'd, 'Then under God I rely upon you, not doubting but the ill Treatment of your Brethren at *San Benedetto* will incite you to Revenge. On the 6th an Order was publish'd, for every Housekeeper able to bear Arms to provide himself in Three Days with a Musquet and a Sword. The same Day a great Number of Wheelbarrows and Tools, for breaking up Ground, were embark'd on the *Po*, to be us'd in Strengthening the Fortifications of *Vercell*.

His Royal Highness having made the best Provision he could to oppose the *French* Arms for the present, cast about how to strengthen himself by proper Alliances, that he might not in Time be overpower'd by so unequal an Enemy. He therefore dispatch'd Monsieur *Mellaredi* with the Character of his Envoy to the Canton of *Zurich*, who was very kindly received; more Deputies being sent out to meet him than were ever sent to receive any Envoy of *Savoy* before. And on the 23d had Audience of the Dyet of that Canton, to whom he related the Injuries done to the Duke his Master by the *French* King, and Seizure of his Troops, and represented to them the Danger to which they themselves were exposed by the Neighbourhood of *France*, and propos'd to them the Uniting of *Savoy* with the Cantons of *Switzerland*, in the same Manner as the said Cantons were United together for their Common Security: His Discourse was very well receiv'd, and he was answer'd, That a general Dyet would meet the 4th of *November* to consider of what he had said to them. The *French* Ambassador, Monsieur *de Puisieux*, endeavour'd all he could to prevent his Reception, and to prevail with that Canton not to give ear to him, to which Purpose he sent them a Letter, wherein he us'd (as they said) this Expression, *I hope you will not hearken to an Impostor, deputed by a Perfidious Prince, who has neither Honour nor Conscience.* Monsieur *Mellaredi* is to proceed to the Canton of *Bern*.

On the other Hand, His Royal Highness wrote Letters to *England* and *Holland*, as well as to the Emperor; and that to the *Dutch* on the 8th import'd, That the Suspicious *France* had entertained of his

In-

' Inclination and Adherence to the Common Cause
 ' had oblig'd her to use an Unheard-of Violence to-
 ' wards him against Publick Faith, in seizing, disarm-
 ' ing, and detaining Prisoners, all the Officers and
 ' Soldiers of his Troops, who were in the Army of
 ' the Two Crowns in *Italy*. He acquainted their High
 ' Mightinesses therewith, being very glad that an Usage
 ' of such a Nature should afford him the Liberty to let
 ' them know the same, and the Sincere Desire he had
 ' to join with the Allies, expecting from their Friend-
 ' ships, that they should afford him withal the As-
 ' sistance that was necessary for vigorously maintain-
 ' ing so Just a Cause, for which he was ready to sacri-
 ' fice all that depended on him, &c.

We leave the States to return him a very Obliging
 and Encouraging Letter in the Beginning of the next
 Month, and now observe that the Imperial General,
 Count *Guido* of *Staremburg*, observing the Streights
 the Duke of *Savoy* must inevitably be exposed to
 without Speedy Succour, he resolved for the present
 to send him, if possible, a Detachment of 1500 Horse,
 and 200 Hussars, under the Command of the Brave
 Major-General *Hanibal Visconti*, who, notwithstanding
 all the Vigilance, Secrecy and Diligence, he could use, French at-
 was attack'd by the French in the Mountains of St. Se- tack Vis-
 bastian, near *Seravalla*, on the Frontiers of the State conti.
 of *Genoa*: *Vendosme* was there in Person with 4000
 Men, most Foot. His Superiority in Numbers, and
 the Situation of the Place, gave him that Advantage,
 that nothing could have saved the *Germans* from be-
 ing all destroy'd but the Bravery with which they
 fought their Way through; so that they came off with
 the Loss of their Baggage, which was not much,
 and about 150 Men, and as many Horses. They ar-
 rived at *San Pietro d'Arena*, near *Genoa*, from whence
 Major-General *Visconti* dispatch'd an Express to
 the Duke of *Savoy* to acquaint him with what had
 pass'd.

The French on their Part magnified this Action to
 a very high Degree, and made as if a very few of
 them escaped, and that even none of them could
 ever get into *Piedmont*; though they afterwards did,
 after a World of Fatigue and Admirable Manage-
 ment, to the Eternal Honour of the Brave Com-
 mander

~ ~ ~ mander that headed them, and the grand Disappointment of the Enemy.

Having nothing to encourage us with any Certainty concerning the *Camisars*, or otherwise to tarry in *France*, and having told you before we should not take upon us to take an Itinerary of the New King of *Spain's* Progress for the *Hague*, it's sufficient for us to observe, that that Prince having had an Interview with the Elector of *Hannover* at *Hamel*, he arrived at *Dusseldorf* on the 16th, where the Duke of *Marlborough* came the same Day, and in the Evening had Audience of his Majesty in his Bed-Chamber, being introduced by the Prince of *Lichtenstein*, who immediately withdrew, leaving them alone; his Majesty presented the Duke with a Sword, the Hilt of which is set with Diamonds, and is reported to be worth 20000 Crowns. And here, because the Behaviour of Princes in small and indifferent Affairs afford true Indications of their Temper and Genius, nay, truer sometimes than their publick and more studied Actions, we will relate the Manner of his Majesty's making that Present to his Grace: That Day the Duke was expected at *Dusseldorf* the King of *Spain* wore the Sword he intended to give him; and when his Grace was with him in his Chamber, his

* A Proverbial Expression, used in good part to signify a Younger Brother of a Noble Family, who has his Fortune to make by the sword.

Majesty took it from his Side, and put it into the Duke's Hand, expressing himself with a lively Air to this Purpose, My Lord, I need not be ashamed to say I am a Poor Prince, * *Je n'ay que la Cape & l'Epee*. I have only my Cloak and Sword, the latter will be a useful Present to your Excellency; I hope you will not think it worse for my wearing it to Day.

His Catholick Majesty set out from *Dusseldorf* on the 27th on Board a very Fine Yacht, and being complimented in the Name of the King of *Prussia* at *Wezel*, *Emrick*, and other Places, and saluted with the Discharge of the Cannon, his Majesty came before *Schenkschans* the 30th, where the Deputies of the States General, chosen out of their own Body, viz. *Messieurs Van Gent, Van Walent, du Tous* and *Van Riez*, attended his coming to Compliment him in the Name of the Republick on his Entrance in their Territories. As the Yacht of that Prince came

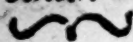
near those of the States, the latter made a General Discharge of their Cannon; and his Majesty being inform'd that the Deputies of their High Mightinesses stood on the Deck of their Yacht, he appear'd at the Window of his Room, and return'd the Salute of the Deputies with Seven Guns; whereupon there was another Discharge of the Cannon of the Yachts of the States. At the Time appointed for the Audience the Deputies went in a Long-boat on Board the King's Yacht; and upon their coming near the same, Count *Goes*, Envoy of the Emperor, came to receive them, and conducted them through a Line of Noblemen and Officers to the Top of the Stairs, going down to the Apartment of the King of *Spain*, where they were received by Prince *Lichtenstein*, Great-Master of his Household, and conducted and introduced into his Majesty's Bed-Chamber, whom they found alone, uncovered, and standing. The *Sieur Van Ghent* Complimented his Majesty in the *French* Tongue in the Name of their High Mightinesses.

His Compliment was in Substance, That their High Mightinesses Congratulated his Majesty on his Accession to the Crown of so many Kingdoms, and were very glad to see so great a Prince in their Dominions; that they were resolved, with the rest of the Allies, to make the last Efforts to maintain the the House of *Austria* in the Possession of their Undoubted Right; and hoped, by the Blessing of God, to see him shortly placed upon the Throne of one of the greatest Monarchies of the World; not doubting but his Majesty would always preserve a Good Affection for the States, which they would always endeavour to deserve. He concluded, That the States had made Choice of their Persons to give his Majesty these Assurances, which they took for a great Happiness and Honour. The King answer'd in the *French* Tongue, That he had so great an Esteem for the Friendship of their High Mightinesses, that he should endeavour on all Occasions and at all Times to demonstrate the same; adding, that their Deputation and Persons were very acceptable to him. The Compliment being over, the Deputies were conducted back to the Top of the Stairs on the Deck of the Yacht by the Prince *Lichtenstein*, and from thence

King of
Spain com-
plimented
by the
States De-
puties.

King's An-
swer.

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to their Boat by Count Goes with the same Ceremony.

His Majesty was likewise Complimented in the Name of the Province of *Holland at Gorcum*, by Monsieur *d'Obdam* on the Part of the Nobility, and Monsieurs *Van Boetselaer*, *Van Slingerland*, *Van Castricum*, and *Van Oudesteyn*, on the Part of the Cities.

On the 2d of *November*, at Four in the Afternoon, the King of *Spain* in his Yacht, attended by several others, arriv'd before *Rotterdam*. He was welcom'd by several *Salvo's* from the Queen of *England's* and the States Yachts, and from the Cannon on the Walls; and the Burghers, who stood all drawn up in Arms on the Boompies along the *Maese* saluted him with repeated Volleys of Small-shot, which was return'd by the Guns of his Majesty's Yacht, which anchor'd at some Distance from the Town. Then the Burgomasters went off in their Chaloup, with Trumpets sounding, were received on Board, and introduc'd to his Majesty, whom they congratulated on his Arrival in the Name of the City. The King lay on Board that Night, and the next Morning at Nine a Clock his Yacht weigh'd, stood into the *Old-Head*, and enter'd the Town: His Majesty landed *Incognito*, attended by the Deputies of the States, and took a View of a large New-built Man of War lying upon the Stocks, and of several Parts of the City; but being discover'd, and a Crowd gathering about him, he return'd on Board his Yacht. In the Afternoon, at Four a Clock, his Majesty, with his Attendants, took Coach at the Admiralty-House, pass'd through the City at the *Delft's Porte*, and went in one of the States Yachts to *Delft*, and thence to the *Hague*. His Majesty gave the Captain of the Admiralty-House a Gold Medal, on which is his Effigies with this Inscription, *CAROLUS III. D.G. HISPANIARUM REX*, and on the Reverse an Eagle soaring up toward the Sun with this Motto, *PATRUM VIRTUTE*.

His Catholick Majesty having come thus far in his Expedition to *Spain*, and it requiring some Time before all Things can be in a Readiness for his Passage into *England*, we'll go thither before him: And as to the Affairs of our Native Country, the Parliament

November.

met at Westminster on the 4th, and was further prorogued by Commission to the 9th, when the Queen went to the House of Lords, and being seated on the Throne in Her Royal Robes with the usual Solemnity, the Gentleman-Usher of the Black Rod was sent with a Message to the House of Commons, requiring their Attendance in the House of Peers, whither they came accordingly, and Her Majesty was pleased to make the following most Gracious Speech to Both Houses.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I Have called you together as soon as I thought you could conveniently come out of Your Countries, that no Time might be lost in making our Preparations for carrying on the present War, in which I do not doubt of your cheerful Concurrence, since you cannot but be sensible that on the Success of it depends our own Safety and Happiness, and that of all Europe.

Queen's
Speech in
Parliament.
9.

I hope I have improved the Confidence you Reposed in me last Year to your Satisfaction and the Advantage of us and our Allies, by the Treaty with the King of Portugal, and the Declaration of the Duke of Savoy, which in a great Measure may be imputed to the Cheerfulness with which you supported me in this War, and the Assurance with which you trusted me in the Conduct of it: And we cannot sufficiently acknowledge the Goodness of Almighty God, who is pleased to afford us so fair a Prospect as we have now of bringing it to a Glorious and Speedy Conclusion.

I must therefore desire you, Gentlemen of the House of Commons, to grant me such Supplies as shall be requisite to defray the Charge of the War in the next Year, with Regard not only to all our former Engagements, but particularly to our Alliance lately made with the King of Portugal, for recovering the Monarchy of Spain from the House of Bourbon, and restoring it to the House of Austria, which Treaty being in itself of the highest Importance imaginable, and requiring all possible Dispatch in the Execution of it, has necessarily occasion'd a great Expence even in this present Year, though not so much as it will require, and for

November. which I hope we shall be amply recompenced in the next.

The Subsidies which will now be immediately required for the Assistance of the Duke of Savoy will likewise occasion a further necessary Charge.

I must take Notice to you, That though no Particular Provision was made in the last Session, either for the Charge of Our Present Expedition to Portugal, or for that of the Augmentation-Troops desired by the States-General, yet the Funds given by Parliament have held out so well, and the Produce of the Prizes has proved so considerable, that you will find the Publick will not be in Debt by reason of either of these Additional Services.

I may further observe to you, That though the Funds for the Civil Government are diminished by the War, I have, in Conjunction with the States-General, contributed out of My own Revenue towards some Publick Services, and Particularly the Support of the Circle of Swabia, whose Firm Adherence to the Interest of the Allies under the greatest Pressures did very well deserve Our Seasonable Assistance: And I shall still be careful not to engage My Self in any Unnecessary Expence of My own, that I may have the more to spare towards the Ease of my Subjects.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

I heartily wish some easie and less chargeable Method could be found for the Speedy and Effectual Manning of the Fleet.

I must also recommend to you to make some Regulation for preventing the Excessive Price of Coals; I have examined this Matter, and taken Particular Care to appoint Convoys for that Service; but the Price has not been in the least abated, notwithstanding a very Considerable Quantity has been imported since that Time: This gives great Ground of Suspicion there may be a Combination of some Persons to enrich themselves by a General Oppression of others, and particularly the Poor: It will deserve your Consideration how to remedy this great Inconvenience.

And in all your Affairs I must recommend to you as *November.*
much Dispatch as the Nature of them will admit: This
is necessary to make Our Preparations early, on which
in great Measure depends the good Success of all Our En-
terprizes.

I want Words to express to you My Earnest Desire
of seeing all My Subjects in Perfect Peace and Union
among themselves: I have nothing so much at Heart as
their Welfare and Happiness: Let Me therefore desire you
all, that you would carefully avoid any Heats or
Divisions that may disappoint Me of that Satisfaction
and give Encouragement to the Common Enemies of our
Church and State.

On the 11th the following Address of the House
of Commons was presented to Her Majesty.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

WE Your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, Commons
the Commons in Parliament assembled, do hum- Address to
bly return Your Majesty our most Hearty Thanks for the Queen.
Your Majesty's most Gracious Speech from the
Throne. 11.

We are truly sensible of Your Majesty's Earnest
Endeavours to bring the War to a Glorious and
Speedy Conclusion, of which Your Majesty has given
us so far a Prospect by Your great Wisdom and Con-
duct, in engaging the King of Portugal and Duke of Sa-
voy in Your Alliance, for recovering the Monarchy of
Spain from the House of Bourbon, and restoring it to
the House of Austria.

We do most gratefully acknowledge Your Majesty's
Singular Care in the good Management and Applica-
tion of the Publick Money, whereby Your Majesty's
Exchequer hath greater Credit in this so Expensive a
War than was ever known in the most Flourishing Times
of Peace; and Your most Signal and Unparallell'd Grace
and Goodness to Your People, in contributing out of Your
own Revenue towards the Publick Service, particularly
Your Majesty's most Seasonable Assistance to the Circle of
Swabia.

November.



The many Blessings we enjoy under Your Majesty's most Auspicious Reign, and your Tender Regard to the General Welfare and Happiness of Your Subjects, justly require our Utmost Returns of Duty and Gratitude. And Your Majesty may be assured, That Your Faithful Commons will support Your Majesty in Your Alliances, and effectually enable Your Majesty to carry on the War with Vigour, to which nothing can more contribute than a Firm Union among our selves: We therefore crave Leave further to assure Your Majesty, That we will, according to Your Majesty's Desire, carefully avoid any Heats or Divisions that may give Encouragement to the Common Enemies of the Church and State.

To which Her Majesty answer'd.

Queen's
Answer.

I Am well pleased with your Assurances of supporting Me in the Present War, and your Kind Acknowledgments of my Endeavours to bring it to a Happy Conclusion.

You may assure your selves I shall always pursue the True Interest of the Kingdom, and omit nothing that may promote the General Welfare of My People.

And on the 12th this Address of the House of Lords was presented to Her Majesty.

Lords Address to
the Queen.

WE Your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembled, do offer up our Hearty Acknowledgments to Almighty God for the Preservation of Your Royal Person, so Essential to the Happiness of Your People, and the Safety of Europe.

We see, with the greatest Satisfaction, the Zeal with which Your Majesty espouses the Publick Interest, which carries You even beyond the Obligations of Your Treaties in Defence of the House of Austria against the Usurpation of the House of Bourbon, and the Glorious Restitution of that Family to the Monarchy of Spain, which we have great Reason to expect from the late Alliance with the King of

of Portugal, will be chiefly owing to your Majesty's Arms and Assistance. November.

Your Majesty may depend upon Security at Home in the Love of Your People; Our Persons and Fortunes shall ever be ready to defend You upon all Occasions; and Your Majesty may therefore with the greater Safety and Glory send Your Fleets and Armies Abroad in the Defence of Your Allies.

The Happy Declaration of the Duke of Savoy for the Common Interest gives Your Majesty a Seasonable Opportunity to shew Your Compassion and Concern for those Protestants in the South of France, who lye under the heaviest Persecution and Oppression.

We lament for our selves and others the unavoidable Expences of War, but have Reason to thank God and Your Majesty that we are free from all the other Calamities of it, having almost nothing else to wish for (being secured of a Protestant Succession) but your long and happy Reign over us: And we shall most willingly pay our Proportion of Taxes, encouraged by Your Royal Generosity for the Ease of Your People, and by the frugal Management of what is given, being sensible there is no better Way to save the Wealth of the Nation than by carrying on the War at this Time with the utmost Vigour.

Your Majesty may expect from us a most ready Compliance with all Your Desires, so justly merited by Your Care of the general Welfare and Happiness of Your People, extended even to the poorest and meanest of Your Subjects.

This appears yet more eminently in that earnest and pressing Recommendation to Your Parliament of Union and Peace amongst themselves; and we, in the most solemn Manner, assure Your Majesty, That we will not only avoid, but oppose, whatsoever may tend to create any Disquiet or Disunion amongst Your Subjects.

We shall never be wanting in any Part of our Duty towards the Supporting your Majesty's Honour and your Allies, not doubting but Almighty God will prosper your Majesty's Arms, so gloriously employ'd

November. ' to protect all those whom the Ambition of the French King would oppress.

Her Majesty's most Gracious Answer.

My Lords,

Queen's
Answer.

I Am extremely sensible of the particular Concern you express for Me in this Address, and of your great Zeal for the Common Cause of Europe.

I rely very much upon the Assurances you give me of your Duty and Affection, and shall always use My best Endeavours to establish the Safety and Happiness of the Kingdom.

It was the Expectation of a great many Persons, considering what a Speech Her Majesty made at the Opening of this Session, and how silent the Commons remain'd for several Days about Occasional Conformity, that no such Thing would have been attempted at this Time, but on the 25th Leave was given to bring in a Bill for that Purpose, and the same was receiv'd and read on the 27th. The same Day the Commons resolv'd upon an Address to Her Majesty, That She would be pleased no insist upon it with the States-General that a Stop of all Correspondence with France and Spain should be continued: Mr. Secretary Hedges on the 30th acquainted the House that Her Majesty had been pleased to give this Gracious Answer: *Her Majesty thinks the Continuance of the Stop of all Posts, and of all Letters, Bills, and all other Correspondence, Trade and Commerce, with Her Enemies, is so necessary for the Publick Good, that She will forthwith give Orders to Her Minister at the Hague to insist upon it with the States-General as you desire.*

Having done with the most material Proceedings of the English Parliament for this Month, and being willing but just to mention the Dreadful Storm that happen'd upon the 27th Instant in this Place, because I reserve it for one of the Remarkables of the Year, we must however observe, that the Commons on this Dismal Occasion address'd themselves to the Queen, expressing the great Sense they had of the Calamity that had befallen the Kingdom by the Storm, and that that House could not see any Diminution of Her Majesty's Navy without making Provision

vision to repair the same ; therefore they humbly besought Her that She would immediately give Directions for repairing that Loss, and for building such Capital Ships as Her Majesty should think fit ; and assured Her Majesty, That at the next Meeting that House would effectually make good that Expence, and give all Dispatch in raising the Supplies already voted for making good Her Majesty's Treaties with the King of *Portugal*, and all Her Majesty's other Allies, and would consider of effectual Ways for promoting of Trade, and for manning Her Majesty's Navy Royal, and for encouraging the Seamen ; and that in the mean Time Her Majesty would graciously think of some Provision for the Families of those Seamen who had been lost out of Her Majesty's Ships in this Storm, until the House can provide for the same.

The Proceedings of the *Irish* Parliament coming next under our Consideration, on the 23d the Commons, with their Speaker, attended his Grace the Lord Lieutenant, and presented to him Heads of a Bill to prevent the Growth of Popery, and also Heads of a Bill to encourage the Linen Manufacture of the Kingdom, and an Address of the Commons to Her Majesty, That she would be graciously pleased to interpose with the Parliament of *England* that that Kingdom might have the Liberty to send the Linen Manufacture made in it directly to Her Majesty's Plantations ; on which Occasion the Speaker deliver'd the Sense of the House in the Words following.

May it please your Grace,

WE Her Majesty's most Dutiful Subjects the Commons in Parliament assembled, being sensible of Speaker's the favourable Opportunity we have under the Reign Speech to of our most Illustrious Queen, and your Grace's Government, to obtain such further Laws as may be necessary for the settling the Protestant Interest of this Kingdom, have agreed on Heads of a Bill to prevent the further Growth of Popery.

These we look on to be of such Importance to our future Well-being, that we have begged leave to attend Your Grace in a Body with them, and not sent them (as in Cases of less Weight is usual) by par-

November. particular Members deputed on such Occasion. The Opposition constantly made in England by the Papists of this Kingdom against whatever may tend to the Security of Her Majesty's Protestant Subjects, induces the Commons to lay these Heads of a Bill in this Solemn Manner before your Grace. And they think it now more particularly necessary, being well inform'd, and fully convinc'd, that great Sums of Money have been lately rais'd among them to oppose the passing a Bill of this Nature in England: let they doubt not but the Weight of the Thing, and Justice of their Desires, will be so effectually laid before Her Majesty, by your Grace, that all Obstacles will be surmounted, and an Opportunity given them of Assenting to the Passing into a Law what they conceive will be the greatest Security to the Protestant Religion and Interest here.

They have also Framed and Agreed to Heads of a Bill for the Improvement of the Linen Manufacture, which they conceive may in Time become useful to this Kingdom, if Liberty shall be given them to Transport the Linen Manufacture thereof directly to the Plantations; but will otherwise be destructive to the same. To obtain such Liberty they have Framed an humble Address to Her Majesty, and rely on Her great Goodness to, and Care of, Her Distressed People of this Kingdom, That Her Majesty will be pleased graciously to Interpose in their Favour with the Parliament of England that such Freedom may be allowed them, as one of the Encouragements they have been induc'd, by the Addresses of the Lords and Commons of England, to believe they shall have on their going into the Linen Trade. Which Address they Pray your Grace to lay before Her Majesty.

To which his Grace was pleas'd to reply.

His Answer.

Gentlemen,
 ' I Will take Care to Transmit these Two Bills, which
 ' are so much for the Interest of the Nation, and Re-
 ' commend them in the most Effectual Manner, accord-
 ' ing to your Desire, and do all that is in my Power
 ' to prevent the Growth of Popery.

On

On the 26th, after they had order'd a Book, Entituled, *The Memoirs of King James II.* to be burnt by the Hangman, and the Printer, Bookfeller, and another Person that handed it to the Preſs, to be proſecuted by the Attorney-General, they took Occaſion at the ſame Time to vote, That it appear'd to the Houſe that the Papiſts of that Kingdom ſtill retain'd Hopes of the Coming in of that Perſon who went by the Name of the Prince of *Wales* in the Life of the late King *James*, and now by the Name of *James III.* after which they were on the 27th adjourn'd to the 11th of *January* following.

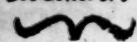
Irish Par-
liament ad-
journ'd.

We ſhall now haſten again into the *Netherlands*, where though the Armies on both Sides had been for ſome Time in Winter-Quarters, yet Action was not wholly ceas'd; for on the 19th General *Cohorn* began to Bombard Fort *Bedmar*, to draw the Forces of the Enemy thither, while he paſs'd the *Schelde* with ſome Troops he had drawn together at *Lillo*, and attack'd the Fort of *Doel*, which the Enemy had lately Built not far from *Liefenshoek* to hinder the Paſſing of any Veffels up or down the *Schelde*, which Fort he took with very little Loſs, and then gave over Bombarding Fort *Bedmar*.

Cohorn
takes
Doel.

In the mean Time all the Troops that were to go to ſerve in the Expedition to *Portugal* were embark'd, and the *English* and *Dutch* Squadron that was to convoy them, and carry the King of *Spain* to *Portsmouth*, was in a readineſs to ſail by the 19th, when, the Wind preſenting pretty fair, his Maſteſty ſignified his Reſolution to leave the *Hague* the next Morning, to go to *Oranje Polder*, to embark on the *Maſe*: Whereupon the States-General deputed out of their own Body Meſſieurs *Van Lintelo*, *Van Lier*, the Penſionary *Heinſius*, *Van Odyk*, *Van Wellant*, *Van Haeren*, *Van Zallik*, *Van Gockinga*, and Secretary *Fagel*, who waited on his Maſteſty on the ſaid 19th, and in the Name of the States took Leave of him, and wiſh'd him a good Voyage. The next Morning his Maſteſty went to *Oranje Polder* and embark'd, being conducted on Board his Yacht by the Baron *Boetſelaer*, and Meſſieurs *Van Slingerland*, *Van Caſtricum*, and *Van Oudeſtein*; but the Wind turning againſt him, he return'd to the *Hague* on the 22d, where at preſent we muſt leave him, and go now to the Siege of *Landan*, which was carry'd on with utmoſt

November.



most Vigour, and as gallantly defended by the Brave Count *de Frize*, who from time to time had Assurance of Relief given him. Now in order to this, the Confederates knowing of what Importance the Preservation of *Landau* would be to the Common Cause, after they had dispos'd the rest of the Army into their Winter-Quarters, order'd the Hereditary Prince of *Hesse-Cassel* to attempt the Raising of the Siege, to which Purpose he set forward from the *Netherlands* with Twelve Battalions and Twenty-nine Squadrons, and having reach'd *Altzey* in the *Palatinate*, with very long Marches, was there attended by Count *Nassau Weilburg*, General of the *Palatine* Forces, in order to concert Proper Measures for the relieving of the Place, to which Purpose he promis'd to meet his Highness between *Frankendale* and *Manheim*. The French having Notice of this March, sent away M. *Pracontal* with a Body of 10000 Men, and Orders to follow the Prince close at Heels, or rather to get before him, if he could; and indeed the Frenchman was so diligent that he had join'd M. *Tallard* before the Confederates had any Intelligence of it. An Error that will hardly bear an Excuse, when Generals miscarry, or are deceiv'd in their Intelligence of the Enemy's Motions. Upon the 13th His Highness encamped at *Hoop Spier*, within Three quarters of a League of *Spiers*, and Four Leagues from *Landau*, where the rest of the Troops, under the Command of the Count of *Nassau Weilburg*, join'd him. Upon the 14th all Things were prepar'd in a readiness to attack the Enemy in their Lines upon the 16th ensuing. But upon the 15th when his Highness expected to be join'd by a Battalion from *Mentz*, Two of *Lunenburg*, One of *Hess Darmstadt*, and a Regiment of Horse, Subjects of the same Prince, the Count of *Nassau Weilburg* came riding full Speed to the Prince's Quarters, and told him the Enemy was at hand, marching directly to attack him, and desir'd him to Command the Right Wing to their Arms. Which did not a little surprize the Prince, because the Count had all along assur'd him that M. *Tallard* was not in a Condition to come out of his Lines. However, he mounted immediately, and observing that the *Palatine* Quarter-Master-General had rang'd the Army in a very Disadvantageous Place, where they lay

The Battle
of Spier-
bach.

15.

lay expos'd in Flank to the Enemy, he dispatch'd his *Aid de Camp* to the Count, to desire him to march more slowly, that he might join him with the Right Wing. But this Message signify'd nothing, for before the Adjutant return'd Count *Nassau Weilburg* had engag'd the Enemy, and at first had the Advantage, having taken some of the Enemies Cannon; but then the Enemy renewing the Charge, fell on with so much Fury upon the Foot, expos'd in Flank and Front to the Violence of the Enemy, that they were forc'd to retire in great Disorder before the Right Wing, commanded by the Prince of *Hesse*, could get up to their Succour. By this Means the Left Wing being in this Confusion, the Enemy pour'd all their Forces upon the Right Wing, which hitherto they had in vain attack'd with great Loss; but the Defeat of the Left having open'd a Way for the Enemy to attack the *Hessian* Foot in Front and Flank, they were forc'd to retreat, after an Obstinate and Bloody Resistance, which continu'd from One in the Afternoon till Night, insomuch that after they had taken from the Enemy 16 Standards, 4 Guidons, and 3 Pair of Kettle-Drums, without losing one of their own, they made an orderly Retreat to *Dadenhoven*, where they repass'd the *Spierbach*, the Victorious Enemy not daring to pursue 'em. The Prince of *Hesse*, during the whole Action, which was very desperate, perform'd all that could be expected from a General and a Common Soldier; they said he had Three Horses kill'd under him, and slew a *French* Officer with his own Hand. Among the Slain on the Confederates Side were number'd the Prince of *Hesse Homburg*, the Major-Generals *Hochkirchen* and *Tetteau*, together with 4 Colonels, 2 Lieutenant-Colonels, 6 Captains, and several Inferior Officers; and a Major-General, a Colonel, and some other Officers, wounded. On the *French* Side *M. Pracontal*, and several of their best Officers, were said to be slain, and the greatest Part of the *Gens d'Arms* were cut to pieces. But the Number of the Common Soldiers is not yet certainly known; some assuming the Loss of the *French* to be equal, others greater, than that of the Confederates. Besides *M. Pracontal*, there were slain on the *French* Side, *M. Sheldon*, an *Englishman*, Major-General; *M. d'Auride*, a Brigadier of Horse; *Monfieur Calvo*, a Bri-

November.

Brigadier of Foot; *Messieurs de Fiennes, de Meuse, Boiscoul, de Gaetano*, the Prince de Croy, Monsieur de Brulard, Colonels; *Messieurs de Lavardin, du Houtarive, de S. Maur*, and Two other Lieutenant-Colonels; and almost 2000 Soldiers killed. Twenty-six Officers of the Regiment call'd the *King's Regiment* were reckon'd among the Slain, as were also several Officers of the Regiment of *Navarre*, which had to deal with the Prince of *Hesse Cassel's* Foot-guards, which the Prince rally'd, and led on Thrice to the Charge.

Let us enhance the Loss of the *French* as much as we will, and lessen our own, the Consequence of this Victory was their returning to the Camp before *Landau*, when the Count de *Frise*, despairing of any farther Relief, surrender'd that Fortress upon the same Conditions that were granted to the Count of *Melac*. The Governour and 2000 of the Garrison were conducted to *Philipsburg*, and the Sick and Wounded were left behind till they recover'd their Healths, and then the *French* put a Numerous Garrison into the Place.

It's incredible how much the *French* valued themselves upon the Success both of the Battle and Siege: And indeed, to do Monsieur *Tallard* and the rest of them Justice, they could never have concluded the Campaign on that Side with more lasting Acts of Glory to themselves, and with greater Disgrace to the Confederates, whose Officers, to heighten their Shame, were many of them drunk at *Spiers* in celebrating *St. Leopold's* Day when this came upon them.

This, with other Disgraces and Mismanagements on the Side of the Empire, I presume occasion'd the following Representation on the Part of the States-General to the Ministers of the Emperor and the Empire in Words to this Effect.

States
Remon-
strance to
the Empe-
ror and
Empire.

THE States-General having receiv'd some Dispatches from *Germany* in *November* relating to the Dangers the Empire is now expos'd to, they appointed their Deputies for Foreign Affairs to remonstrate to the Ministers of the Emperor, and the Princes of the Empire on the Part of the States, That by the Accession of the Duke of *Anjou* to the *Spanish* Throne the Liberties of the several States of *Christianity*

Freedom were in such Danger, that there was no other
 Way to preserve the same, and recover a just Ballance
 of Power, than by a firm and vigorous Union of all
 Princes and States, for reducing the Exorbitant Pow-
 er of France, and rescuing Spain from the House of
 Bourbon. That in order thereunto, the Emperor,
 England, and their High Mightinesses, concluded a
 Treaty, which has been called the Grand Alliance,
 into which several other Powers are entred since,
 and namely, the whole Body of the Empire; who
 having declared the French King an Enemy thereof,
 and given the most Solemn Assurances to act with
 the utmost Vigour, it was expected that the Effect
 would have been answerable to the great Promises
 made on their Part. That England and this Repub-
 lick having brought vast Armies into the Field, fit-
 ted out large Fleets with an incredible Charge, an-
 swered all their respective Engagements, and done
 more than they were obliged to, the World had Rea-
 son to hope that the Empire, which is no less con-
 cerned in this Quarrel than others, if not more, would
 have at least performed their Promises; but instead
 thereof no Magazines have been made, the Fron-
 tier Places have been left unprovided, and some
 Princes of the Empire, thinking the Danger very
 distant from them, have not sent their Quota of
 Troops. Some others have sent but part thereof,
 and so late, and with such unlimited Powers, that in-
 stead of acting offensively against the Common Ene-
 my, the Empire has not been able to defend their
 own Country, and hinder the French from marching
 into the very Heart of Germany. That some Circles
 and Princes have indeed made extraordinary Efforts,
 which deserv'd not only to be commended, but also
 imitated by the other Members of the Empire; but
 that the Loss of their Important Frontiers, and the other
 Advantages obtain'd by the French, shew that more
 Vigour, more Dispatch, and more Forces, are absolute-
 ly necessary for carrying on the War, with any Pro-
 spect of Success, against an Enemy so powerful and
 vigilant. That last Winter their High Mightinesses
 were perswaded to send a Detachment of their Forces
 to the Assistance of the Empire, upon a Solemn Pro-
 mise that the said Detachment would be sent back

November. in a short Time, when the Forces of the Empire were to be ready; but instead thereof Application was made unto them, not only to leave those Troops on the Rhine, but to send them to the Danube, which their High Mightinesses consented to for the Good of the Common Cause, in Hopes that their Example would have a good Effect. That their High Mightinesses having concluded a New Treaty with the King of Portugal, the better to obtain the End intended by the Grand Alliance; and being obliged, in Conjunction with Her Majesty of Great Britain, to send Forces to the Assistance of that Prince, and to several other Charges, they shall have occasion for their own Troops that are in Germany, whom they had lent for a Time, and not for Ever. The Deputies remonstrated farther, that the Forces of the Republick being thus dispersed from the Danube to the Sea they could not do the Service that was expected from them; and concluded that the only Way left for preserving the Empire, and reducing the Power of France, was, That all the Princes and States of Germany, who make so powerful a Body, would they but exert their Force, do for the Future in a due Time furnish the Number of Troops they are obliged to; which being performed, they doubted not, through God's Blessing, to see this War Crowned with a Glorious Success.

Their High Mightinesses have sent Directions to their Envoy Extraordinary at the Court of England, to advise with Her Majesty's Ministers on the same Subject, in order to find out the most proper Expedients for awakening, if possible, some Members of the Empire, who seem seiz'd with a Fatal Lethargy, while the Duke of Wirtemberg, and other Members of the Circles of Suabia and Franconia, or rather the whole Empire, are exposed to the greatest Danger that ever was.

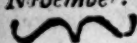
But, to say no more of this ungrateful Subject, we find nothing of Moment transacted by the Armies about the Danube, only General Herbeville began on the 11th to Bombard Amberg, the only Place the Bavarians had left on the Upper Palatinate, which was surrender'd to him on the 28th, while the Elector

on his Part possess'd himself on the 14th of *Kempton* : *November*.
 and much about the same Time of the Imperial Town
 of *Kaufluren*, situate on the *Weitach* : The Prince of
Baden was making such a Repartition of Winter-Quar-
 ters, so as to secure the Lines of *Stolhoven*, and the
 Passages of the *Kintzinderdale*, by which *Ausburg* and
 other Places must unavoidably be exposed, and his
 Highness no ways to be blam'd for not helping it.
 The Mareschal *de Villars*, for what Reason is not
 certain, was now recall'd Home into *France*, and the
 Count *de Marfin* sent to Command in his Room.

The *Hungarian* Malecontents were as uppish as
 ever ; but there began to be some Disposition in the
 Imperial Court to treat with them.

Poland was in as great Confusion as ever ; however, Polish
 on the 21st a great Council met at *Jawarow*, when Council
 the Sub-Chancellor delivered, on the Part of his held.
 Polish Majesty, the Points to be debated in that As-
 sembly, relating chiefly to the Negotiation of Peace
 with *Sweden* ; which having no manner of Success,
 the *Swedes* continuing to avoid the Mediation of the
 Powers who had interposed their good Offices, his
 Majesty had found himself obliged to dispatch the
 Palatine of *Culm* to the *Czar of Muscovy*, to enter into
 a more strict Alliance with that Prince, according to
 the Power given him for the same at the General
 Dyet lately held at *Lublin*. This Declaration occa-
 sion'd a great Debate ; and several Senators being de-
 luded with the False Reports spread by the *Swedes*,
 that their King was not sincerely disposed for Peace,
 represented that the sending of an Ambassie to the *Czar*
 of *Muscovy* in the present Juncture would obstruct
 all Negotiations, and therefore desired the King to
 forbear the sending the Palatine of *Culm* for Four
 Weeks. The Generals of the Crown, and Thirteen
 other Senators, and Eight Deputies, were of this Op-
 inion, besides the Cardinal Primate, who had already
 declared his Mind ; so that his Polish Majesty con-
 sented to delay the sending of his Ambassador for
 Four Weeks, as it was desired, upon Condition
 that if it did not appear within that Time that the
 King of *Sweden* was sincerely inclin'd to Peace, the
 said Palatine would proceed on this Ambassie, as
 one may see by the following Declaration given in
 the

November.



the great Council of *Jawarow* the 24th, which we shall insert in this Place, because it may be of Use to such who apply themselves to know the various Customs and Laws of Nations.

Polish Declaration.

24.

THE most Serene King, our most Gracious Lord, having learned by his own Experience in this Council that the Supream Authority is lodged in the Hands of All in the General Assembly of the Nation, has given Single Marks of a most rare Moderation; by his constantly approving all that the Republick had desired in their Unanimous Resolutions, though very often his Majesty could not do it without a sensible Prejudice to his Honour, and the Obstruction of his Good and Sincere Intentions for the Publick Good, and making an Sacrifice of vast Sums of Money. If the Question moved about the Ambassie, mentioned in this Council, did only depend on the Will and Resolution of the King, he would have long ago, for his own Satisfaction and Glory, chosen rather to yield, than to command a Free Nation, though with the utmost Clemency; but as this Affair is of the Highest Importance, and that the same was resolved with and by the Approbation of the whole Republick, in a General Dyet, that Resolution could not be alter'd, but by all the Orders of the same Republick. It was for this Reason that his Majesty desired the Opinion of you all, Gentlemen, that he might conform himself to your Resolutions: But as the different Parties have thought it a Point of Honour and Steadiness not to yeild one to the other, and that in the meantime the Commission for sending the Troops into their Winter-Quarters draws nigh; besides, that the Narrowness of this Place does not afford the Conveniencies for the present Assembly, and the Royal Court, his Majesty, in suspending the Continuation of your Session in this Present Council, does declare and promise before you, most Magnificent Generals of the Armies of the Kingdom, and your Gentlemen Deputies, as well of the Senate, as of the Nobility, that his Majesty aims at nothing but the Good and Peace of the Republick, which he endeavours to promote with all its Might by la-

bours

bouring to remove the ill Suspensions which Envy November. had raised against him. His Majesty promises farther, that if within the Space of Four Weeks, to begin from this Day, there is a Treaty Safe, and without Disguise, with the King of Sweden, he will recal the Palatine of Culm, with all his Retinue, &c. which will be done by his Publick Letters, &c. Whatever happens, his Majesty desires that the present Council may be always with him; and in the mean Time excuses you from any farther Attendance; promising to acquaint you, according to Custom, with any New Affair that shall happen during this Recess, relating either to Peace or War.

As Things tended more and more to Confusion still in Poland, they, after so sudden a Revolution in Turkey, appear'd with a much better Aspect of Tranquility, since the New Grand Seignior went to Constantinople, into which he made his publick Entry on the 17th past, and was install'd with the usual Ceremonies on the like Occasion; and during the Course of that Month gave Audience to the several Foreign Ministers at the Port, where a Dispute arose for Precedency between those of Venice and the States-General; for the Venetian Ambassador sent his Interpreter to the Grand Visier to declare that the Republic of Venice had the Precedency over the States-General, and therefore he could not consent that this Ambassador should be admitted to Audience before him; and that he himself could not perform the same without acquainting his Masters with it. He urged, that the Precedency which was granted to Count Colier before Seignior Soranzo, Ambassador Extraordinary to the Republic of Venice, when Count Ottingen, Ambassador of the Emperor, made his Publick Entry some Time after the Conclusion of the Peace of Carlowitz, could not be urged as a Precedent in favour of the States-General, because the Port declared then, that what they did was in Consideration of the States having been Mediators of that Treaty, though the Commission of their Minister was expired, the Treaty being concluded and ratified. The Grand Visier answer'd, that having caused the Register of

Octob. 17.

Venetian
and Dutch
Ambassadors
dispute about
Precedency
at the
Port.

November.

the Ceremonial, observ'd at that Court, to be examined; he was satisfied that the Precedency belong'd to the Minister of the States-General, and that he would by no Means give any Disgust to the Best Friends of the *Port* in the Person of their Minister; so that Monsieur *Colier* had on the 17th his Audience, and was receiv'd with all possible Marks of Civility and Respect. His Excellency congratulated the Grand Seignior's Accession to the Throne, and the Visier upon his Elevation to that high Dignity, returning his Thanks to that Minister for having appointed his Audience immediately after the Ambassador of *England*, tho' he had himself made no manner of Instance to obtain that Distinction. Seignior *Justiniani* appear'd very much disgusted, and pretended that he could not go to his Audience; but upon Second Thoughts he thought fit to comply, and took his Audience on the 29th without any more ado.

Having run over all that we can find Material in *Turky*, we'll use as much Expedition as the Season will admit to get into *Italy*. Martial Actions seem'd to cease there at present, but Negotiations pursued with much Vigour. We have mention'd already the Application the Duke of *Savoy* made to the Emperor, *England* and *Holland*, we should have also at the same Time given you his Envoy's Memorial to the Canton of *Zurich*, which runs thus.

Savoy Ambassador's
Memoir
to the
Canton of
Zurich,
Octob. 23.

Magnificent Lords,
YOU are inform'd how the most Christian King slighting the Ties of Blood, and the Faith of Treaties, which seem'd to be of Eternal Duration between him and his Royal Highness, my Master, has unworthily caus'd his Troops that serv'd in *Italy* to be disarm'd, and his Officers to be made Prisoners. You are likewise inform'd, Illustrious Lords, of the Answer which Monsieur de *Philippeaux*, Ambassador of *France*, made to the Count de *Turin*, when he told him, that the King having caus'd the Troops of his Royal Highness that were in his Service to be disarm'd, his Royal Highness was oblig'd in Interest to secure his Person. Your Prudence, your Penetration, and your Interest, have put

put you, and the other Laudible Cantons, upon *November* making such Reflections on that Answer as it deserves; the Words were these, His Royal Highness, said that Minister, has not so much Reason to secure any Person as the King has to disarm his Troops. Ought his Royal Highness to doubt, that being in the King's Pay, that Monarch is Master of his Person, his Troops, and his Dominions? So haughty an Answer, after such an injurious and unheard-of Proceeding, might sufficiently display the Genius of the Court of France, which is to treat as Dependants, nay, as Subjects, their Allies, who the World would think should be most dear to them, even those whose Forces they borrow to carry on their Designs of Violence, and to oppose their Neighbours, were it not too well known to all Europe, who consequently ought to look upon the Elevation of that Crown to the Height it is now at, to be nothing less than an Introduction to an Universal Monarchy, and to the sure Ruin of the Publick Tranquility.

His Royal Highness seeing himself treated so unworthily, could not do less, though surrounded with the Arms of France, than declare against that Potentate, who under specious Colours of Peace, and of a double Alliance, demanded of him his best Troops; that after having made use of them so advantageously as he has done, he might deprive him of them at the very Time when he gives Orders for his own to invade the Territories of his Royal Highness. I speak only, Illustrious Lords, of the particular Motions which have induced his Royal Highness to make this Declaration. The Ministers of the High and Powerful Allies have represented to you so lively the Motives which all the Potentates of Europe have to do the like, that it would ill become me to repeat what they have said to you. I will insist only on the Motive which his Royal Highness had to send to the Laudable Helvetick Body, with Order to address my self in the first Place to your Laudable Canton, to assure you on his Part, Illustrious Lords, of the Trust he has in your Friendship, Alliance and Confederacy, and in that of the Laudable Helvetick Body, and to represent to you, that the French, who environ you al-

November. most on all Sides, either by their Territories, or those of Spain, which depend upon their Orders, or by their Arms, will quickly shut up that Side which lyes open, if you do not timely prevent their Designs. You have only Savoy remaining for a Rampart to you and your Dear Allies. 'Tis in your Power, Illustrious Lords, to keep off the Arms of France from it, and cover your Frontiers on that Side, by making the same Declaration in favour of that Province as you have made in favour of the Forest Towns. The same Danger that was prevail'd with you in behalf of those Towns ought to engage you in behalf of Savoy, and requires the same Precaution: And the more plainly to demonstrate to the Laudable Helvetick Body how much his Highness, my Master, esteems their Alliance, how deep a Concern he has at Heart for the Security of so flourishing a Republick, and how great a Confidence he has in them, he consents that his Dominions of Savoy may be join'd and united to that Laudable Body; that they may be an inseparable Member of it; and that they may for the future concur with the rest in whatever relates to the Security, Peace and Tranquility, of the Helvetick Body.

You understand, most Illustrious Lords, your Interest too well not to embrace a Proposal so advantageous to your Body, and to your Dear Allies: It is not inconsistent with that perfect Neutrality you would preserve, and in which at the same time Savoy will be comprized.

I entreat you to acquaint the other Laudable Cantons with the Importance of it, and of the Advantage and Lustre the whole Body will gain by it.

I feel an Inward Pleasure, Illustrious Lords, in being honoured with the Order to make you so advantageous a Proposal, the Effect of which will unite our Hearts as inseparably as our Countries, without alienating us from our Sovereign, and will so much the better secure the Frontiers of your Laudable Body, whose Tranquility I beseech the Almighty to maintain, and to crown it, as your whole Laudable Canton in particular, with all other Blessings.

Zurich, Octob. 23. 1703.

To encounter this Memorial, M. Puisieux, the French Ambassador, on the 7th wrote the following Letters to the Cantons, directing them to that of Zurich.

Magnificent Lords!

IT is with great Reason that Monsieur de Mellaredé uses his best Endeavours to justifie the Conduct of his Master, which is so unworthy the Character of such a Prince as the Duke of Savoy, that his Minister ought to exert his best Talents to hide the Irregularity of it: He would still do a greater Service to that Prince if he could make it be everlastingly forgotten, that at the Time when he was making Protestations to the Two Crowns, that he would constantly adhere to the Engagements he was under to them, it was discover'd he was treating underhand with their Enemies. After that, Magnificent Lords, does it not surprize you to see Monsieur de Mellaredé dare to impute to my Master this Affair, which his Majesty so justly complains of? I would ask that Minister what Reason, what Maxim, in Politicks could induce the King without Provocation, and in the present Juncture of Things, to make the Duke of Savoy his Enemy? The greatest Part of the Potentates of Europe confederated against France and Spain, are they not enough in Number and Strength to employ the Arms of those Two Crowns, and furnish them with Matter for Victories and Triumphs? 'Tis like he may return for Answer what is contain'd in the Speech he made to the Laudable Canton of Zurich, namely, That his Majesty designs to possess himself of the Dominions of his Master. But what Appearance is there of this Chimerical Design? Can he reason at that Rate, when he sees the Duke of Vendosme, though it is in his Power to enter unresisted into those Dominions with a considerable Number of chosen Troops, makes the first Advances to the Duke of Savoy by the King's Order, and proposes that his Treaties with the Two Crowns shall be renew'd, provided he will give sufficient Pledges of his Fidelity? That is not all, to the end that Prince may have Time to reflect what Course is best for him to take, Eight Days are allow'd him, notwithstanding the growing Badness of

French
Ambassa-
dor's Let-
ter to the
Canton of
Zurich.

7.

November. of the Season, which renders every Moment precious. This is sufficient, Magnificent Lords, without enlarging into a farther Reply, to set aside the pretended Grounds of Complaint which Monsieur de Mellaredé makes the Subject of his Speech. I will now shew you that the Designs of the Duke of Savoy have not a more Solid Foundation than the Reasonings of his Minister. Must you not acknowledge that that Prince is possess'd with an unbounded Ambition, to disturb the Tranquility of his Country, and the Quiet his Subjects enjoy, to renounce carelessly the Advantages he reap'd from the Treaties he had with the Two Crowns, which Alliances render'd his Provinces Rich and Flourishing, to expose those Provinces to all the Calamities of War; must he not, I say, be blinded with Ambition, to push Things to such Extremities in Hopes to compass his Chimerical Designs, which have made him forget the most Solemn Treaties, and the nearest Ties of Blood? The Duke of Savoy was put in Hopes that Prince Lewis of Baden would send him a Detachment of the Troops he commands; that that Detachment should join his Royal Highness's Forces; and that the Imperial Troops that are in Italy would find Means, not only to open themselves a Passage to Piedmont, but even to possess themselves of all the Milaneze, of which his Royal Highness was to be made Perpetual Governour, or rather Sovereign. He was made to believe, that the Rebels of the Se-vennes, assisted by the Vaudois, would penetrate with Fire and Sword into the very Heart of France, while the Enemies Fleet, making good use of the Conspiracies set on Foot by the Allies, would overturn whole Kingdoms; and would afterwards bring Succours to the Duke of Savoy, and help him out with his mighty Enterprizes: But all these Projects are vanish'd as soon as they were form'd. The Duke of Savoy was wrapp'd in a Pleasing Dream, and is now under the Regret of being wak'd out of it.

For first of all, the Prince of Baden, far from being in a Condition to detach any Troops from his Army, is obliged to hold himself upon the Defensive since the Battle of Hockstat, where the Count of Stirum was totally defeated.

The Rebels of the Sevens are so inconsiderable, so incapable of doing Mischief, that the Wretches are not worth speaking of.

The Conspiracies that are hatch'd by the Enemies of the Two Crowns have been discover'd and crush'd, and the Authors of them have got nothing but the Shame and Vexation of having fomented Disorder and Sedition to no Purpose.

Lastly, The English and Dutch Fleet, that was to have perform'd such terrible Exploits, is ruin'd of itself, without offering at any Enterprize, and is reduced to the last Extremity by contrary Winds, and by Sicknes.

After so many cross Occurrences, such unlook'd-for Disappointments, the Duke of Savoy knows not whither to have Recourse but to the Helvetick Body. Amaz'd, affrighted, he addresses himself to you, Magnificent Lords, to prop his Tottering Fortune; he would have you interest your selves in his Unhappiness: He sends a Person to sollicite you to take Savoy into your Protection, and even, if you think fit, to make it a Member of the Helvetick Body, and at the same Time to grant him Levies for Piedmont: The Duke of Savoy, who aims always at Things extraordinary, imagines by these Offers to induce the Helvetick Body to run themselves, like him, into desperate Straits; and for his sake to renounce an Alliance, through which the Laudible Cantons have enjoy'd uninterrupted Happiness and Quiet 200 Years, while Cruel Wars have kept the rest of Europe in continual Alarms: But so many Reasons persuade me that this Hope of his is no better grounded than that which mov'd him to join with the Enemies of the Two Crowns, that I am not capable of being in the least disturb'd about it.

I will not take upon me, Magnificent Lords, to hint to you the Answer you ought to return to Monsieur Mellarede, nor to point out to you what Conduct you had best follow with regard to the Duke of Savoy; you are Sovereigns too prudent, too judicious, and know too well the true Interest of your State, to want to be reminded of your most Faithful Allies, or to be told in what respect your Conduct has so well answer'd that of your Glorious Ancestors: Besides,

November. can any one imagine that you will join to the Helvetick Body, which studies only Peace and Tranquility, an inconstant and restless Prince, who, as soon as you have done it, will endeavour either to set you at Variance with your Allies, or, if he fail in that, at least to sow Discord and Division among your selves. I have nothing therefore to add, but to assure you of the Continuance of the King, my Master's, Affection for the Helvetick Body, of his Desire to maintain Union between the Laudable Cantons; and, in a Word, to contribute towards procuring for you all the Advantages you can wish for, &c.

Soluthurn, Nov. 7. 1703.

P U I S I E U X.

He also at the same Time wrote another Letter about the Refugees of Orange to this Purpose.

Magnificent Lords!

Another
Letter of
the same
Ambassa-
dor.

I Am inform'd that the *Miquerole*, Citizen of *Chia-venne*, and Lieutenant of the Regiment of *Reding*, in the Service of his Royal Highness the Duke of *Savoy*, left that City on the 26th of last Month to carry to that Prince a Petition in the Name of the Refugees of *Orange* that are in *Switzerland*, and in the Country of the *Grisons*, wherein they desire his Royal Highness to receive them into his Service, provided he will promise them the free Exercise of their Religion. I am told likewise that the Person who negociates this Affair is actually in your Laudable Town, and that his Name is *Stephen Fricoit*. I confess, Magnificent Lords, that I am the more surpriz'd at such a Proceeding, because those Refugees have solicited the Laudable Protestant Cantons to procure them Passports from the King, my Master, to retire into *Brandenburg*, which his Majesty is willing to grant. I hope you will not suffer Men, whom you have taken under your Protection, to go from *Switzerland* to carry Arms against my Master, the most Ancient, and the most Faithful, of all your Allies. You will easily imagine that his Majesty would have Reason to complain of such a Proceeding, which he does not at all apprehend from you. I desire you therefore to issue Orders to hinder those Refugees from

for the YEAR, 1703.

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from going to the Duke of Savoy. I am, Magnifi- November.

cent Lords,

Soluthurn,

Nov. 7.

1703.

Your Affectionate Servant,

PUISIEUX.

Having heard what the French Ambassador had to say upon this Important Occasion, we shall here give you Monsieur de Mellaredes Letter to the same Cantons.

Most Illustrious and most Puissant Lords!

THE Marquiss de Puisieux apprehending the Representation I made to you being grounded on Facts known to all the World, would move you to look upon the Conduct of the Court of France towards his Royal Highness, my Master, to be no less irregular than surprizing, has endeavoured by his Answer of the Seventh of this Month to remove the just Sentiments which you must needs have form'd of that Conduct, and prevent your making Right Reflections on the Violence of it; and on the Haughty Answer of Monsieur Philippeaux, which he is desirous you should forget, lest you should draw such Natural Consequences from it as would nearly touch the Helvetick Body. But, most Illustrious and most Puissant Lords, you are too mindful of your Interest, and have too much Penetration, not to have discern'd at First View of that Answer, that it is built on Supposition and Imaginary Facts, which are the Pretexts that Potentates has always made use of to colour his Proceedings with his Neighbours.

Mellaredes Letter to the Cantons.

11.

It is indeed what must have surpriz'd every one, that in the Present Juncture his most Christian Majesty should break with his Royal Highness, my Master, whose Alliance and Troops are so useful to the Two Crowns, the Marquiss de Puisieux appears to be surpriz'd at it himself: But did his most Christian Majesty imagine his Projects could have miscarried after the Measures he had taken? Did he foresee, that after having disarm'd his Royal Highness's Troops, and order'd his own to enter his Territories, that Prince, encompass'd with his Arms, would have dar'd to oppose his Designs? He did not think of raising himself a New Enemy;

November. Enemy; he made sure account of rendering him absolutely dependant on himself; and might have compass'd his Ends had his Royal Highness been less Couragious and Daring.

The Marquiss de Puissieux does not acquaint you, most Illustrious and most Puissant Lords, that the most Christian King omitted nothing to engage his Royal Highness to make over to him his Territories on this Side the Alps, to divest himself of his Ancient Patrimony, and in Exchange to accept Contested Dominions in Italy: He is shy of making such Discoveries to you; he knows you would construe such Designs to be Chains preparing by France to hamper your Liberty, to be Measures she is concerting to render you dependant on her Will; he does not tell you neither, that the most Christian King, finding he should not succeed in that Project by a Treaty, flatter'd himself he should force his Royal Highness to accept his Offer by putting him out of a Condition to resist him. He could tell you, would he discover to you all the Steps taken by the most Christian King of this Affair, that when he saw my Master was not to be shaken by Force and Treaties any more than by Proffers, he caus'd the Duke of Vendosme, at the Head of his Army, to reiterate the same Proposals to him that were made before on his Part privately by Monsieur de Phelipeaux. Both of them have proffer'd to make a New Treaty with him, provided he will put into the Hands of the most Christian King some of his Strong Places for Sure Pledges of his Fidelity. Pledges of his Fidelity! Can a Sovereign Prince be treated more haughtily? Are Vassals spoken to in other Terms? The Ties of Blood, and the Troops his Royal Highness had in the Service of the Two Crowns, were they not sufficient Securities for his adhering to them, if the most Christian King had no other View than the Conversation of the Milaneze for the Catholick King, his Grandson?

Behold, most Illustrious and most Puissant Lords, the Motive of this Rupture! Behold the Ambition of his Royal Highness, my Master! The Ambition of keeping his Ancient Patrimony, of having you for Neighbours, of preventing your being enclos'd on

all

all Sides by France, of not complying stupidly with November. all the Demands of that Crown. In the French Interpretation of Words, Not to submit to the Will of the most Christian King is Ambition, to oppose it is Stupidity; not to give up the Dominions he asks is to push Things to Extremity, and to expose the Country and People to the Calamities of War.

The Marquiss de Pùisieux having taken care to hide from you the most Christian King's Designs, would persuade you he has penetrated those of other Potentates. He expatiates on the Promises he supposes were made to his Royal Highness my Master, to induce him to relinquish the Party of the Two Crowns: He flatters himself you will give Credit to his Suppositions without examining whether the Facts that are known to you, and the Circumstances accompanying them, have any Relation to all that he supposes, which I may justly term Chimera's. I will take Notice only, most Illustrious and most Puissant Lords, of his saying that his Royal Highness address'd himself to the Laudable Helvetick Body after many cross Occurrences, many unlook'd-for Disappointments: You well know, that when he did me the Honour to send me to this Laudable Body, he had met with nothing cross and unlook'd-for but the Disarming and Imprisoning of his Troops, and the Injury done him by France; that he dispatch'd me to you Two Days after he receiv'd Advice of it; that it was to you he first applied himself, after so unheard-of a Proceeding, which he could not but take for an Open and Avow'd Rupture. His Royal Highness could not give you more Convincing Proofs of his Confidence and Affection, than in making you the Proposals contain'd in my Memorial of the 23d of October, which have no other View than to maintain the Peace and Tranquility of the Laudable Helvetick Body, which depend on the Tranquility of its Frontiers, and principally on the Neutrality of Savoy, which lyes so close to you, and is almost the only Side on which you are not shut up by the Arms of France. The Neutrality of Savoy secures that which has preserved you hitherto, and in which the Marquiss de Pùisieux would persuade you to continue, that France may be able the more securely to agitate Europe with Bloody Wars, as she hath done many Years.

November.

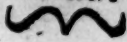
I pass by the other Exaggerations of the Marquis de Puilleux; but, most Illustrious and most Puissant Lords, I cannot let slip what he has dar'd to say touching the Conduct which he supposes his Royal Highness, my Master, would observe towards you; his Royal Highness's past Actions best signifie what he would do for the future: Has he ever stirr'd up your own Subjects against you? Has he ever engag'd in any Thing that might prejudice the Laudable Helvetick Body in General, or any of the Laudable Cantons in Particular? Has he been busie and intriguing, either among your selves or your Allies? Has he endeavour'd to sow Distrust, Jealousie, or Suspicions, among you? You know whether France is blameless on all these Heads; whether that King has always had a Sincere Intention to maintain Union and Peace among you, and whether he has been always dispos'd to promote your Interest, as his Ministers would insinuate to you: You can inform your selves whether his Agents at Valais have secretly endeavour'd to give the Republick Ill Impressions of some Cantons.

The Ambassador of France flatters himself too fondly: You are Sovereigns too Prudent and too Judicious to be deceiv'd by False Appearances. You know, most Illustrious and most Puissant Lords, with what Deference you were treated by his Master before he got the Country of Burgundy, which belonged to the Monarchy of Spain: You had then in your Hands the Destiny of Part of the Dominions of those Two Potentates, not to say more: And if the King of France has dar'd to build Hungenhien, if he has lessen'd the Pay of the Swiss that are in his Service, 'tis but since he became your near Neighbour: What might you not expect if he were so near you on all Sides? This is what you ought seriously to reflect upon, and the Ill Consequences of having no other Neighbour than one so powerful, who would pretend to have Troops of you for himself alone, and would deprive you of the Advantage of being useful to all the Potentates of Europe, &c.

Bern, Nov. 11. 1703.

P. Mellaredé.

Having

Having thus warr'd it by Letters, they came now December.
to Memorials, and we shall present you first with that 
of Monsieur de Mellaredé, to this Purpose.

Most Illustrious and Puissant Lords,

ALL Sovereign Potentates must needs have so lively a Sense of the Violence done by the King of France to the Duke, my Master, that I forbear to wound your Ears by reciting too particularly in what Manner the Troops his Royal Highness had in the Service of the Two Crowns were disarm'd, and what Urgent Orders the most Christian King sent his own Forces to invade his Royal Highness's Dominions. I fear I should be thought to call your Understandings in doubt, should I offer seriously to prove to you that the Design of this Hard Treatment of his Royal Highness was to constrain him to yield up his Territories on this Side the Alps to France, (seeing he could not be wrought upon to part with them quietly by a Treaty,) and to submit blindly to whatever the most Christian King should demand of him. These, most Illustrious and Puissant Lords, are Truths which the Marquiss de Puiseux would carefully conceal from you, and yet he alledges nothing in Justification of such an Unheard-of Violence, but Suspicions that have no Ground; which very Suspicions would not have given the least Uneasiness to any Potentate that has no Ambition to trample upon his Neighbouring Sovereigns, and consequently does not seek Pretences to compass his Ends. You are too clear-sighted, most Illustrious and most Puissant Lords, too tenacious of your Liberty and Sovereignty, not to have consider'd these Proceedings of the most Christian King to be a Politick Touchstone, to try how you, and all other Princes that have Men in his Service, or have the Misfortune to be his Neighbours, would resent the Indignity put upon his Royal Highness, my Master, that he may guess another Time by their Behaviour now what Weight of Ill Usage he may venture to lay upon them. If you look upon this Violence with an Eye of Indifference, he will take it for granted that he may lawfully treat all Potentates that have Troops in his

The Envoy of Savoy's Memorial to the Cantons.

H h

Pay

December.

' Pay in no better manner; and to have an Alliance
 ' with him, will give him an indisputable Right to
 ' annex the Territories of his Allies to his own, as
 ' his Ministers have had the Assurance to tell the
 ' World publickly. You well know that Monsieur
 ' *de Philippeaux*, his Ambassador, gave no other Reason
 ' for disarming his Royal Highness's Troops than that
 ' they were in his Master's Pay. Can you promise
 ' yourselves that *France* will have greater Consider-
 ' ration for you than for my Master when he sees a
 ' Fair Opportunity? The Alliances between you and
 ' that Crown are not of so long standing, as those
 ' that for 600 Years and upwards have kept up Union
 ' between it and the Royal House of *Savoy*. Now if
 ' the most Christian King has no Consideration for a
 ' Prince, whose Blood has so often been mix'd with
 ' his, by a great Number of Intermarriages, what
 ' may not you fear, who are not so closely ty'd
 ' to him, not by half so many Endearing Bands?
 ' Your Treaties will be broken through as easily as
 ' Cobwebs, if once he have the Fortune to conquer
 ' your Neighbours, and to environ you on all Sides,
 ' as he intends, and as he is actually doing by de-
 ' grees, though he endeavours by his Fine Promises to
 ' cast a Mist before your Eyes, while his Agents with
 ' all their Art cover his Designs till his Arms have
 ' wholly surrounded you. In vain will you then have
 ' Recourse to your Treaties, you will be compell'd ei-
 ' ther to submit to the Condition, (look on *Lorrain*,
 ' and your own Eyes will tell you what that Con-
 ' dition is;) or if you have too much Resolution and
 ' Courage to stoop to that, you must expose your
 ' Lives, and all you value, to the Hazard and Rage of
 ' War, which is just the Case of his Royal High-
 ' ness, my Master. Your Troops in his Service shall
 ' be disarm'd in the first Place, and you shall have
 ' no other Reason given you for it, than that there
 ' were some Suspicious, some Umbrage, taken against
 ' you, which Suspicious the Ministers of *France* can't
 ' be at a Loss to find or make whenever their Ma-
 ' ster (whose Ambition has no other Bounds but what
 ' limit the Earth) is minded to enlarge his Dominion.
 ' I am perswaded, most Illustrious and most Puissant
 ' Lords, that you have duly reflected on the Dan-
 gers

gets that are too surely coming upon you, unless you secure your selves by a timely Precaution. Your Penetration is too good not to forwarn you of the Condition you would fall into, should you suffer this Potentate to hem you in on every Side: Otherwise I would Entreat you to look back upon the State Maxims of your Glorious Ancestors, that you might see how extreamly careful they were to have several Neighbours, to how many Dangers they exposed themselves, and how profuse they were of their Blood to gain that Point, and settle on so solid a Foundation the Sovereignty and Liberty they left you. All their Politicks center'd in this, from which you can never depart, without exposing your Country to the Calamities from which they fenced it, by taking Care that no over-great Potentate border'd too close upon them. It was this that induced them to comprize *Savoy* in the perpetual Peace they made with *France*; they saw their Safety then, as yours does now, depended on that of their Neighbourhood: Thus they kept that Power at a Distance, which the nearer it has approach'd to you, and the more it has surrounded you, has proportionably treated you with less and less Respect.

I assure my self, most Illustrious and most Puissant Lords, that you will not unconcern'd see a Prince, your Neighbour, oppress'd, and that you will not refuse him Succours to enable him to defend his Country against the Arms of *France*: 'Tis what I request of the whole *Helvetic* Body, and is in all Respects consonant to the firm and inviolable Friendship profess'd between you and your Neighbours, and to the Interest you have in the Preservation of a Country lying so near you as does that Part of my Master's Dominions which is on this side the *Alps*. Nor is this inconsistent with the Alliance between you and *France*; I am not urging you to break that Alliance, but to Protect *Savoy*, which your Ancestors thought good for their own Safety to include in the Treaty of Perpetual Peace; with Regard to which his Royal Highness is ready to enter into any Expedients proper for securing your Frontiers and Tranquility on the Side of *Savoy*. The Confidence

December.

his Royal Highness has in the Laudable *Helvetic* Body, the good Intelligence there always was between his Crown and this Warlike Nation, their own Interest, and their Love of Liberty and Sovereignty, are most powerful Motives to the Laudable *Swiss Cantons* to take Resolution on this Occasion, worthy of themselves and the Fame of their Ancestors. Time is Precious, the Danger is Present; if you would secure to your Posterity the Liberty your Forefathers gain'd and bequeath'd to you, you must set about the proper Means without Delay.

I forbear taking Notice of the Alliance that is between his Royal Highness, my Master, and the Laudable Catholick Cantons, intending on that Subject to address my self to themselves separately, not doubting but they are disposed to perform their Part. I beg of God to grant the Laudable *Helvetic* Body abundant Prosperity in all Things, &c.

Mellaredé.

Having done with that of the *Savoyard*, you shall now hear the *Kodomontade* of the *French* to the same Sovereigns.

Magnificent Lords!

M. Puisseux's Answer.

THE Ages to come will be hard to be persuaded that in the Space of Four Months such considerable Occurrences could happen as those of which you have in some measure been Witnesses. Who will believe that those formidable Ramparts, which the greatest Captains of Ancient Times would have made it their Glory to have taken in a Year, could be forced in Thirteen Days, by the Ability and Courage of a Prince, who is, as one may say, but just come into the World?

Who will not imagine, that an Army that was look'd upon to be hemm'd in by all the Forces of the Empire, could Triumph over its Enemies by so Compleat a Victory as that they won in the Plains of Hockstet, under the Conduct of the Elector of Bavaria, at the Time they were threaten'd to be reduced to beg Mercy?

Who

Who will not be surprized that an Army so superior to that which opposed it, and which promised themselves nothing less than the Conquest of the Principal Towns of the Netherlands, should be obliged by the Conduct of the Generals of France and Spain, to stint their Projects to the Taking of some Castles, which were of so little Importance, that they were not thought worth the Trouble of preserving?

Who will not look upon it as a Prodigy, and a wonderful Event, that the King's Army, commanded by the Marshal de Tallard, should on One Day Conquer One of the strongest Places in Europe, and totally Defeat near Spiers the Army the Allies had drawn together to succour it?

On the other side, Magnificent Lords, who can believe, that a Fleet strong enough to have made the most inaccessible Coasts tremble, should be obliged to roam about the Seas without daring to attempt any Thing?

It was lately notified to you, that the Arch-duke has been Proclaim'd King of a Monarchy, possess'd by a Prince who was call'd to it by the Right of Blood, the Will of his Predecessor, and by all the Estates of his Kingdom.

Lastly, You have seen a Prince whose Promises ought to have been kept Sacred, who lived quietly shelter'd under the Two Kingdoms of France and Spain, engage in a Party contrary to his true Interests, and violate the Faith of Treaties, which he had solemnly Sworn to, and Seal'd by Two of the greatest Alliances of Europe.

All that I have recounted to you, Magnificent Lords, is the Work of Four Months, and without my enlarging into Particulars, is it not easie for you to conclude by what you have seen that the Lord of Hosts visibly Esponuses the Cause of the Two Crowns? Nothing stands before the Troops they send into the Field for their Defence. The strongest Places cannot hold out against their Attacks; we hardly know they are Besieged, but we are inform'd they are Taken, by the downright Valour of the Soldiers, and the prudent Conduct of the Generals, without their stooping meanly to make use either of

December. *Surprize or Secret Intelligence to gain such Rapid Conquests. It is an Argument of the same Divine Assistance, that a Prince of the Blood of France, call'd by Right of Inheritance to the Crown of Spain, should find in his New Subjects all the Fidelity, all the Affection, he could desire; when he sees not only that his People are not to be corrupted by the continual Solicitations and Promises of his Enemies, but that they are ready to Sacrifice their Lives and Fortunes in discovering and rendering fruitless the Conspiracies hatch'd by those Enemies against a Rightful King, whom they cannot Dethrone by open Force, and in vain attempt it by Help of the most horrible Perfidies and the blackest Treasons.*

How great must your Surprize have been, Magnificent Lords, when after the Happy Successes of the Two Crowns you were inform'd of what had pass'd at the Court of Vienna, that the Emperor had not only caused the Arch-duke, his Son, to be proclaim'd King of Spain, but had prevail'd with himself to let him go for England, under the Conduct of the English and Dutch? Such a Proceeding manifestly proves either the unbounded Ambition of the House of Austria, or the extream Necessity it is reduced to: Whether the Emperor took this Resolution for one or both of those Reasons, is it not an astonishing Thing to see him abandon his Son to the Mercy of Winds and Waves, and the Inconstancy of Fortune, without having the least Assurance of the Success of his Projects?

It is not without Cause, Magnificent Lords, that I have told you we are fallen into a Time of wonderful Events. Not long ago you beheld the Duke of Savoy at the Head of the Troops of the Two Crowns; he commanded their Forces, and had even join'd his own to them to maintain their indisputable Rights; and now you see an Agent come to you from that Prince, who desires Troops of you for his Master to be employ'd against France and Spain: This Agent having tack'd together all the Invectives which the Enemies of the King, my Master, had at different Times scatter'd among you, has made up a Memorial out of them, wherein he labours hard to render all his Majesty's Actions odious

December.

ous to the Laudable Republick; nay, he imagines he has even surpass'd the Count de Trautmanndorf, by insinuating to you, that if France should possess herself of Savoy, nothing would be more dangerous to your Frontiers. He infers from thence, that you ought to take that Province into your Protection, and treading in the Steps of the King's Enemies, accustom'd to their Maxims; he endeavours to persuade you into the War, which at this Time agitates all Europe, and to follow a Conduct different from that of your Glorious Ancestors, and the Wise Examples they set you. To say all in a Word, the Duke of Savoy, by Vertue of an Alliance purely Defensive that is between him and the Laudable Catholick Cantons, claims a Right to demand Succours of you as often as he shall think fit, as he has now, to run imprudently into a War which did not at all concern him; nay more, which he enters into in Breach of the Faith of Treaties, and slighting the strictest Ties of Blood; and all this in a Prospect of making his Advantage of a Critical Juncture, when believing the Two Crowns will not be able to stand against the redoubled Efforts of their Enemies, he hopes he may better his Condition, and at Pleasure execute the vast Projects with which his insatiable Ambition inspires him. But, Magnificent Lords, you know too well your own Interest, and that of all the Potentates of Europe, to suffer your selves to be persuaded by such Discourses so often and so fruitlessly repeated; and particularly you cannot but know, that the Fears endeavoured to be created in you on Account of the King, my Master's, Conquests, is but a specious and groundless Pretext to incline you to renounce the Neutrality, which is the only Foundation of your Quiet. The King, my Master, and his Glorious Predecessors, have possess'd themselves of Savoy as often as the Princes of that Name have join'd with their Enemies; yet you cannot but reflect, Magnificent Lords, that as soon those Princes have again espoused the Interest of France, have embraced a perfect Neutrality, or have made some Alliance with that Court, they have immediately render'd back that Dutchy, which doubtless they would have kept,

December. had they design'd to make use of it to oppress their Neighbours. You your selves can witness this; you well remember that at the End of the last War his Majesty did not only render back Savoy to the Prince of that Name, but likewise the greatest Part of the Territories he now possesses on the other Side the Alps.

This Conduct, if you make due Reflection upon it, is a plain Demonstration that all Monsieur de Mellaredes has said touching your Neighbourhood is ill grounded, and contrary to the Experience you have all along had hitherto. Can you believe, after what you have experienced, that the Conquest of Savoy tends no the shutting of you up? No certainly, Magnificent Lords, you are not capable of being sway'd by such Chimerical Reasoning; you know how to distinguish your real from your pretended Friends, and it is needless for me to point them out to you. You have seen the King, my Master, always Triumphant, always Glorious, always in a Condition to give Laws to his Enemies, and yet giving Peace to Christendom at a Time when nothing was able to withstand his Forces: At the same Time you have found his Majesty always the same with Respect to you: And though his Enemies have felt the Effects of his just Resentments, and have been overcome by his Arms, you, who are his most Dear Allies have never received any Thing from him, but all possible Marks of his Esteem and Affection for the Laudable Helvetic Body: You have seen that his Majesty seeks nothing but your Tranquility; that his Endeavours to promote it have been sincere and disinterested; and that he has always been ready to support you with all his Force against those that would make any Attempt upon their Liberty. Nothing was ever more firm and constant than the good Understanding that reigns between his Majesty and the Laudable Helvetic Body. All I have said on this Subject is unanswerable; they are not merely fine Words, tending to cast a Mist before your Eyes, (as the Enemies of France tell you,) they are Truths, which 'tis impossible for them to contradict; and if they should attempt it, Facts are the only Weapons would make use of to overthrow their Arguments.

Enquire into what is past, consider what is present, compare what the Potentates that are allied to you have done formerly, and how they demean themselves now, with Regard to Switzerland, and with your wonted Equity you will acknowledge, that among them France has distinguished itself towards you, by procuring Solid Advantages for you: You will confess that our Nation agrees best with yours for many Incontestable Reasons; that there is a Sympathy between the French and you, which has produced an Union that nothing can weaken; that in France, in Armies, in Garrisons, in short, in all Places, the French and Swiss always agree and live familiarly, without any open Variance or Secret Hatred, without Jealousie; and, in short, carry themselves in such a Manner toward each other, that one would conclude they are made of the same Mold, and are but of one Nation, if one did not know that those are Subjects of a great Monarch, and that these were Born in a Republick worthy to be admired, both for its Famous Exploits, and for the Considerable Rank it holds among the Potentates of Europe. Should I in Opposition to this represent in what Manner the Troops you have in the Service of others of your Allies are treated daily, I should make a Comparison that would displease you too much; and for that Reason I forbear doing it.

In vain therefore does Monsieur de Mallarede, after the Example of the Ministers of the Potentates that are Enemies to France, endeavour to persuade you that you ought to be upon your Guard against the King, my Master. I have seen the Credential Letter which that Agent presented the Laudable Cantons on the Part of the Duke of Savoy, in which that Prince would insinuate, that the King has done unjustly in treating him in a Manner as he has done: But you will agree with me that he has no other Reason to complain of the King, but that his Majesty took a Proper Way to prevent his Ill Designs. How surprizing is it to see a Prince, who ought rather to lose his Life and Dominions than break his Promise, take Arms against his Son-in-Law, seek Means to dethrone his own Daughter, and in a Word, pursue a Conduct that appears abominable
to

December. to our very Enemies, with whom he has engaged himself.

Such Actions, Magnificent Lords, perswade me, that the Helvetick Body, who found their principal Glory on good Faith and Equity, which shine in all they do. will never hearken to the Proposals that have been made to them by the Duke of Savoy: And besides, the Laudable Cantons know their Interest too well to help to aggrandize an inconstant Prince, whose restless Ambition would be very Troublesome to his Neighbours, if his Strength encouraged him to make an Attempt upon them, and who can never be powerful enough to contribute in any manner to the Advantage of the Helvetick Body.

All these Considerations put me in Hopes the Instances made to you by Monsieur de Mellaredé will have no Effect upon you, and that you will not take any Resolution Prejudicial to the Interest of the King, my Master. At the same Time he Triumphs over his Enemies, you are Witnesses of the Care he takes that his Power may give you no Umbrage. You might have observ'd it, when his Troops, commanded by the Marshal de Villars, penetrated into Germany. You have no sooner acquainted him that their Approach near you gave you some Uneasiness for your Neighbourhood, but I was order'd to make all the Offers you could desire on his Part that your Tranquility should be secur'd: I then promis'd you in his Majesty's Name that his Troops should not possess themselves of any Place on your Frontiers, provided you would find Means to settle a Free Passage for Letters from France to that Army; and I assur'd you, that in case the Emperor would not come to any Agreement with you on that Affair, the Places that should be taken should be committed intirely to your keeping. You cannot refuse to acknowledge that nothing could be more Just and Reasonable than the Proposals I made. All these constant Testimonies of the sincere Affections which the King, my Master, has for you, ought to discharge the Enemy from taking any further Pains, to put you in Apprehension of the Design, falsely imputed by them to France, of surrounding you on all Sides.

To conclude, I have Orders from the King my Master, to give renew'd Assurances of his Royal Affection for the whole Helvetic Body. All the Victories the King's Troops have won this Campaign, all the Conquests they have made, and those with which God shall Bless the Just Cause of the Two Crowns, will never alter the kind Sentiments his Majesty always preserv'd for Allies so Dear to him as you: On the contrary, they will, if possible, augment the Desire he has to contribute to every Thing that can be Advantageous to you: After this, Magnificent Lords, his Majesty may with Reason expect that you will justly distinguish among your Allies those who signalize themselves in your Favour in so engaging a Manner. The greatful Return you shall make will be becoming the Reputation you have so justly acquir'd by your Prudence and Equity; and at the same Time will inform those who have not yet deserv'd you should put any Confidence in them, that there is no other Way to Work upon you, but by dealing with you without Artifice, as my Master has always done. I am,

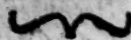
Magnificent Lords, &c:

P U I S I E U X.

Now the Assembly at *Baden* having Sat some Days deliberating on the Proposals made by the Duke of *Savoy's* Minister, adjourn'd to the 12th of *Jan.* and all the Deputies return'd Home to acquaint their Principals with what had been agitated in the Assembly, with which we conclude the Affairs of this Year in that Country.

We shall but just mention the *Mareschal de Theſſe's* possessing himself of *Chambery* and *Anneci* in the Country of *Savoy*, as *Vendosme* did *Asti* on the other side of *Piedmont*, which signified little, without they could have made a farther Progress; however, we cannot omit the Concern of the *Swiss* Cantons for the Security of *Savoy*, and therefore, about the Middle of the Month, those of *Bern* and *Fribourg*, which border upon that Dutchy, sent a Joint Deputation to the *Marſhal de Theſſe*, to desire him not to give any Disturbance to their Neighbourhood, which Deputies did not arrive at *Chambery* till after the Departure of the said

December.



said Marshal, but found the Duke *de la Feuillade* arrived there from the *French* Court to Command in his Room. To him therefore they address'd themselves who sent them back with this Answer, That it was not in his Power to suspend Hostilities in *Savoy* without express Orders from the King, his Master, to whom he promised to send a Messenger to acquaint his Majesty with the Business of their Deputation.

In the mean Time there being no Hopes of making up the Breach between this Court and the Duke of *Savoy*, the *French* King publish'd the following Declaration of War against him.

French
Declaration
of War a-
gainst the
Duke of
Savoy.

4.

THE Manifesto's which the Duke of *Savoy* has dispers'd throughout his Dominions, to incite his Subjects to take Arms to defend themselves, his Endeavours to perswade all the Courts of *Europe* of the Violence done his Troops the 29th of *September*, when they were seiz'd and disarm'd by the Duke of *Vendosme*, pursuant to his Majesty's Orders, might make some Impressions on Mens Minds, if the too well-known Infidelity of that Prince had not constrain'd his Majesty to take that Resolution, so contrary to the Conduct he pursu'd at the Time when the Superiority of his Arms, and the considerable Advantages he had gain'd over the Princes and States, confederated against him, enabl'd him to grant them Peace on his own Terms. Of this the Treaty made in 1696, between his Majesty and the Duke of *Savoy*, the Band of which was the Marriage of his Grandson the Duke of *Burgundy* with the eldest Daughter of that Prince, is an incontestable Proof: as well as the Advantages which the said Prince found wanting on the side of the Alliance made between him, the Emperor, *England* and *Holland*.

King *Charles* the Second dying in 1700, and the Succession of the Monarchy of *Spain* devolving on *Philip* the Fifth by Right of Inheritance, the Tenour of the Laws of all the Estates which compose that Monarchy, the Will of the last King, and the Wishes of all the People, which Disposition stirr'd up the Jealoutie of the Enemies of the Grandeur of *France*, his Majesty was oblig'd, for preserving that Monarchy entire, to order, soon after, some Troops to

‘ march

march into *Italy*, which seem'd likeliest to be first attack'd; and at the same Time he made a New Treaty with the Duke of *Savoy*, by which that Prince oblig'd himself, during the Time the War should last, to furnish 10000 Men, at a Certain Rate agreed on. By the same Treaty he was to have the Command of the Armies of the Two Kings in *Italy*. After this his Majesty consented to the Marriage of the King of *Spain* with that Duke's Second Daughter, to the End he might cement, by such Strong Engagements and Marks of an Entire Confidence, the Union, which seem'd to be of Endless Duration, between his Majesty, the King of *Spain*, and the said Duke, and induce him to promote with all his Power the Interest of the Two Crowns. This Treaty was executed *Bona Fide* on the Part of the Two Kings the First Year; and tho' that Campaign succeeded ill, tho' the Emperor's Army penetrated into *Italy*, and the Duke of *Savoy* withdrew his Troops at the Time there was most Occasion for them, yet he cannot be charg'd with not having perform'd his Part likewise. That Campaign being ended, his Majesty seeing the Progress made by the Enemies Troops, determin'd to send 30 Battallions and 30 Squadrons to augment his Army, and give it the Superiority requisite to establish the Tranquility of *Italy*, and put the Emperor out of all Hopes of rendering himself Master of it. At the very Time that his Majesty received Advices from all Parts of the Intelligence the Duke of *Savoy* preserved with Emperor and *England*, he caus'd his Embassador to demand an Augmentation of Subsidies; and having render'd his Fidelity suspected, his Majesty resolv'd to consent that his Troops should be reduc'd to half the Number he was to furnish, and that the King of *Spain* should put himself at the Head of the Armies.

These Suspicions, already but too well grounded, were heighten'd by certain Informations of his Negotiations and Proposals of Treating with the Emperor. The Care of the Duke to keep this Management secret could not prevent its taking Wind; the *Gazettes* were fill'd with Conditions of the Treaty, the Emperor's Embassador at *Rome* talk'd of them publickly, and his Majesty was inform'd by sure Hand,

December.

Hands, that the Count *d' Aversburg*, the Emperor's Minister, arriv'd at *Turin* on the 15th of July last with full Powers to conclude it.

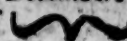
So Shameful an Affair could not be carried on bare-fac'd without provoking the Indignation of the Publick; it was therefore transacted in the Night-time, in the House of the Marquiss *de Prie*, where that Minister kept close a long Time, and where the Duke of *Savoy* and the Count *de la Tour* had frequent Conferences with him.

At that very Time the Duke order'd Publick Prayers to be made for obtaining the Assistance of Heaven in the perplex'd State of Affairs he was in; he did the like in 1696, when he quitted the Party of the Emperor and his Allies.

The Rumour of the Count *d' Aversberg* being at *Turin* grown too loud, he retir'd out of that City to a Country House of the Count *de Tarini's*, whither the Marquiss *de S. Thomas* repair'd to him often, and the Duke of *Savoy* himself several times. His Majesty, well inform'd of all this, confirm'd since by an intercepted Letter from the Count *d' Aversberg* to the Count *de Sinzendorf*, dated from *Turin*, October the 13th, order'd his Ambassador to speak to the Duke of *Savoy* about it, who sent Instructions to Count *de Vernon* to reassure his Majesty of his Fidelity, by Publick Protestations that he would never depart from his Engagements with the Two Crowns, that there was no Imperial Minister at *Turin*, and that he would hearken to no Proposals from the Emperor; he gave like Orders to his Ambassador at *Madrid* to make the like Protestations to the King of *Spain*.

This Conduct leaving his Majesty no room to doubt of the Infidelity of that Prince, he order'd, out of a Precaution no less Just than Necessary, the Duke of *Vendosme* to disarm the few Troops of *Savoy*, that remain'd in the Army of his Majesty and the Catholick King, to secure them, and advance towards *Piedmont*; but before he enter'd into it, and committed any Act of Hostility, his Majesty propos'd that the Duke of *Savoy* should deliver up to him some Places of Strength, and reduce the Number of his Troops to the Establishment stipulated in the Treaty of 1696, that he might secure the Com-

muni-

munication of his Territories with those of the King of *Spain*, his Grandson, and for the future be rid of all Apprehension of the ill Designs of the Duke of *Savoy*. December: 

These Proposals, so consistent with the Interest of the Duke of *Savoy*, and which alone are capable of maintaining Tranquility in his Dominions, were rejected, he put under Confinement, the Ambassadors of *France* and *Spain* at *Turin*, without allowing them the Liberty of speaking with any Person, or so much as of giving an Account what was become of them, while the Count *de Vernon*, his Ambassador to his Majesty, was under no other Restraint than his Parole. He stopp'd all the *French*, the Officers and Soldiers of his Majesty's Troops, that were passing thro' his Dominions; he caus'd all their Effects to be seiz'd; and relying on the Succours he expects from his New Allies, in pursuance of the Treaties concluded with 'em, he caus'd Troops to march to meet 2000 Horse commanded by *Visconti*, which were totally defeated by the Duke of *Vendosme* before they could be join'd. He has caus'd all his Subjects to take Arms, given out Commissions for new Levies, and has not omitted any Thing to manifest to all *Europe* that he makes nothing to violate the Faith of Treaties. These Proceedings leaving no room for doubting his Intentions, his Majesty, to prevent his Consequence of them, has resolv'd to declare War against him both by Sea and Land, as he does by these Presents, &c. For such is his Majesty's Will.

Done at Marli, Dec. 4. 1703.

Sign'd,
L O U I S.

And underneath,
Chamillart.

Having no farther Occasion to tarry in *France*, since we can say nothing to any Satisfaction concerning the *Camisars*, who it seems appear'd now to be so inconsiderable, that some Troops employ'd against them were detach'd for *Spain*, and others out of *Flanders*, making in all 12000 Men, order'd to march

December. to march thither, we proceed once more to *Germany*. You know *Ausburg* was last Summer sav'd by the Diligence and Dexterity of Prince *Lewis* of *Baden*, and is now lost in the Dead of Winter, perhaps with more Facility than the other preserv'd it; for the Elector of *Bavaria*, on the 6th, having open'd the Trenches, and finish'd his Batteries, began to batter it with 120 Pieces of Cannon and 40 Mortars, which continued playing all that Day, and the Night following. The 8th several Bombs and Burning Bullets were thrown in, which set Fire to some Houses, and made the People set up a Lamentable Outcry. The following Night 100 of their Guns, great and small, were pointed to make a Breach near the *Glocker-Gate*, and in a Bulwark hard by it, which continued battering the 9th, 10th, 11th, and 12th. On the 13th a Letter was intercepted, in which General *Briba*, Governour of the Place, was advertis'd, that he should not expect to be reliev'd, which Letter his Electoral Highness sent in to him by the Messenger taken with it: At the same Time he sent in the Hostages given him by the City Magistrates long since, when they accepted a Neutrality from him, to signify to the Regents, and to the Governour, that if they delay'd to deliver up the Place to him he would lay it in Ashes, and put all the Garrison to the Sword, or at least make them Prisoners of War. They were loth to submit, but considering the Place was attack'd in the Weakest Part, and that there was already a Breach made in the Wall so wide, that several Battalions together might mount in Front, the Besieged determin'd to surrender the 14th on Condition the Garrison should march out with 4 Pieces of Cannon, and Ammunition for 4 Discharges, but without Baggage, to be conducted to *Nordlingen*: Which being agreed, the 15th the Marshal *de Marsin* march'd in with 10 Squadrons, and 16 Battalions, almost all *French*. In this City, which is much such another as *Antwerp*, was found 130 Pieces of Cannon, Arms for 10000 Men, and the *Germans* Baggage, but not much Ammunition. The Citizens were excluded the Capitulation; not but General *Briba* did all he could to get them compriz'd in it, that their Priviledges and the Free Exercise of Religion might have been secur'd to them; but the

Ausburg
taken by
the Elector
of *Bavaria*.

14.

Electo

Electors was inflexible, and told him (as was said) he *December.* would not be prescrib'd, that he knew what he had to do, and that he was no Tyrant.

It's Time now, after so large a Tour, we should think of returning Homewards, since we can say no more of the Court of *Vienna*, than that Prince *Eugene* was dispatch'd on the 12th for *Hungary*; whether to treat with the Malecontents, or concert Measures to suppress them, is uncertain: And as for *Poland*, that Country continues still to be a Theatre of Confusion, so that no Mortal can tell where it will end; wherefore we shall beg Leave but to mention, that the *Swede* on the 10th possess'd himself of *Elbing*, and so hasten to the *Neiherlands*, where, on the 17th of *December*, the Garrison of *Gelder* surrender'd to the Count *de Lottum*, who commanded the *Prussian* Troops employ'd in that Blockade, on Articles of Capitulation, and on the 21st march'd out with two Pieces of Cannon, to be conducted to *Mechlin*; leaving behind them in the Place 44 Pieces of Cannon all Brass, 700 Weight of Gun-powder, 1000 Firelocks, and 20 Pontons, besides Provisions.

In the mean Time, the Count *de Sinzendorf* on the 4th having receiv'd from his Catholick Majesty full Powers, and necessary Instructions, for taking Possession, in his Name, of the Town and Dutchy of *Limbourg*, arriv'd here the first of this Month. The next Day, in order to execute his Commission, he caus'd the Estate of the Dutchy of *Limbourg* to be summon'd, and on the 6th went to *Limbourg*, where he was met by the said Estates: To them he caus'd his Commission to be read aloud by his Secretary, and spoke himself to the Assembly in the following Manner; 'You have heard how graciously willing the King is to receive you for his Subjects. His Majesty's Intention is, to re-establish you in the full Enjoyment of the Liberties and Privileges granted to you by his glorious Ancestors. You are the first of the many People of which the Monarchy of *Spain* is compos'd, that return under the gentle Government of the most august House of *Austria*. You owe it to the Arms of his Majesty's high Allies; and the Work of this Day is a Proof to the whole World, of the good Faith with which they

New King
of Spain
takes Possession of
Limbourg.
6.

December.

perform their Treaties. After which, the Oaths of Fidelity to his Catholick Majesty were taken by the Estates with the usual Ceremonies, with the singing of *Te Deum*, and the Discharge of the Artillery.

Confederates force
the French
Lines in
Flanders.
26.

The Armies on both sides in these Parts seem'd to be very quiet in their Winter Quarters, but suddenly, viz. on the 26th in the Evening, the Count *de Noyelles* march'd from *Liege* with a Detachment, consisting of 30 Men out of each Company of Foot, in Garison there, notwithstanding the Inconvenience of the Weather, which was very bad and foggy, to *Marche en Famme*, where he was join'd by a good Number of Troops drawn out of *Mastricht*, *Vifet*, *Ruremonde*, *Aix la Chapelle*, *Venlo*, and other Places, which together made a Body of 13500 Men, besides 1000 Men more drawn out of *Huy*, who were commanded by the Baron *de Trongue*, Governor of that Place. They continu'd their March the next Day, and on the 28th, betimes in the Morning, arriv'd before the Enemy's Lines between the Villages of *Wassegue* and *Merdo*. The Baron *de Trongue*, with his Detachment, was sent before, and was the first that forc'd the Lines; and when the Count came up, he found him posted in the Church-yard of *Wassegue*; the French Forces which were there, having been oblig'd to retire, after a short Resistance, and many of them having been kill'd or taken Prisoners. The Count *de Noyelles* immediately gave Orders for demolishing the Lines, which was done in less than 24 Hours, for the Space of a League and half, tho' they consisted of a Ditch 20 Foot deep and 24 broad, and a proportionable Parapet. In the mean time a Detachment was sent out to put the neighbouring Country under Contribution, who brought away the principal Inhabitants as Hostages for the Payment of the Sum of 300000 Guilders, which were demanded of them, and which they engag'd to make good in 3 Weeks Time. The 29th they march'd to *Hanneff*, whence the Count *de Noyelles* return'd to *Liege* with the Forces he took with him from thence, as the rest did to their respective Garisons. This Expedition, which was manag'd with the greatest Secrecy, did much alarm the Enemy; which is all at present we can say of it, since Time must

must discover how far it may be of any Advantage to the common Cause. *December.*

We shall reserve the Effects of the dreadful Storm (already mention'd) in *Holland* and the Continent for the *Remarkables* of the Year, and now adventure, with his Catholick Majesty, to pass for *England*: He embark'd on the 23d, and on the 26th, at Two in the Afternoon, the Fleet commanded by Sir *George Rook*, came to an Anchor at *Spithead*, having on Board the King of *Spain*, who was saluted by a Discharge of the Guns of all the Ships riding there, and likewise from those of the Platforms and round the Town of *Portsmouth*. The Prince of *Hesse*, the Envoy Extraordinary of *Portugal*, the Emperor's Resident, and several other Persons of Note, went on Board the *Perigrine* Yacht to welcome his Majesty. That Afternoon his Majesty went on Board the Royal *Katherine*. The 27th in the Afternoon the Dukes of *Somerset* and *Marlborough* went on Board to compliment his Majesty on his happy Arrival, and the Duke of *Somerset*, as Master of the Horse, deliver'd his Majesty a Letter and a Compliment from the Queen, acquainting him, That She was come to *Windsor*, in order to receive the Visit that his Majesty had desir'd to make to Her. The 28th his Majesty landed at *Portsmouth*, about Nine a Clock in the Morning, where he was receiv'd by the Dukes of *Somerset* and *Marlborough*, and by the Lieutenant-Governor of the Town; and was saluted by a Discharge of all the Artillery round that Place, the Garrison lining the Streets through which his Majesty pass'd in his way to *Petworth*, whither he was attended by three Troops of the Royal Regiment of Horse-Guards. Upon his Arrival there, he was receiv'd and complimented, at the foot of the Stairs, by his Royal Highness Prince *George* of *Denmark*. His Majesty lay there that Night. The same Evening, the first Gentlemen of his Majesty's Bed-chamber arriv'd express at *Windsor*, to acquaint Her Majesty with the King's Arrival. The 29th the King, with his Royal Highness Prince *George* of *Denmark*, the Prince of *Lichtenstein*, the Dukes of *Somerset* and *Marlborough*, and six Gentlemen of his Majesty's

King of
Spain ar-
rives in
England.
26.

December. Bed-Chamber, and several other Persons of Quality set out from *Petworth*, being attended on the Road by several Troops of the Royal Regiment of Horse-Guards, they dined at *Guilford*, and between Seven and Eight of the Clock at Night came to *Windsor*: The Foot Guards were drawn up within the Castle, the Officers saluted his Majesty, the Soldiers presented their Arms, and the Drums beat in the same manner as for the Queen. The Duke of *Northumberland*, Constable of *Windsor-Castle*, the Duke of *St. Albans*, Captain of the Band of Pensioners, and the Marquis of *Harrington*, Captain of the Yeoman of the Guard, receiv'd him at his alighting out of the Coach, and the Earl of *Jersey*, Lord Chamberlain of her Majesty's Household, lighted him to the great Stair-case. Her Majesty receiv'd the King at the top of the great Stair-case without the Guard-Room, where his Majesty made a very low Bow, and the Queen rising him up, he saluted her, and made his Compliment to Her Majesty, acknowledging his great Obligations to Her for Her generous Protection and Assistance. After which Her Majesty gave him Her Hand, and he led Her into Her Bed-chamber. After a little stay there, his Royal Highness conducted his Catholick Majesty to the Apartment prepar'd for him, where having remain'd some time, he return'd to the Presence-Chamber, and saluted several Ladies presented to him by the Queen; and soon after handed Her Majesty to Supper, which was very magnificent, and extraordinary fine Musick play'd all the while. The Queen gave his Majesty the right Hand at Table, (which he with great Difficulty admitted) the Prince sitting at the end of the Table on the Queen's side. After Supper was over, the King led Her into her Bed-chamber, giving her Majesty the right Hand, where having left Her Majesty, he was re-conducted to his Apartment. The 30th his Majesty, having notice that the Queen was coming to make him a Visit, he met Her at Her Drawing-Room Door, endeavouring to have prevented Her, but Her Majesty went on to his Apartment, from whence he led Her Majesty to Dinner. The Afternoon was spent in Entertainments

of Musick, and other Diversions. After Supper he would not be satisfy'd, 'till after great Compliments he had prevail'd with the Dutcheſs of *Marlborough* to give him the Napkin, which he held to her Majesty when ſhe waſh'd. Supper being over, he led Her Majesty to Her Bed-chamber, where, after ſome ſtay, he took his Leave of Her. The 31^{ſt} in the Morning early his Majesty left *Windsor*, his Royal Highneſs attended him to the Coach ſide, the King not ſuffering him to go any further, by reaſon of his Indispoſition. The Guards were all the time under Arms, as upon his Majesty's arrival. He dined that Day at *Gnilford* with the Duke of *Somerſet*, being attended on the Road by the Horſe Guards before-mention'd, and at Night arriv'd at *Petworth*.

I ſhould have told you, that the Day before, viz. The 30th the Merchants trading in the Dominions of *Spain*, attended the King of *Spain* at *Windsor*, being introduc'd by his Grace the Duke of *Marlborough*, and deliver'd the following Compliment in the *Spaniſh* Tongue ;

S I R,

WE the Subjects of Her Majesty of *Great Britain*, who have had our Houſes and Traffick in *Spain*, are come to put our ſelves at the Royal Feet of your Catholick Majesty, and to welcome you into this Kingdom, as alſo to wiſh your Majesty a happy Voyage and good Succeſs ; hoping in God, after a little Time, to have our Houſes and Trade again, under the Protection of your Majesty in your own Kingdom. We pray God to preſerve your Majesty's Royal Perſon, for the Good of Chriſtendom.

His Catholick Majesty receiv'd thoſe Gentlemen very favourably, and was pleas'd in a moſt obliging manner to aſſure them of his Favour and Protection, and expreſs'd himſelf thus, *Eſtimo la Gracia Favour*, which is the higheſt Compliment the *Spaniſh* Language admits in their Sovereign.

December.

In the mean time, the Commons went on vigorously with the Supplies and the Occasional-Conformity Bill, which being finish'd by the 7th, it was the same Day order'd to be carry'd up to the Lords for their Concurrence, who on the 8th expected it in a full House ; but the same not having been sent up neither on that Day, nor on the 9th in the Morning, the Lord *H--ton* in the House of Commons mov'd to know the Reason why the Bill was not carry'd up according to Order, which occasion'd a very hot Debate in the House about the said Matter: Common Fame gave out, that both Parties appeal'd to the Speaker for a President, and that he should declare he had never read nor heard of any ; however it were, the Question at length was put, whether the House should adjourn to *Tuesday* the 14th, and it being carry'd in the Affirmative, the Bill was then sent to the House of Lords, who read it then the first time, and great Debates arising thereupon, there were many learn'd Speeches made for and against the Bill. But at last they divided whether it would be read a second time, and carry'd it in the Negative : No's in Person 59, Proxies 12, in all 71 : Yea's 42, Proxies 17, in all 59. It's not for me to pretend to give a Reason why there was so great a Majority this Year against the Bill, in comparison of last Year, where there was not above one or two odds ; one should think the new-made Lords might have added such a Weight to the Ballance on the other side, as to have carry'd it cleverly, but the Event has prov'd the contrary, and so we'll leave it dormant.

Lords re-
ject the
Occasio-
nal Con-
formity
Bill.

14

Act pass'd

The Land-Tax Bill being ready by the 17th, Her Majesty came to the House of Peers, attended with the usual Solemnity, and was pleased to give the Royal Assent to it. After which Her Majesty made the following most Gracious Speech to both Houses.

My Lords and Gentlemen,

Queen's
Speech a-
bout a
Conspira-
cy in Scot-
land.

I Think it proper upon this Occasion to acquaint you, that I have had unquestionable Information of very ill Practices and Designs carry'd on in Scotland, by Emissaries from France, which might have prov'd extremely dangerous to the Peace of these Kingdoms, as you will see by the Particulars which I shall

' shall be laid before you as soon as the several Examinations, relating to this Matter, can be fully perfected, and made publick without Prejudice: In the mean time I make no Doubt, but by this seasonable Discovery, I shall be able to give such Directions for Our Security, as will effectually prevent any ill Consequences from these pernicious Designs.

Gentlemen of the House of Commons,

' I am very sensible of your great Readiness and Affection for the Publick Service, by presenting Me so early in the Sessions with a considerable Part of your Supplies: I depend intirely upon your continuing with the same Zeal to dispatch the Remainder of them, that so We may be prepar'd to give the speediest Assistance to our Allies, and to defeat the malicious Designs of our Enemies, who cannot be more industrious to contrive the Ruin of this Kingdom, and of the Protestant Religion, than I shall always be vigilant and careful both for their present Preservation, and for their future Security.

In Conformity to Her Majesty's Speech, on the 20th the House of Commons presented the following humble Address to the Queen.

Most Gracious Sovereign,

' **WE** your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons in Parliament assembl'd, do return your Majesty our most humble and hearty Thanks for your most Gracious Speech from the Throne.

' We are truly sensible of Your Majesty's great Goodness, and of the Confidence You repose in us, by communicating the Discovery of the ill Practices and Designs that have been carry'd on in Scotland by Emissaries from France; whereby we have an Opportunity to repeat our unanimous Resolutions to stand by and support Your Majesty, and the Succession in the Protestant Line, as limited by Law, against all Pretenders, and all Your Majesty's Enemies whatsoever.

' We want Words to express to Your Majesty the Detestation we have of any Conspiracies and Attempts

December.

tempts to disturb the Peace and Prosperity of Your Happy Government; under which we must think our Security sufficiently provided for, since Your Majesty has been pleas'd to give such Directions as may prevent all ill Consequences from them.

It is great Satisfaction to us, to find, That the Supplies we have already given are so acceptable to Your Majesty: We shall go on with the same Readiness and Zeal to dispatch the Remainder of them, that we may enable Your Majesty to give the speedier Assistance to Your Allies, and to defeat the Malicious Designs of Your Enemies.

Your Faithful Commons can never have the least Distrust of Your Majesty's Vigilance and Care for the Preservation of the Protestant Interest in general, of the Monarchy, and the Church of England as by Law establish'd: And we humbly beg Leave to assure Your Majesty, That we will never be discourag'd, but will continue incessant in our Endeavours by all proper Methods to transmit them securely settl'd to Posterity.

To which Address Her Majesty gave the following Gracious Answer.

Queen's
Answer.

Gentlemen,

I Am very well pleas'd with your Assurances of Dispatching the Supplies, and with the other Parts of this Address, in which you express so much Duty and Readiness to Support and to Trust Me.

You may depend upon my Willingness to join my Endeavours with you, in Securing to Posterity the Protestant Succession in the Monarchy, and the Church of England, as it is Establish'd by Law.

The Lords, not to be behind-hand with the Commons, about the same Time presented their Address to Her Majesty upon the same Account, to this Effect:

Lords Ad-
dress a-
bout the
Plot.

WE, Your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Lords Spiritual and Temporal in Parliament assembl'd, return our most humble Acknowledgments to Your Majesty for Your gracious
Con.

‘ Condescention, in promising to communicate to us *December.*
 ‘ those Informations You have receiv’d of the ill
 ‘ Practices of Your Majesty’s and our Enemies in
 ‘ Scotland.

‘ And we doubt not but the Zeal this House hath
 ‘ shew’d for having the Persons secur’d, and their
 ‘ Designs brought to Light, has been very acceptable
 ‘ to Your Majesty.

‘ We rely upon Your Majesty, that You will
 ‘ give such Directions as may effectually prevent all
 ‘ pernicious Designs: And we trust in God, that
 ‘ that watchful Providence, which has discover’d
 ‘ the wicked Plot so seasonably, will likewise prosper
 ‘ all Your Majesty’s Councils and good Intentions.
 ‘ We reckon all our Concerns, but chiefly the great-
 ‘ est of all, the Protestant Religion, to be very safe
 ‘ under Your Majesty’s tender Care, and wise Admini-
 ‘ stration; and we will with our utmost Zeal maintain
 ‘ the Rights of the Crown and the Church of *England*,
 ‘ in all such Ways as may best answer Your Majesty’s
 ‘ pious Designs, and may most promote the Good
 ‘ and Happiness of all Your Subjects. We desire not
 ‘ to let our Thoughts go beyond Your Majesty’s Per-
 ‘ son to a future Security, but as ’tis necessary for
 ‘ Your Majesty’s Preservation, as well as for settling
 ‘ the Minds of all your good Subjects, who look on
 ‘ the Protestant Succession as Your Majesty’s best Se-
 ‘ curity, as well as their own.

To this Address Her Majesty graciously answer’d :

My Lords,

I Am very glad that the Communication I have made to *Queen’s*
this Parliament has been so acceptable to you, I make *Answer,*
no Doubt of the Zeal the House of Lords, nor shall My own
ever be wanting to secure my People from Dangers, to
promote their Good and Happiness, to establish the Church of
England, and the Protestant Succession to all Posterity.

Now, the Lords having appointed a Committee,
 and that by way of Balotting, to examine the Pri-
 soners taken up on Account of this Plot, (as to us yet
 in *Embrio*, and therefore we will pretend to give no
 Particulars of it) and having committed some of them
 to

December.

to the Custody of the Black Rod, out of the Messengers Hands, but afterwards return'd them to the Disposal of the Secretaries of State, the Commons made use of this as a Handle to confront the Lords Proceedings, by way of Address to Her Majesty, (tho' there was great Opposition made in the House against it, at least as to the Manner and Wording of some Things in it :) There Address run in these Words :

Most Gracious Sovereign,

Commons
Address
to the
Queen a-
bout Her
Preroga-
tive.

23.

WE Your Majesty's most Dutiful and Loyal Subjects, the Commons of *England* assem- bl'd in Parliament, beg Leave to lay before Your Majesty the great and just Concern we are under, to see any Violation of Your Royal Prerogative.

Your faithful Commons believe the Administration of the Government best secur'd when 'tis left to Your Majesty, with whom the Law has intrusted it, and have so firm a Dependance upon Your Majesty's Affection to Your People, and Your great Wisdom, that they can never apprehend so little Danger from any Conspiracy, as when the Examination thereof is under Your Majesty's Direction.

We are therefore surpriz'd to find, that when several Persons suspected of Treasonable Practices against Your Majesty, were taken into Custody by Your Messengers, in order to be examin'd, the Lords, in Violation of the known Laws of the Land, have wrested them out of Your Majesty's Hands, and without Your Majesty's Leave or Knowledge, in a most extraordinary Manner, taken the Examination of them solely to themselves, whereby a due Examination into evil Practices and Designs against Your Majesty's Person and Government may in a manner be obstructed.

Your Loyal Commons do therefore most earnestly desire Your Majesty to suffer no Diminution of that Prerogative, which during Your Majesty's Reign, they are confident will always be exerted for the Good of Your People.

And we humbly beg Leave to assure Your Majesty, that as we are resolv'd by timely and effectual Supplies to enable Your Majesty to carry on the War, which you have so gloriously begun, so

we

we will, to the utmost of our Power, support *December.*
Your Majesty in the Exercise of Your just Prero-
gatives at Home, and the asserting of it against all
Invasions whatsoever.

To this Address Her Majesty was pleas'd to make
the following Answer :

Gentlemen,

*I Have had the Satisfaction to find, that the Matter Queen's
which may have occasion'd this Address, is now at an Answer.
End. I return you My Thanks for the Concern you ex-
press for My Prerogative, and for the repeated Assu-
rances of making the Supplies effectual, which will be
greatly for the Honour and Advantage of the Kingdom.
I shall be careful not to give Way to any Invasion of the
Prerogatives of the Crown, or of the Rights and Liberties
of the People.*

The Commons having presented this Address, and
receiv'd Her Majesty's Answer, as aforesaid, ad-
journ'd 'till the 3d of *January*. As to the Lords justi-
fying their Proceedings by way of Representation to
her Majesty, that must be refer'd to the Beginning
Part of the History of the next Year, which I hearti-
ly wish may be prosperous to her Majesty's and her
Allies Arms, both by Sea and Land, attended with
all good Harmony in her Councils, and with a
much better Understanding between the two Houses
of Parliament, than (to our Sorrow) we have been
able to conclude this *Annual History* with.

Addition to the Remarkables of the Year, 1702.

1702.
The Death
of the Bey
of Tunis

IT was either in *April, May, or June* this Year, that the Death of *Amurath* Bey of *Tunis* happen'd, in the following Manner: This ambitious and cruel Prince had renew'd the War against the Regencies of *Algiers* and *Tripoli*, and so oppress'd the People by his Tyranny, that he had rendred himself odious to all the World. He was with his Guards upon the Way to go and join his Army, with an Intention to fall again upon the *Algerines*, when he was met by the *Aga* of the *Turkish Spahis*, who represented to him, how unjust it would be to violate the Treaty that had been so lately concluded, and how much it would redound to the Dishonour of the Grand Signior, who was the Guarantee and Mediator of the Peace: But the *Aga* observing that his Discourse was not at all approv'd of, he resolv'd to be before-hand with the *Bey*, presently fell upon him and slew him. This done, he was proclaim'd *Bey* at the Head of the Army, and by this Means the Government of *Tunis*, which for a Hundred Years past had been in the Family of *Amurath*, was put again into the Hands of the *Turks*. But the Matter rested not here, for *Amurath's* Unkle, and several of his Kindred were put to Death; so that none of the Generation is left alive, but quite Extinguish'd.

THE

THE REMARKABLES

OF

The YEAR, 1703.

ON the 26th of this Month, *Daltaban Mustapha Bascha*, the Grand Visier, was strangl'd by the Sultan's Orders at *Adrianople*: Two Days before the Signet was taken from him, which is the ordinary Badge of that great Office, and his Body was afterwards publickly expos'd a whole Day before the *Seraglio*, with his Feet towards the Palace, and the Silk Twist about his Neck wherewith he was strangl'd: He was look'd upon to be a Man of a violent and turbulent Spirit, and unfit for so eminent a Post, and was not free from Suspicion of having been prevail'd upon by *French Money* to embroil the *Port* in a new War with the Empire. He was succeeded in his Office by *Rami Mahumet Bascha*, who was before *Reis Effendi*, i. e. Lord-Chancellor, or rather Secretary of State, or of Dispatches, or Chief of the Book-men, and sometime the Grand Seignior's Plenipotentiary at the Treaty of *Carlowitz*; *Mauro Cardato*, who succeeds him now as *Reis Effendi*, being his Colleague upon that Occasion.

January.

G. Visier

strangl'd.

26.

On the 11th, *Goddard*, Earl of *Athlone*, departed this Life at *Utrecht*, after he had been ill Two Days of an Apoplexy. He succeeded as Velt-Mareschal of the E. of *Athlone's* Armies of the States, after the Death of the Prince of *Nassau Saarburch*, and the Loss of him at this time, though great in it self, was yet so much the more to the States, by reason of the Approach of the Campaign,

February.

E. of Athlone's

Death,

St.

11.

II.

February. paign, since all Things relating thereunto had been regulated according to his Counsels. He was universally lamented, as being an excellent General, whose Zeal for the Publick was accompany'd with extraordinary Experience: He had a great Presence of Mind in the most difficult and surprizing Circumstances and boldest Undertakings, of which he gave ample Testimonies, both in the late and present War; more especially when he was General in *Ireland* in 1691. when he took *Athlone* in the Sight of the *Irish* Army, and had afterwards that Title conferr'd upon him; after which he totally defeated the *Irish* Army at the great Battle of *Aghrim*, took *Galloway*, and last of all the City of *Limerick*, which compleated the Reduction of that Kingdom.

The
Death of
the Count-
ress of
Tekely.
10

On the 10th Instant died Count *Tekely's* Lady at *Galata*, one of the Suburbs of *Constantinople*. She was the Niece of the ever famous Count *Nicholas Serini*, (formerly the Emperor's General in *Hungary*) and the Daughter of his Brother Count *Peter Serini*, who with the Counts *Nadafti* and *Frangepant*, having conspir'd with the *Turks* in 1669 to raise a Rebellion in *Hungary*, were seiz'd, try'd, and executed at *Neustadt* in 1701. This Noble Lady was first marry'd to *Ragotzi*, Son and Heir to Prince *Ragotzi*, some time Prince of *Transylvania*, by whom she had several Children, and after his Decease, to Count *Emeri Tekely*: She very gallantly defended the Castle of *Mongatz* for some Years against the *Imperialists*, during the *Hungarian* War, and in 1686 forc'd them to raise the Siege; but the Place being again attack'd in 1688, and the Count her Husband failing to relieve it, she was forc'd to sign a hard Capitulation, at which she said; *Must I sign my Husband's Death? For I am perswaded, that as soon as the Turks come to know I have abandon'd this Place, they will take off his Head.* She was oblig'd by the Terms of Surrendry, to go with the Princes, her Children of the first Bed, to *Vienna*, and not to stir thence without the Emperor's Leave; but Count *Tekely* having in 1690 luckily defeated General *Heusler* in *Transylvania*, and taken him Prisoner, she and her Children were exchange'd for him: After which, she run the Fortune of her Husband,

and

February.

and follow'd him in all the Vicissitudes of it; and having in the Year 1697, no more Allowance from the Port, than five Dollars per Day, for the whole Family, she submitted to the Leave granted them of selling Wine within the *Greek Liberties*, and so spun out her Days in Exile, and in an Infidel Country, 'till Death deliver'd her, as before-mention'd. She was a Lady of a Masculine Spirit and Courage, and had a great many Perfections, that might have merited a better Fate; but in no Thing was she so excellent as in her constant Affection and Adherence to her unfortunate Husband, a noble Pattern for those of her Quality to imitate. One of her Daughters by Prince Ragotzi, is marry'd to Count *Aspremont*: I can give no Account of her other Children, nor whether she had any at all by Count *Tekely*, only Prince *Ragotzi*, now in Arms in *Hungary* against the Emperor, is her Son by her first Husband.

On the 25th of this Month died *Marmaduke Langdale*, Lord *Langdale* of *Holme*, Son and Heir of Sir *Marmaduke Langdale* of *Holme*, in *Spaldingmoor*, in Com. *Ebor*, Knt. sometime one of the Generals of King *Charles* the First's Northern Armies; who, for his very signal and often successful Services to his Prince in that unhappy Civil War, was created Baron *Langdale* of *Holme* aforesaid, by Patent dated at *Bruges* in *Flanders*, 4 Febr. 1648. 10 Car. 2. This Lord was bred up in the Protestant Religion, but what made him turn Roman Catholick, I do not know; and his Son now deceas'd, liv'd and dy'd in that Religion.

About the Middle of this Month, dy'd Dr. *Thomas Hide*, Doctor in Divinity, Hebrew-Professor in the Univerlity of *Oxford*. I am very sorry I can give no Particulars of his Life; but that he was a very Learned Person, manifestly appears by his Book, entitl'd, *Veterum Perfarum & Parthorum & Medorum Religio*. He is succeeded in his Place of Hebrew Professor by Roger *Altham*, D. D. Canon of *Christ-Church*, &c.

On

February. On the 16th dy'd --- *Car*, Marquiss of *Lothian*, one of the *Scotch* Commissioners appointed by her Majesty to treat of an Union between *England* and *Scotland*.
M. of Lo-
thian's
Death.

16.
Dr. Ox-
enden's
Death.
 12.

On the 21st dy'd *George Oxenden*, Doctor of Laws. He was Dean and Official-Principal of the *Archbishop's* Court of *Canterbury*, and Vicar-General and Principal-Official to his Grace *Thomas*, Lord-Archbishop of *Canterbury*, and Dean and Commissary of the *Peculiars* belonging to the said Archbishop. He is succeeded in all these Places by Sir *John Cook*, Kt. likewise Doctor of Laws, he being put in by the Archbishop, in whose Gift they are. But for his Mastership of *Trinity-hall* in the University of *Cambridge*, her Majesty has been pleas'd to appoint *Dr. Bramstone* to succeed him, as she nominated *Dr. Thomas Ayliffe* to be *Regius Professor* of Law in the same University in his Stead.

March. On the 3d of this Month, dy'd *Dr. Robert Hooke*, Geometry-Professor, and Fellow of the *Royal Society*, *London*. He was born in the *Isle of Wight*, had a liberal Education, and became very eminent in several Parts of Mathematical Learning, as his Works testify, of which I do not pretend to give a Catalogue here, only must take Notice that he was the first Inventor of the *Pendulum* for Watches, and that he writ that useful Book of *Micography*, I think, the first that ever was publish'd of that Kind, besides a great many other excellent Pieces, an Account of which, I presume, will shortly be given by that Learned Gentleman, --- *Waller*, Esq; as well as of his Life, which, I am inform'd, he intends to publish.

Earl of
Oxford's
Death.
 12.

On the 12th Instant, dy'd the most Noble Lord *Aubrey de Vere*, Earl of *Oxford*, Baron *Bulbeck Samford* and *Badlesmere*, Colonel and Captain of her Majesty's Regiment of Horse-Guards, Lord-Lieutenant of the County of *Essex*, and *Castos Rotulorum* for the said County, one of the Lords of her Majesty's most Honourable Privy-Council, and the oldest Knight of the most Noble Order of the Garter. This

No-

Noble Lord, whose Family were Earls of *Guisnes* in *March*.
France, as some say, before the Conquest, was the
 first Earl of *England*, he being the Twentieth Earl of
Oxford, and descended from *Aubrey de Vere*, who was
 honour'd with the Office of Lord Great Chamberlain
 of *England*, (to hold in Fee to him and his Heirs) by
 King *Henry* the First, and from *Aubrey*, his Son, who was
 made Earl of *Oxford* in King *Stephen*'s Time, by
Maud the Empress, Anno 1137, as also from *Hugh de*
Vere, Earl of *Oxford*, his Grandson, who in the 30th
 of *Henry* the Third was one of the Lords who sub-
 scrib'd that Letter sent to the Pope, whereby they
 complain'd of his Exactions upon this Realm. *Robert*
de Vere, the Ninth Earl of *Oxford*, was by *Richard*
 the Second created Marquess of *Dublin* in the Ninth
 Year of his Reign, which Title of Marquess had ne-
 ver till then been heard of in *England*, and afterwards
 advanc'd to the Title of Duke of *Ireland*, on the
 Feast-Day of *St. Edward* the Confessor, *Decimo ejus-*
dem Regis; but he died without Issue Anno 1392. As
 the Loyal Earl now deceased was a great Sufferer for
 the Royal Cause in the late Civil Wars, so he was a
 great Promoter of the happy Revolution wrought by
 his late Majesty of Glorious Memory; and thought
 he had almost out-liv'd his Fortune, yet he did not
 that of Love to his Country, for which his Memory
 ought to be honour'd. He liv'd to the Age of about
 Four-score, and left only one Daughter behind him,
Diana, the present Dutches of *St. Albans*; for as to
 his Marriage with *Roxolana*, it was adjudg'd to be a
 Sham one, and consequently the Issue not Legitimate;
 so that this Ancient and Noble Family being now ex-
 tinct in the Male Line, the Honour is extinguish'd
 with it. He is succeeded in the Command of his
 Regiment by his Grace *George*, D. of *Northumberland*.

Some time this Month died *George*, Earl of *Suther-* Earl of
land, in the Kingdom of *Scotland*. He was descended *Suther-*
 from *Alan Sutherland*, who lost his Life under the *land's*
 Usurpation of *Macbeth*, for his endeavouring to Death,
 bring the right Heir *Malcolm* III. to the Throne. Family,
Walter, the Son of this *Alan*, was created Earl of *Etc.*
Sutherland by *Malcolm* III. in Consideration of his
 own and his Father's Merit. He was succeeded by
 his

March, his Son *Robert*, who built the Castle of *Dunrobin*; *Hugh*, his Son and Heir, was the Third Earl of *Sutherland*, and employ'd by *William*, King of *Scotland*, to apprehend *Harald Guthred*, Thane of *Catheness*, who had murder'd the Bishop of that See: Earl *William*, his Son and Heir, defeated the *Danes*, and slew their General at *Eubo*, in *Sutherland*: He was succeeded by *William*, who assisted King *Robert* in all his Wars, but more particularly in that memorial Battle at *Bannockburn*, and was one of the first Subscribers of that famous Letter sent to the Pope in 1320, from the Earls, Barons, &c. of *Scotland*: *Kenneth* the Sixth Earl marry'd the Daughter of the Earl of *Marr*, and commanded the Van-Guard at the Battle of *Halidown-Hill*, in which he was slain, *An.* 1333. *William* his Son, who was the next Earl, was at the Battle of *Kil-drimmy* in *Marr*, and afterwards made an Incurſion into *England*, taking the Castle of *Roxborough* in his Return: This Earl marry'd the Lady *Margaret Bruce*, Sister to King *David II.* from whom ſhe obtain'd ſeveral Lands and Priviledges, and an Infeoffment of the whole Earldom of *Sutherland*, in Regality with a Charter yet extant: This Earl was taken Priſoner at *Durham* with King *David*, and afterwards died at *Dunrobin* in 1370, he having the Character of a Perſon of great Courage and Conduct. *Alexander*, Earl *William's* eldeſt Son, being an Hoſtage in *England*, and dying under Age, the Honour deſcended to *John* the Eighth Earl of *Sutherland*, who, in the Reign of *Robert II.* waſted *Cumberland*, and returning home, died the next Year in 1389. He had marry'd *Mabella*, Daughter to the Earl of *March*, by whom he had Iſſue *Nicholas* the Ninth Earl, who had ſome Feuds with his Neighbour *Mackay*, that prov'd fatal to the latter: He marry'd a Daughter of the Lord of the *Iſles*, and was ſucceeded in Honour and Eſtate by his Son *Robert*, who liv'd in very troubleſome Times; was at the Battle of *Hameldown* in 1403. and had the Happineſs to preſerve his Country both from Faction and Invaſion: He marry'd the Earl of *Murrey's* Daughter, by whom he had *John*, the Second of that Name, and the Eleventh Earl, who marry'd *Margaret Baylie*, Daughter to the Laird of *Lamington*, by whom he had *John*, who marry'd the Daughter of the

the Earl of Ross, Lord of the Isles, by whom he had (for here we must be particular in mentioning the younger Brothers and Sisters) first, *John*, his Successor; secondly, *Alexander*, who dy'd young, and *Elizabeth*, marry'd to *Adam Gordon* of *Aboyn*, second Son to the Earl of *Huntley*. Earl *John* stuck close to King *James III.* and dy'd in 1508. *John*, the fourth of that Name, was the thirteenth Earl, but he dying without Issue, the Honour descended to *Adam Gordon* of *Aboyn*, who became Earl of *Sutherland* in Right of the said *Elizabeth* his Wife. This *Adam* was at the Battel of *Flowdensfield*, where King *James IV.* was lost, after which his Lady *Elizabeth* and himself join'd in the Resignation of the Earldom of *Sutherland*, with some Reservations, to *Alexander*, their eldest Son, who marry'd the Lady *Jane Steward*, Daughter to *John*, Earl of *Athol*, by whom he had *John*, the fifth of the Name, and fifteenth Earl of *Sutherland*. He was Lieutenant from *Spey* Northward, and with Difficulty escap'd from the Battel of *Pinke*. He attended the young Queen *Mary* into *France*, where he had the Order of *St. Michael* conferr'd upon him. He was likewise made Governor of *Murrey* and *Ross* by the Queen Regent, and supported Queen *Mary* in her Marriage with the Lord *Darnley*, against her discontented Subjects, especially her natural Brother *Murrey*; but afterwards in 1567. he himself and his Lady had the Misfortune to be poyson'd, his Wife being *Helena Steward*, Sister to the Earl of *Lenox*, by whom he had Issue *Alexander*, who succeeded him, and in 1573. marry'd *Jane Gordon*, Daughter to the Earl of *Huntley*, and Countess of *Bothwell*, to whom succeeded *John*, his eldest Son, who procur'd a new Infeoffment of the Earldom of *Sutherland*, with several additional Priviledges. He marry'd *Ann Elphinston*, Daughter to the Lord *Elphinston*, Lord high Treasurer of *Scotland*, by whom he had *John*, his eldest Son, the seventh of the Name, and eighteenth Earl of *Sutherland*, who marry'd the Lady *Jane Drummond*, sole Daughter and Heir to the Earl of *Perth*, had Issue of her, first, *John*, Lord *Strathnaver*, who dy'd an Infant; secondly, *George*, born at *Dornogh*, Nov. 2. 1633. thirdly, *Robert*, born in 1664. *George* marry'd the Lady *Jane Weems*, Daughter to

March. David, second Earl of Weems, by whom he had the present Earl now deceas'd. The Earls of *Sutherland* claim Precedency of all the Earls in *Scotland*, but this Priviledge being contested, remains still undecided.

Lady
Grace Pi-
errepoint's
Death.

On the 28th, dy'd the Lady *Grace Pierrepoint*. She was a Daughter and Co-heir of the late Marquess of *Dorchester*, and Sister to the once Lady *Ross*: The Bulk of her Estate, as I am inform'd, came to her Kinsman *William Pierrepoint*, Esq; She was a Lady of great Vertue and Goodness, liv'd and dy'd a Maiden, and by her last Will left a very rich Jewel to the Family of the *Kingstons*, upon Condition they never parted with it.

Margrave
of An-
spach's
Death.
26.

On the 26th, the brave Margrave of *Brandenburgh Anspach*, was unhappily slain in a Rencounter at *Wiltz*, between some *Imperialists* and *Bavarians*, near *Newmark*, in the *Upper Palatinate*. He had been last Year, by the Dyet of *Ratisbonne*, pitch'd upon to be *Mareschal-General* of the Cavalry of the Empire. He was a most gallant Gentleman, and would have made a famous Soldier, had not his untimely Fate prevented it. He is succeeded in his Tetritories by his Brother the Prince of *Anspach*.

Margrave
of Ba-
reit's
Marriage.
30.

On the 30th, *Christian Ernest*, Margrave of *Brandenburgh Barieth*, was marry'd at *Potsdam* to the Dutches Dowager of *Courland*, in the Presence of the Court of *Prussia*. This Prince having bury'd his Wife *Lovisa*, Daughter to the Duke of *Wirtemberg*, in 1702, pitch'd upon this Lady, who is a Daughter of *Frederick William*, late Elector of *Brandenburg*, by his second Wife *Dorothea*, Philip Duke of *Holstein's* Daughter, and consequently half Sister to the present King of *Prussia*, and the Relict of *Frederick*, late Duke of *Courland*.

Sultan has
a Son
born.

Sometime this Month the Grand Seignior *Mustapha* had a Son born, whose Name is *Ibrahim*, according to that of Sultan *Ibrahim*, his Great Grand-father; but he dy'd, as I take it, before the End of the Year.

On the 1st Day of this Month, departed this Life *April.*
Thomas Fermyn, Lord *Fermyn* of *St. Edmundsbury*, and Lord
 Governor of the Island of *Jersey*. He succeeded *Lord*
 his Uncle *Henry*, Earl of *St. Albans*, Lord *Fermyn* of *Fermyn's*
St. Edmundsbury, and Knight of the most noble Or- *Death.*
 der of the Garter, in the said Barony only, according *I.*
 to an Entail in the Patent, he having been created
 Lord *Fermyn* of *St. Edmundsbury*, in *Com. Suff.* at
Oxford, 8 Sept. 1743. 19 Car. 1. with Limitation of
 that Honour, for Lack of Issue Male of his own Body,
 lawfully begotten, unto *Thomas*, his elder Brother,
 and Heirs-Male of his Body. This Lord now de-
 ceas'd having left only Daughters behind him, he is
 succeeded by his younger Brother, *Henry*, Lord *Dov-*
er. He was Governor and Captain of the Isle of
Jersey, and Castle of *Gurys*, alias *Montergucil*, and
Elizabeth, by a Patent for Life, and is succeeded
 therein by Lieutenant-General *Lumley*.

On the 12th dy'd the Lady *Biron*, of the Small-Pox, Lady
 and in the Flower of her Age. She had been marry'd *Biron's*
 but a few Weeks to this Lord. She was Sister to *Death.*
 the present Earl of *Bridgwater*, and a very hopeful *12.*
 Lady.

The Lady *Lexington*, about the Middle of this *Lady Lex-*
 Month, departed this Life, at the Seat of that Noble *ington's*
 Family in *Yorkshire*. *Death.*

The Arch-Dutcheſs *Maria*, *Josepha*, *Colletta*, *Anto-* A. D. *Jo-*
nia, dy'd of the Small-Pox at *Vienna*, on the 14th *sepha's*
 Instant. She was the Emperor's third and youngest *Death.*
 Daughter, and a Princess of great Hopes; but *14*
 Death has cut off the Thread of her Life in the
 17th Year of her Age, she having been born *March*
 the 6th, 1687.

Towards the End of *April*, dy'd *Lancelot Addison*, Dr. *Ad-*
 Doctor of Divinity, and Dean of *Litchfield*. I know *dison's*
 of nothing he has writ, but a little Thing upon *Death.*
 the Sacrament. He is succeeded by Dr. *Binkes* in
 the Deanery.

May. Some time this Month died — *Murrey*, Marquest of *Arhol*, in *Scotland*, being succeeded in Honour and Estate by his Son the Earl of *Tullibardin*, Lord Privy-Seal, since made Duke of *Arhol*.
 M. of *Arhol's* Death.

In this Month also Monsieur *William Sanfon* departed this Life, in the 70th Year of his Age. He was the *French King's* Geographer, and the eldest Son of M. *Nicholas Sanfon*.
Sanfon's Death.

Bishop of *St Asaph's* Death. On the 11th of this Month died *Edward Jones*, D. D. and Lord Bishop of *St. Asaph*. He had lived for some Years in *Ireland*, and had a Living there; but the Troubles of that Kingdom beginning in 1688, forc'd him and many Multitudes more to flee for Shelter into *England*. He was by his late Majesty prefer'd to the Bishoprick of *St. Asaph*, but how far well or ill he discharg'd that Trust, is better known in the Prerogative Court of *Canterbury*, than I can pretend to tell. He was succeeded in his See by the Reverend Dr. *George Hooper*, Dean of *Canterbury*.

Mr. *Pepys's* Death and Character. *Pepys (Samuel)* Esq; Secretary of the Admiralty of *England* to their late Majesties K. *Charles* and K. *James II.* and one of the greatest Ornaments of his Age, departed this Life the 26th Instant.

He was descended of the ancient Family of the *Pepys's* of *Cottenham* in *Cambridgeshire*, born in *London* Anno 1632, and had his maturer Education at *St. Paul's-School* there, and *Magdalen-College* in the University of *Cambridge*. From whence, by the Interest of General *Mountague*, (afterwards Earl of *Sandwich*, to whom he was related) he was easily introduc'd into publick Business, and successfully employ'd by that Great Man in divers secret Negotiations for the Service of K. *Charles II.* and attended Him as Secretary in the glorious Expedition for bringing over His Majesty from *Holland*.

Upon this happy Event, he was instantly made one of the principal Officers of the Navy, under the Stile of Clerk of the Acts; and in that Employment continu'd till the Year 1673, rendering great Service to the Nation, by his extraordinary Vigilance and Assiduity during that whole Space; but in a yet more eminent

eminent Degree, under the sad concurrent Emergencies of the *Plague*, the *Fire*, and the *Dutch War*: During a great Part whereof, the *Service* being generally abandon'd, the *Weight* of the *Navy* rested upon him alone.

In the Year 1673, *His Majesty* taking the Direction of the *Admiralty* into *His own Hands*, call'd Mr. *Pepys* to his more immediate *Service*, as *Secretary* for all the *Affairs* of that *Office*. In which important *Post* he also acquitted himself in so distinguishing a Manner, as (together with his firm Adherence to the *Interest* of his *Prince*, the *Royal Family*, and the *Church of England*) drew upon him the *Envy* and *Resentments* of an adverse *Party*, and in the turbulent Juncture of the *Popish Plot*, procur'd his being committed to the *Tower*; where he was kept a close *Prisoner*, till by Course of *Law*, no one offering to appear against him, he was unavoidably acquitted.

In the mean time, *His Majesty* having, for Reasons not unknown, thought fit to change the *Methods* of *His Admiralty*, by putting the whole Power and Execution of that *Office* into *Commission*, the *Nation* remain'd some Years depriv'd of Mr. *Pepys's Service* therein. In which Interval he was commanded by *His Majesty* to accompany the *Lord Dartmouth* upon his *Expedition* for the demolishing of *Tanger*; and at the same time gain'd Opportunity of making large *Excursions* into *Spain*, as at other Times he had already done into *France*, *Flanders*, *Holland*, *Sweden*, and *Denmark*; not to mention his lesser *Voyages* with the *Duke* into *Scotland*, and on many Occasions about the *Coasts* of *England*. Upon this last *Expedition*, (viz. *Tanger*) he set out in *September* 1683, and return'd into *England* in *April* following.

In few Weeks after, *His Majesty* K. *Charles II.* resuming once more the *Office* of *Lord High Admiral* of *England* into *His own Hand*, recall'd Mr. *Pepys* to his former Station of *Secretary* thereto. Wherein he continu'd, without farther Interruption, the Remainder of that *Prince's Reign*, and whole succeeding one of *His Royal Brother* K. *James II.* The *History* of which last *Periods*, (comprehended from his *Confinement* in the *Tower* to the *Withdrawing* of K. *James II.* in *December* 1688,) having, for what concerns the *Ad-*

May.

ministration of the *Admiralty* and *Navy*, and the *Part* born by him therein, been fully and elegantly deliver'd by himself in his *Memoirs*, publish'd 1690, we refer the *Reader* for his more ample Satisfaction thereto; with the Addition of this single *Remark* to the *Honour* of *Mt. Pepys's* general *Conduct*, under the last mention'd *Reign*; That in a Time of such eminent *Trial*, and whilst so many others fell under the Temptation of gratifying their *Ambitions* and other *Passions*, by their indulgent *Councils* and unhappy *Compliances*, he, who stood one of the most conspicuous in the *Knowledge*, *Esteem*, and *Affection* of the *King*, was never found accepting, much less craving any one *Grant* of *Honour*, or *Profit*, or interposing in any one *Affair* of the *State*, other than what directly fell within his *Province*, as *Secretary* of the *Amiralty*.

Upon the *Accession* of *K. William* and *Q. Mary* to the *Crown*, he let fall his *Employment*, and passed the *Remainder* of his *Life* in a studious *Retirement*, without any *Relaxation* nevertheless of his constant zeal for the *Service* of his *Country*, as far as the *Difficulties* of the *Times* allow'd him *Opportunities* for it. *Anno* 1690. he publish'd those incomparable *Memoirs* we have already mention'd, relating to the *State* of the *Royal Navy* of *England* for the last *Ten Years* preceding the *Revolution*; whereby he disabus'd the *Publick* in many important *Particulars*, and set that whole *Subject* in a *Light*, which the *Generality* of *England* had never before seen it in. Other *Years* of this fruitful *Recess* he entirely devoted, with great *Application* and no small *Expence*, to the restoring, as far as in him lay, the *Government* of *Christ-Hospital* to its pristine *Purity*, and preserving the *Mathematical Foundation* there (design'd by him, and through his almost sole *Solicitations*, instituted, endow'd and cherish'd by his two *Royal Masters* *K. Charles* and *K. James II.*) from impending *Ruin*: But with what *Success* his printed *Letters* and *Representations* to the *Lord-Mayor* and *Court of Aldermen*, as well as to the *General Court* of that *Hospital*, are too abundant *Evidences*.

By such continu'd *Exercises* of the *Mind*, without any *Indulgence* to *Age*, and a *Constitution* impair'd in its very *Infancy* by the *Stone*, (for which he was cut at about 28 *Years* of *Age*) having brought himself under

May.

under great *Infirmities*: He, about two Years before his *Death*, left the *Town*, (where he had constantly resided) and for the Benefit of the *Air*, retir'd into the *Country*, to the Seat of his old *Friend* and *Servant* in the *Navy*, *William Huxer*, Esq; at *Clapham* in *Surrey*. Where, instead of pursuing the *Ends* of his *Removal*, still persevering in the same studious *Methods*, or rather with so much the greater *Intenseness*, by how much he was less expos'd to *Interruptions*, he consummated the *Ruin* of his *Health*; and by a gradual *Decay* departed this *Life* with a most *Christian Resignation* and perfect *Tranquility* of *Mind*, the 26th Day of *May*, afore-mention'd.

The 4th of *June* following, his *Body* was convey'd to *London*, with a decent *Pomp*, suitable to his *Character*, and deposited in the same *Vault* with his *Lady*, in the *Church* of *St. Olave's Hart-street*, in *Crutched-Fryars*, being the *Parish* wherein he had longest inhabited, upon *Occasion* of his *Employment* in the *Navy*.

It may be affirm'd of this *Gentleman*, without *Exception*, That he was the greatest and most useful *Minister* that ever fill'd his *Posts* in *England*; the *Acts* and *Registers* of the *Admiralty* and *Navy* vouching this *Character* beyond *Contradiction*. The principal *Rules* and *Establisments* in present *Use* in those *Offices* are well known to have been of his introducing, and most of the *Officers* serving therein, since the *Restoration*, of his bringing up. He was a most studious *Promoter* and strenuous *Affector* of *Order* and *Discipline* thro' all their *Dependencies*. *Sobriety*, *Diligence*, *Capacity*, *Loyalty*, and *Subjection* to *Command*, were *Essentials* requir'd in all whom he advanc'd. Where any of these were found wanting, no *Degree* of *Friendship*, *Importunity*, *Interest*, or *Authority*, were capable of moving him in *Favour* of the highest *Pretender*, the *Royal Command* alone excepted; of which he was also very watchful to prevent any undue *Procurements*; discharging his *Duty* towards his *Prince* and *Country* with a religious *Application* and perfect *Integrity*; he fear'd no one, courted no one, neglected his own *Fortune*. In a *Word*, as for his *Standing*, he was esteem'd the *Father*, so far his *Abilities*, *Experience*, and true *Concernment* for its *Prosperity*,

May. *ſperity* extended, as he was juſtly rever'd, (even after his *Retirement*) as the *Oracle* of the *Navy*.

Befides this, he was a *Perſon* of univerſal *Worth*, and in great *Eſtimation* among the *Literati* and *Men* of *Science*, for his unbounded *Reading*, his ſound *Judgment*, his great *Elocution*, his inimitable *Stile*, his *Maſtery* in *Method*, his ſingular *Curioſity*, and his uncommon *Munificence* towards the *Advancement* of *Learning*, *Arts*, and *Industry*, in all *Degrees*. To which were join'd the ſevereſt *Morality* of a *Philosopher*, and all the polite *Accompliſhments* of a *Gentleman*; particularly thoſe of *Muſick*, *Languages*, *Converſation*, and *Address*. He was a conſtant *Member* of the *House* of *Commons*, 'till the late *Revolution*, and aſſiſted as one of the *Barons* of the *Cinque-Ports* at the *Coronation* of *K. James II.* He was ſome time *President* of the *Royal Society*, ſtanding *Governor* of all the principal *Houſes* of *Charity* in and about *London*, and ſate at the *Head* of many other honourable *Bodies*; in divers of which, as he deem'd their *Conſtitutions* and *Methods* meriting, he left laſting *Monuments* of his *Bounty* and *Patronage*. He had alſo a *Library* of great *Fame* for its *Elegancy* and *Contrivance*, as well as for its intrinsic *Value*, eſpecially for its vaſt *Naval Treſure*; of which he had been all his *Life* long an indefatigable *Collector*, at immense *Coſt*, in order to the giving the *general Hiſtory* (ſo much wanted) of the *Navalia* of *England*. This was what he ſo fully propos'd, that in his fore-mention'd *Memoirs* of 1690, he made himſelf *Debtor* to the *Publick* for it. But unhappily purſuing his *Collections* too far, *Age* and *Infirmities* interven'd, and depriv'd him of the *Vigor* and *Opportunities* neceſſary for his putting them together. The *Materials* nevertheless being left in the *Hands* of a *Kinſman* of his own *Education*, with *Proviſion* for their future *Security*, we may reaſonably hope they will not be wholly loſt to the *Publick*.

Mr. Al-
ſop's
Death.
8.

On the 8th Inſtant, Mr. *Vincent Alſop*, an eminent *Presbyterian Miniſter*, departed this *Life*, at his *House* in *Westminſter*, where he had lived and preach'd ſeveral *Years* with good *Applauſe*: He writ ſeveral *Things*; his *Melius Inquirendum* once made much *Noiſe*; but, tho' it muſt not be deny'd, but that he had

had a great Share of good Sense and Learning; he was not the less, but rather more remarkable for the Pungency of his Wit and Satyr.

May.

John George Grævius, Professor Eloquentiæ & Historiarum at Utrecht, dy'd sometime this Month in the said City; he was born at a little Place call'd *Nenbourg*, near *Leipsick*, in *Saxony*, and a Person very famous for his Learning, which he has made evident enough to the World, by his *Greek* and *Roman* Antiquities; but his not living so long as to finish his *Tully*, is an irreparable Loss to the Commonwealth of Learning, and his Death upon that Account is so much the more to be lamented. An Epitaph made upon him, is this that follows:

His Epitaph.

Siste. Gradum.

Quisquis. es. Viator.

Quis. hic. jaceat. ni. Barbarus. es. ad. te. pertinet.

Hic. Jacet.

JOANNES. GEORGIUS. GRÆVIUS.

Eruditorum. sui. Temporis.

Se. Solo. Judice. Excepto.

Princeps.

Orbis. Literati.

Perpetuus. Absque. Invidia.

Dictator.

Quicquid. Græcia. Quicquid. Roma.

Invenit. Scripsit. Reliquit.

Optimi.

Scivit. Docuit. Exornavit.

Ingeniorum. Fautor. Fervidissimus.

Quas. Scrinio. Pectoris. continebat. Opes.

Omnibus. Elargiens.

Omnes. eo. qua. pervenerat. evehere. Studens.

Hoc. omnium. qua. tentavit. unum. non. est.

Affectus.

Omnibus. Faventi. Faverunt. Omnes.

Bellum. Indixit. Nemo.

Ne. Virtuti. videretur. Bellum. indixisse.

Doctior. fuerit. an. Melior.

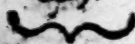
Ornamenti. plus. antiquis.

Expensio. tulerit. an. Accepto.

Utrumque. reliquit. Incertum.

De,

May.

*De. tota. Posteritate. Meritissimus.**Ævi. sui. Splendor. & Amor.**I. Nunc.**Et. quicquid fuit. vel. est.**Labore. Improbo. Scrutare.**Memoria. tene.**Ingenio. vince.**Principes. Europæ. Summos. in. Amicitia.**Bonos. in. Clientela.**Gentes. omnes. in. Disciplina.**Fama. Bonitate. Doctrina.**Si. potes. tua.**Merere. Tene. Habe.**Hæc. Omnia. præstitit.**GRÆVIUS.**Et.**FUIT.**ALIUD.**Siste. Viator.**Hic. Facet.**JOANNES. GEORGIUS. GRÆVIUS.**Tantum. est.**Ubi. Sim. Ignorare. Poteras.**Quis. Ennim. non. Potes.*

July.

E. of Car-
digan's
Death.

About the Middle of July, dy'd Robert Brudenell, Earl of Cardigan, in a good old Age of near a hundred Years. He is succeeded in Honour by his Grandson, for whom (as I am inform'd) he left his Estate in Trust, by Reason of an Act of Parliament, that requires Persons to conform to the Church of England, at the Age of eighteen Years. This Noble Lord was also Baron Brudenell of Stanton-Wywill, and Baronet; he succeeded his Father Thomas Brudenel of Dene, in the County of Northampton, Esq, who, upon the 29th of June, (1611) 9 Jac. 1. was one of that Number then rais'd to the Degree of Baronet, (newly instituted but a little before) and the 47th as to Precedence from the first Creation; by Reason whereof he received the Honour of Knighthood at Whitehall, the 9th of April next Year ensuing, and was afterwards, by Letters Patents, bearing Date at Westminster, 26 Apr.

3 Car.

3 Car. 1. promoted to the Dignity of Baron *Brudenell* of *Stanton-Wywill*, in the County of *Leicester*; unto which King, having much manifested his Loyalty during the Civil Wars, for which he suffer'd a tedious Imprisonment: In Consideration therefore of these Merits, he was, lastly, created Earl of *Cardigan*, 20 Apr. 13 Car. 2. three Days preceding his Majesty's Coronation, being the third of those made for the greater Splendor of that Solemnity; which Noble Earl *Thomas* was Grandson and Heir of Sir *Thomas Brudenell*, Knt. of *Dene* aforesaid, (for divers Ages past the principal Seat of this Family) originally descended from *William Bredenbil*, alias *Brudenel*, who flourish'd about the Times of King *Henry III.* and *Edward I.* and had much Land in the Mannors of *Doddington* and *Aderbury*, as also in *Bloxham*, in the County of *Oxon*, and in *Ayno super Montem*, in *Northamptonshire*.

Sometime this Month, (as I take it) dy'd *M. de Perault*, *M. de Perault's* a Member of the *French Academy* at *Paris*: He was very famous for his Mathematical Learning, and the Death many excellent Things he publish'd, of which *Vetrivius*, with his Notes upon it, is one of the most remarkable.

About the Middle of this Month, dy'd my Lady *Lady O'Donager* of *Osulston*, Mother to the present Lord *O'sulston's* *O'sulston*. Death.

Sometime this Month, dy'd Cardinal *Bonzi*, where- Cardinal by a twelfth Place is become vacant in the Col- *Bonzi's* ledge of Cardinals. He was a *Florentine* by Birth, and Death. at the last Election of a Pope, was look'd upon by the *French* as a papable Cardinal. He had been promoted to the Cardinalship at the Recommendation of *Poland*. Father *Nitard*, the Jesuit, Confessor to the Queen-Mother of *Spain*, and the Relict of *Philip IV.* demanded a Cap in her Name at the same Time that *Bonzi* was promoted, but could not obtain it.

This Cardinal was one of the most civil and good natur'd Men of the whole Conclave; the Protestants, perhaps, had he been elected Pope, would have found him another *Innocent XI.* He had been very kind to those

July.

those in *France*, (where he most liv'd) and during the last War, never forc'd them to go to Mass; but being since oblig'd to conform to the Orders of the Court, yet in receiving them against those poor People, he testify'd his Sorrow and Unwillingness to execute them, and made it his Business to mollify them. His Mistress it seems was formerly of that Religion. He made his Abilities to appear in his Ambassies to *Venice*, *Florence*, and *Poland*, and it was a singular Proof of his great Parts, that he had obtain'd very eminent Dignities in *France*. He was Grand Almoner to the deceas'd Queen, the *Dauphin's* Mother, Arch-bishop of *Narbonne*, and by Virtue of that Quality, President of the States of *Languedoc*; but the great Confidence the *French* King had in him, render'd him suspected to other Princes, and is what hinder'd him to pretend to the Pontificate. He follow'd the Example of the Court, increasing in Devotion as he grew in Years, and became sensible of the Approach of the fatal Hour; whereas 'tis well known, that he formerly preferr'd the Societies of the fair Sex, before the Devotions of the Church.

August.

P. Christian of
Hanover's
Death.

On the 30th of this Month, Prince *Christian* of *Hannover* was slain at *Munderkingen*, near *Ulm*, in an Action there between the *Imperialists* and the *French*. This Prince was the third Brother now living of the present Elector of *Hannover*; but they were six in all, and Princes of the greatest Courage and Bravery in the Age, and this *Christian* was the third, if not the fourth, that was slain in Battle; the Particulars of his Death you have in the Body of the *History*, so that I need not repeat it here.

Cardinal
d'Arquin's
Death.

In this Month dy'd the Cardinal *d'Arquin*, Father to the present Queen-Dowager of *Poland*. It's not many Years ago since he was made a Cardinal; for which he had solicited by the Means of his Daughter, and otherwise for many Years, and could not for a long Time obtain the Hat; and when he had got it, his Age and Infirmities were so far advanc'd, that he must take but little Pleasure in that Dignity.

On the 1st Instant died the D. de la Fertè Senneterre, *August.*
 Duke and Peer of France, famous (according to the Character I find of him) in Taverns, having always refin'd upon Debauchery, and liv'd ill in his Family. He was of an exceeding violent Nature, disesteem'd by all the World for want of Parts and Conduct, and never conversing with People of his Character, except those few who, like him, had no Religion. He was nevertheless a brave Officer, who had got him several honourable Posts.

Towards the End of this Month died Lionel Boyle, Earl of Earl of Orrery, in the Kingdom of Ireland. This is *Orrery's Death.*
 the second Branch of the Family of the Boyles, the first being that of Burlington and Cork, and the Grandfather of the Earl now deceased, whose Name was Roger, was the first dignify'd with the Honour of Earl of Orrery by King Charles II. a Person very famous for his Plays and Romances, but more especially for that Play of *Mustapha*, than which nothing was done better in the last Century. I am inform'd that Noble Lord, besides many other excellent Endowments, was a good Mathematician, and that the new Fort of *Kinsale*, which is so regular a Piece of Fortification, especially to the Sea-ward, towards which its Strength was chiefly design'd, was built under his Direction and Management. The Honour and Estate, upon the Death of this last Earl, for want of Issue-Male of his Body, is devolv'd upon his Brother the Right Honourable Charles Boyle, Esq; who has so well imitated his Noble Grandfather in his learn'd Accomplishments.

Charles de Saint Dennis, Seigneur de Saint Evremond, Monsieur a French Gentleman, famous for his polite Learning, St. Evre-
 died at London on the 9th, above Ninety Years old. *mond's Death.*
 He descended from an ancient Family in Normandy, where he was born. Being a younger Brother, he serv'd in the Army, and having on several Occasions shew'd a particular Bravery and Conduct, was in mighty Esteem with the late Prince of Conde, the Marechals de Turenne, de Clerambault, de Creguy, and other great Generals. In 1652, he was made a Major-General, and no doubt had been rais'd to a higher
 De,

September. Degree, had not a Letter (in which He made very severe Reflexions upon *Cardinal Mazarin's* Management at the *Pirenian Treaty*) expos'd him to the *French King's* Displeasure. Upon that Account *Monsieur St. Evremond* was in 1661, oblig'd to leave His Native Country. He went first into *Holland*, and after Two or Three Years stay at the *Hague*, was invited by King *Charles the Second* to come over into *England*. There He improv'd his Natural Parts by Study; *Philosophy* and what we call *Belles Lettres*, being his chief Diversion; and by his witty Conversation made Himself very acceptable to the Prime *English* Nobility. 'Twould be needless to add any thing in Commendation of His Works, since they have met with so Universal an Approbation. I hear a new Edition of them much larger and with considerable Amendments, will soon come out, by the Care of *Peter Silvester*, M. D. to whom the Author has left all His Manuscripts.

Having in the *Preface* to those *Essays* of his that are already Printed, a *Character* of this Great Man, which I am fully satisfy'd was written by Himself, we thought fit to insert it here, and is the same that follows.

His Character of himself.

After having read the Count of *Gramont's* Epitaph, if you have the Curiosity to know who made it, I send you his Character. He is a Philosopher equally remote from Superstition and Impiety; a Voluptuary, whose Aversion to Debauchery is as great as his Inclination for Pleasure; a Man that has never felt Want, or known Plenty: He lives in a Condition despised by those that possess every thing; env'y'd by such as have nothing, and liked by all that place their Happiness in their Reason. Young, he hated Profuseness, being perswaded that Riches were necessary for the Conveniences of a long Life. Old, he can scarce endure Parsimony, believing that Want is little to be fear'd, when there remains but a little Time to be miserable. He is satisfy'd with Nature; he complains not of Fortune; he looks not for what's amiss in Men to censure them, but observes what's ridiculous to entertain himself with it. He takes a secret Pleasure in knowing of it, and would take greater

in discovering it to others, if his Discretion did not hinder him. Life is not long enough, in his Opinion, for reading all Sorts of Books, and charging his Memory with an infinite Number of Things at the Expence of his Judgment. He does not adhere to all the Opinions of the Learned to acquire Knowledge, but to the most Judicious to fortifie his Reason. Sometimes he enquires after the most Curious to give a Niceness to his Taste; at other Times he studies the most Agreeable, to give a Pleasantness to his Genius; and whatever he reads he makes it less his Business than his Diversion. I have no more to do now but to describe him such as he is: In Freindship He is more tender than a Philosopher, and as constant: More regular, and as sincere as a good natur'd young Man without Experience. As for His Religion he makes his Piety consist more in Justice and Charity than Repentance; and as he hopes all Things from the Goodness of God, so he places his Tranquillity and Happiness in the Care of his Providence.

On the 11th of this Month died General *Nigrelli* at *Caschau*, where he had resided several Years as Commander in chief in *Upper Hungary*; he was reputed a good Soldier, and lived to a considerable Age, which I cannot particularly assign.

On the 27th Instant died *John Wallis*, D. D. *Savilian* Professor of Geometry in the University of *Oxford*; he was a great Scholar, and especially very Famous Abroad as well as at Home, for his vast Skill in Mathematical Learning, I am promised a Compendious Account of his Life, which if it comes into my Hands shall be inserted, God willing, by Way of Addition to the History of the next Year.

Some time this Month died Count *Serini*, a Prisoner in the Castle of *Gratz*, whither he was lately removed from *Potenburg*, on the *Ibn*, where he had been confined for near Twenty Years; he was not the Son of Count *Nicholas Serini*, (as all our late Accounts have it,) but of his Brother Count *Peter Serini*, who for corresponding with the *Turks*, and contriving a Revolt in *Hungary*, was with

November. his Brother-in-Law Count *Frangipani*, beheaded at *Neustadt* in 1671, upon which his Son, now deceased, was condemn'd to quit for ever the Name and Arms of his Family, and was afterwards call'd *Gade*.

*Mr.
White's
Death.*

It was also in this Month that Mr. *Robert White*, the Engraver, departed this Life. He ought to be remembred in this Place, as being a Singular Artift in his Way, having so vast a Genius in Drawing and Engraving of a Face, and making the Picture so like the Original, (which is indeed the End of this Noble Art,) that, perhaps, he has not left his Equal in Europe behind him.

*Dutchess
of Man-
tua's
Death.*

On the 19th died the Dutchess of *Mantua*, the Mother of the present Duke of that Name, to whom she left all she had; tho' some will have her to be his Wife, of the Family of *Guastalla*; but he's married, as I take it, to a Daughter of *John Frederick*, late Duke of *Hannover*.

*The
Dreadful
Storm.
26.*

The 26th Instant, about Eleven in the Evening, began the most Violent Storm, the Wind being W. S. W. that ever was known in *England*; between the Gusts it resembled Thunder at a Distance, attended with great Flashes of Lightning, and continued till about Seven the next Morning, blowing down a Multitude of Chimneys, Houses, and Tops of Houses, where-by a great many People were killed in their Beds, and several wounded. It blew down a great Number of Trees in St. *James's Park*, the Inns of Court, and divers other Places; abundance being torn up by the Roots, and some of great Bigness broken off in the Middle: Several Spires were beat off the Steeples, and great Quantities of Lead roul'd up like Scrolls of Parchment, and blown off the Churches, Halls, and Houses. A great many Vessels, Barges, and Boats, sunk in the River of *Thames*; and the Water flow'd a Great Height into *Westminster-Hall*, and *London-Bridge* was stop't up with Wrecks. But it pleas'd God some were almost miraculously preserv'd, particularly Two Young Men at a *Drugster's* near *Cheapside*, the Chamber where they lay being broken down by the fall of a Stack of Chimnies (from a House adjoining) through

Two

Two Floors to them, and carried them down in their Bed asleep to the Shop, where they were taken out from under the Rubbish without any considerable Harm. Another Person lying over a Stable in *Bell-Savage-Inn* on *Ludgate-hill*, the Floor sunk, and he in his Bed fell into the Stable without receiving any Hurt. From the Country we had an Account that at *Bristol* it blew down a Church, and that the Tide was so high in the Streets, they were forc'd to pass about in Boats, and a great many Hogsheds of Tobacco, and other Goods, were floating about the City, and that the Dammage amounted to about 150000 *l*. From the City of *Wells*, that the Bishop of the Diocess, and his Lady, were kill'd by a Stack of Chimnies falling into the Bed where they lay. And also from several other Places, that it would be almost endless to enumerate the Mischief occasion'd by this Storm.

Neither can it indeed possibly come within the Compass of my Design; however, because all due Encouragement should be given to those Gentlemen that are Communicative, the Account sent me from *Cambridge* by an Unknown Hand was to this Effect; that Part of *King's-Colledge* Chapel fell down; part of *Katherine's-Hall's* New Chapel was damnified; Fifteen Stacks of Chimnies fell down into *St. John's-Colledge*, without hurting any Body, but Two or Three miraculously escaped. *St. Peter's-Colledge* was much damnify'd, and a Stack of Chimnies fell into the Vice-Councillor's Chamber, but was so far from hurting him that he was not awak'd by it. The Lightning that accompanied this Storm, especially if we consider the Season of the Year, was prodigious and amazing, insomuch that in several Part of *Wales* it fired several Corn-Stacks, and consumed them to Ashes. But though the Dammage the Nation sustain'd amounts, for any Thing I can find to the contrary, to some Millions, yet Providence seem'd to touch us still in a more Sensible Part by Sea. Houses may be rebuilt and repair'd, nay, Men of War may be built too; but the Loss of so many Brave Seamen is irreparable. The Particulars that are come into our Hands are these that follow.

1. The *Reserve*, a Fourth Rate, Capt. *John Anderson* Commander, lost at *Yarmouth*. The Captain, the

November. Surgeon, the Clerk, and 44 Men, sav'd, the rest of the Company drowned, being 175.

2. The *Vanguard*, a Second Rate, sunk in *Chatham* Harbour, with neither Men nor Guns in her.

3. The *Northumberland*, a Third Rate, Captain *Greenway*, lost on the *Goodwin Sands*; all her Company was lost, being 220 Men, including 24 Marines.

4. The *Sterling Castle*, a Third Rate, Captain *Johnson*, on the *Goodwin Sands*; 70 Men, of which were 4 Marine Officers sav'd, the rest were drown'd, being 206.

4. The *Restoration*, a Third Rate, Capt. *Emmes*, on the *Goodwin Sands*; all her Company was lost, being 321.

5. The *Mary*, a Fourth Rate, Rear-Admiral *Beaumont*, Captain *Edward Hopson*, on the *Goodwin Sands*; the Captain and Purser ashore, one Man sav'd, *Thomas Atkins* by Name, a Person well known to the Author of this Book, the rest (with the Rear-Admiral) drown'd, being 269.

7. The *Mortar-Bomb*, a Fifth Rate, Capt. *Raymond*, on the *Goodwin Sands*; all her Company lost, being 65.

8. The *Eagle Advice-Boat*, a Sixth Rate, Capt. *Bostock*, lost on the Coast of *Sussex*; all her Company, being 45, saved.

9. The *Resolution*, a Third Rate, Capt. *Lisle*, on the Coast of *Sussex*; all her Company, being 221, saved.

10. The *Litchfield-Prize*, a Fifth Rate, Captain *Chamberlain*, on the Coast of *Sussex*; all her Company, being 108, saved.

11. The *Newcastle*, a Fourth Rate, Capt. *Carter*, lost at *Spithead*; the Carpenter and 39 Men were saved, and the rest, being 193, drown'd.

12. The *Vesuvius Fireship*, a Fifth Rate, Captain *Paddon*, at *Spithead*; all her Company, being 48, saved.

The Total of Seamen lost in these Her Majesty's Ships are computed at 1419, to which if we could but exactly add the Number of those lost in the many Merchantmen that perished it would encrease the Sum very much.

It's observable, that the Effects of this Dreadful Storm was not so violent in some Parts of the North of *England*; neither would they own any great Damage done by it in *France*; especially they have seem'd industrious to conceal any Losses in their Shipping: But for the *Netherlands*, several Churches, Houses, and other Buildings, received great Damage, and the Dikes in *Friseland* were broke down by the Violence of the Sea, which was driven upon them by a South Westerly Wind, and has overflowed one Fourth Part of the Country, and some Villages near the *Texel* were also laid under Water. Admiral *Villemonde*, who was arriv'd some Days before with the Squadron from the *Streights*, rid out the Storm, though with the Loss of the Masts of some of his Ships, which they were forced to cut by the Boards: But Admiral *Callemberg*, with the Squadron of Men of War and Transport-Ships designed for the Expedition to *Portugal*, which was expected from the *Texel* to join those in the *Maese*, was driven to the Northward upon the Coast of *Norway*. Some small Vessels in the *Texel* were drove upon the Sands; and an *English* homeward-bound *Russia* Ship was cast away on the Coast of *Friseland*. Of the Ships in the *Maese*, the *Vigo*, an *English* Man of War, was driven ashore upon the *Peer-Head*, and lost, but the Men on Board her were saved; One of the *English* Sixth Rates, and most of the Transport-Ships, ran aground, but were got off again with little Damage, except Two or Three, which were entirely lost, and on Board one of them 35 Soldiers were drowned, which with what was lost out of other Vessels made the Number of those who were cast away between 40 and 50. The *Russel* Man of War, which was driven from the *Long-Sand-Head*, ran aground between the *Goree*, and *Helvoet Sluice*; all the Men and Guns on Board her, and most of her Tackle, are brought on Shore, and she herself afterwards was got off. Sir *Stafford Fairborn* in the *Association* was driven from the same *Long-Sand-Head* as far as *Heiliglanb*, near *Hamborough*, from whence he was forced to go to *Gottenburg* in *Swedeland*, to repair the vast Damage he had sustain'd. The *Mortar-*

November. Bomb-Ketch was stranded at *Catwick*, but the Men were saved, and the Mortar-pieces and Guns on Board her were all preserved. The *Dutch* Homeward-bound *Russia* Fleet, that were out at Sea on the 7th, were not sensible of any Storm.

The *Spanish* Provinces, and several Parts of *Germany*, as well as *Hamburg*, *Denmark* and *Norway*, felt the sad Effects of that dreadful Hurricane, which in several Places was attended with an Earthquake.

Nothing that I know of in History can Parallel the Dammage done by this Storm at Sea; and if any Thing ever happen'd to equal it by Land, it is that in the Fourth Year of *William Rufus*, whereby, some Historians tell us, it blew down 600 Houses in the City of *London*, and took off the Roof of *Bow Church*, bearing it a great Height in the Air, and Six of the Beams, being 27 Foot long, falling endways on the Ground, (the Streets being unpaved,) struck in such a prodigious Depth, that they could not be got out without much Digging and Labour:

December.

P. Albert

Married.

S. Francisco

Pignatelli's

Death.

Sometime this Month Prince *Albert*, Brother to the present King of *Prussia*, was married to the Princess of *Courland*, Sister to the Duke of that Name.

Lastly, It was also in this Month that Seignior *Francisco Pignatelli*, late Nuncio in *Poland*, and Archbishop of *Naples*, was made a Cardinal singly by the Pope, without any other Promotions, which is the more observable, since there is Twelve Vacancies in the College.

Dr. Wallis's

Life,

Death,

and Cha-

rafter.

John Wallis, Doctor of Divinity, was Born at *Ashford* in *Kent*, (his Father being Minister of the Place,) in Nov. An. 1616. He was Bred at *Emanuel College* in *Cambridge*, and in the Year 1649 he was made *Savilian Professor* of Geometry in the University of *Oxford*. In the Year 1654 he proceeded Doctor in Divinity, and in 1657 he was chose *Custos Archivorum*: In this last Place he put the Records, and other Pa-

pers

pers belonging to the University, that were under his Care, into such exact Order, and managed its Law-Suits with such Dexterity and Success, that he quickly convinc'd all, even those that made the greatest Noise against his Election, how fit he was for that Post. As for the other, he made so great a Figure in it, that he justly got the Name of one of the greatest Geometers in that Age, so Famous for Improvement of that Science. We shall only briefly relate what Books he wrote in this Way.

And first, in the Year 1655 he Publish'd a Compleat Work of Arithmetick, wherein he treats that Science Mathematically and Philologically. The same Year he Publish'd a Treatise of Conick Sections, without considering that being cut out of a Cone. The same Year also he Publish'd his *Arithmetica Infinitorum*, which has ever been acknowledg'd to be the Fountain of all the Improvements that have been made in Geometry since that Time; insomuch that the Famous French Astronomer, M. *Ismael Bullialdus*, in the Year 1652, Publish'd a large Commentary, in Folio, upon it. An. 1657 he Publish'd a Treatise against some Mistakes of M. *Meibomius*, concerning *Ratio's*. An. 1658 he Publish'd a Correspondence in Letters, that had, by the Mediation of Sir *Kenelm Digby*, pass'd betwixt the Mathematicians of *England*, and those of *France*, concerning some Mathematical, especially Arithmetical, Problems. About the Year 1670 came out at Three different Times his Full and Compleat System of Mechanicks, in which he lays the true and solid Foundations of those Sciences which had not been done before. An. 1685 he Publish'd in *English* (for all the others were in *Latin*) a Treatise of Algebra, Historical and Practical, wherein he shows and explains the different Improvements of Algebra, by whom, and when made, and does himself much improve that Science. There are besides some Treatises of less Note, either subjoin'd to his Algebra, or scatter'd in the *Philosophical Transactions*.

He Publish'd also some of the Ancient Greek Mathematicians, with a *Latin* Version, and Notes ; to wit, *An. 1676, Archimedes* concerning the Number of the Sand, and concerning the Dimension of the Circle. *An. 1680, Ptolemy's* Harmonicks ; to which he has subjoin'd an Appendix, wherein he Compares the Ancient Greek Musick with the Modern, their *Diagram* with our Scale, and their *Modi* with the different Signatures of our Keys, &c. *An. 1488*, he Publish'd *Aristarchus Samius* concerning the Distance and Bigness of the Sun and Moon, and a Fragment not before seen of the Second Book of *Pappus's* Mathematical Collections, *An. 1699, Porphyry's* Commentary on *Ptolemy's* Harmonicks, and *Bryennius's* Harmonicks. About this Time he Reprinted all the foresaid Works in Three Volumes in *Folio*, and to them added a Collection of Letters concerning Mathematical Matters.

He Publish'd also at different Times several Treatises in Divinity : Concerning the Blessed Trinity. A Defence of the Christian Sabbath. An Exposition of *St. Paul's* Epistle to *Titus*. Concerning Infant Baptism. The Titles of the Psalms. Concerning *Job* and *Melchizedek* ; besides several Sermons.

He was Eminent in Grammatical Learning, in which Way he Publish'd, *An. 1658*, a Grammar of the *English* Tongue, a true Pattern for that of any Modern Language ; to this is prefix'd, a *Grammatico-Physical* Treatise concerning Speech, or the Formation of Sounds fit for Speech ; by the Knowledge of which he Taught Persons both Deaf and Dumb to Speak.

In the Year 1787, he Publish'd an Institution of Logick ; which came very seasonably, from so great a Master in Mathematical and Physical Learning as he was, as a Rebuke to those who under Pretence and Colour of advancing those useful Sciences, were running down the Logick and Metaphysick of the Schools.

All

All these were Reprinted in 1699 in *Latin*, in the Third Volume of his Works, under the Title of some Miscellaneous Works.

He wrote much against Mr. *Hobbs's* Mistakes and Errors in Geometry; and the rather, because he hoped that the Discovery of them would lessen Mr. *Hobbs's* Credit in his other Writings, which he was sensible was at that Time too great, considering their Influence. And indeed it was Dr. *Wallis*, and the Savilian Professor of Astronomy, Dr. *Ward*, afterward Bishop of *Salisbury*, that by their Opposition did effectually mortifie Mr. *Hobbs*.

He had great Skill and Sagacity in Decyphering, which he practis'd not only for the Concern of his own Country, but also at the Desire of Foreign Princes, in Friendship with *England*, and had Marks of their Favour; particularly, *An. 1693*, a Gold Chain and a Medal of considerable Value from the Elector of *Brandenburg*. How much even the greatest Men Abroad valued him for this is evident (among others) from M. *Loibnitius's* Letter to him, which is the XXV. in the before-mention'd Collection of Letters.

He was of a low Stature, well Shaped, Black Hair, but by reason of Age, before he died, very White. He enjoy'd a very uninterrupted Health, which he maintain'd rather by Sobriety than Exercise, which he very little favour'd. He preserv'd the Solidity and Quickness of his Judgment and Eyesight to the last, and even without the Use of Spectacles. He died at *Oxford*, without any Remarkable Disease, after some Days languishing, on the 28th of *October*, in the Year 1703. He counted some few Days of Eighty-seven Years, and was buried in *St. Mary's* Church, leaving behind him a very well establish'd Family.

*The Bill of Mortality from December 15, 1702, to
December 14, 1703.*

Christ'ned	{ Males	7765
	{ Females	7683

In All 15448

Buried	{ Males	10354
	{ Females	10366

In All 20720

Encreased in the Burials this Year 1239

THE APPENDIX.

ANY Person or Persons already committed, or shall hereafter be committed or charged in the Custody of the Marshal of the *Queen's-Bench*, or in the *Fleet* Prison, either in Execution, or on Mesne Process, or Contempt, &c. who before he or she have satisfied their Plantiffs or Creditors, or be clear'd of such Contempts, &c. as they were charged with at their Commitment, shall escape from the Marshal or Prison of the *Queen's-Bench*, or from the *Fleet*, or shall go at large after Jan. 23. 1702. on Oath thereof made by one Credible Witness before any Judge of the Court where the Action was enter'd, or Judgment obtain'd, &c. such Judge may grant a Warrant, reciting the Action, &c. with which such Persons so escaping, &c. stand charged, &c. which Warrant shall be in Force in all Places in *England*, &c. to seize and retake such Persons so escaped, and to commit them to the Common Gaol of the Country, &c. and not to be deliver'd thence till due Payment or Satisfaction be made to the Creditors, or the Judgments reversed, &c. by due Course of Law, or the Contempts clear'd and discharged; except such Persons be charged with Treason or Felony, &c. and if so the said Persons be removed to any other Gaol, they shall be charged with all the Causes they stand charged with in the Gaol from whence removed. And every Mayor, &c. after Delivery of any Prisoner so retaken, shall take Notice in Writing from the Sheriff of the Receipt of such Prisoner: And the Sheriff, after the Execution of the Warrant, shall return the same to the Court where the Action is depending, or Judgment obtain'd, &c. there to be enter'd and filed on Record.

All for preventing Escapes out of the Queen's-Bench, &c.

Any

Any Person so retaken, who shall escape out of the Gaol to which he or she shall be committed, the Sheriff to answer for such Escapes, &c.

Persons, who are Bail for any such Person retaken, may have a Write directed to the Sheriff of the County, to detain such Prisoner in Discharge of his Bail, and the said Writ to be return'd into Court by a Day prefix'd, and the Delivery of such Writ to be deem'd an effectual Render of the Prisoner in Discharge of his Bail: And in case the Sheriff, &c. shall afterwards suffer the Prisoner to escape, to be liable to such Action, &c. as the Marshal of the *Queen's-Bench*, or the Warden of the *Fleet Prison*, are liable to for permitting such Escape, &c.

Sheriffs, on Request of Persons being Bail, who shall deliver such Writ for detaining a Prisoner, shall certifie the Receipt of such Writ, and whether the Person so retaken be then in his Custody, and in Default to forfeit 50 *l.* and on producing such a Certificate to the Court where the Bail was taken the Court to cause a *Reddidi se* to be enter'd on the Bail-piece, which shall be as effectual as if the said Bail had render'd the Defendant.

Every Thing in this Act to be adjudged a General Law, &c. and to be construed most beneficially for preventing Escapes, &c.

Persons sued for putting this Act in Execution may plead the General Issue, and if the Plaintiff be Nonsuit the Defendant to have Treble Costs.

*All for
punishing
Accessaries
to Felons.*

FROM *Febr. 12. 1702.* any Principal Offender convicted of Felony, or shall stand mute, or challenge above Twenty return'd to be of the Jury, it may be lawful to proceed against any Accessary, either before or after the Fact, in like Manner as if the Principal Felon had been attainted thereof, notwithstanding he be admitted the Benefit of his Clergy, pardon'd, &c. And such Accessory shall suffer the same Punishment, if convicted, or stand mute, &c. as if the Principal had been attainted.

From the said *Febr. 12.* Persons buying or receiving Stolen Goods, knowing the same to be stolen, shall be punish'd as for a Misdemeanour by Fine and Imprisonment, tho' the Principal Felon be not before convicted

victed, which shall exempt the Offender from being punish'd as Accessory, if the Principal be afterwards convicted.

From *Febr. 12.* aforesaid, Persons appearing as Witnesses on Behalf of the Prisoner, upon Trial for Treason or Felony, before they give Evidence, shall take an Oath to Depose the Truth; and if convicted of wilful Perjury to suffer accordingly.

Any Captain, Master, Mariner, &c. belonging to any Ship, who shall after *Febr. 12. 1702.* wilfully cast away, burn or destroy, the Ship to which he belongs, &c. shall suffer Death as a Felon.

All such Offences committed on the High Seas, or where the Admiralty has Jurisdiction, shall be try'd and determined in such Places of this Realm as shall be limited by the Queen's Commission, in such manner as is directed by an Act made 28 *Hen. 8.* for the Trial of Pirates; and all Persons who from the said *Febr. 12.* shall be convicted of any of the said Offences, or shall mute, or challenge above Twenty of the Jury, to suffer Death without Benefit of Clergy.

ENacted, That an Act made 20 *Car. 2.* for giving Liberty to Buy and Export Leather, &c. which was Revived by an Act 1 *Jac. 2.* both which were continued by an Act 1 *W. and M.* and revived again by another Act made 7 & 8 *W. 3.* which last Act will explreat the end of the first Session of Parliament after *March 25. 1703.* shall be continued for 7 Years from the end of that Session of Parliament, and from thence to the end of the first Session next ensuing.

An Act made 7 & 8 *W. 3.* for the Ease of Jurors, and better Regulating of Juries, which will expire at the end of the next Session of Parliament, after *May 1. 1703.* shall be continued for 7 Years, from the Expiration thereof, and thence to the end of the next Session of Parliament.

No Person having an Estate Freehold and Copyhold, of the clear Yearly Value of 150 *l.* or more, shall be turn'd to Serve on any Jury at the Sessions of the Peace holden for any Part of the County of *York*, on Penalty of 20 *l.* to be Forfeited by the Sheriff, or other Officer, making such Return.

An Act made 11 & 12 W. 3. for the more effectual Punishment of Vagrants, &c. which will expire at the End of the next Sessions of Parliament, after June 24. 1703. shall be continued for Three Years, from the Expiration thereof, and thence to the End of the next Session of Parliament.

The said Acts shall be construed to extend to all Vagrants whatsoever, whether with Passes or without.

For better Regulating and Ascertaining the Allowances for Conveying of Vagrants, Enacted, That the Justices of Peace at the first Quarter-Sessions to be held after the Commencement of this Act, and so every Easter Sessions during the Continuance thereof, are hereby Impower'd to ascertain and set down the several Rates that shall be allowed for the Year ensuing, for maintaining and carrying such Vagrants as shall be passed through their respective Counties, Divisions, &c. and the Clerks of the Peace, to give Copies of such Rates to the said Justice *gratis*, that they may regulate the Allowances on the Back of their Certificates given to the Petty Constables.

No Chief or High Constable to pay the Rates Taxed on the Certificates, unless they produce a Receipt from the Constables of the Adjacent Counties of their having received such Vagrants, directed to be conveyed to them by the said Order, &c.

Constables or other Officers, neglecting or refusing to do their Duty enjoyned by this Act, to forfeit 20 s.

An Act for
Consuming
Maltd
Corn, c&c.

Whereas by an Act made 12 & 13 W. 3. for Granting to his Majesty several Duties on Low Wines, or Spirits of the first Extraction, &c. all Distillers and Tradesmen, who sell Brandy, or Strong Waters by Retail, are compell'd to take Licences; for Remedy whereof, Enacted, That as for all Distillers who keep Distilling-houses, and Shop-keepers, whose Dealings are more in other Goods than in Brandy or Strong-Waters, and do not suffer Tippling in their Houses, that Clause in the said Act, for Compelling Distillers and others to take Licences is hereby Repealed.

Per-

Persons who shall hereafter Import, or Deliver out of any Ship, &c. any *French Brandy*, before the Queen's Duty be paid or secured, to forfeit the Goods, and pay double the Value thereof, one Moiety to the Queen, the other to the Informer : And if any Officer in the Customs or Excise shall connive at such Clandestine Importation, or after Information, shall conceal the same, and not give notice to the Commissioners of the Customs or Excise, &c. to be incapable of executing any Office in the Queen's Revenue, and shall forfeit 500 l.

FROM June 24. 1703. Persons imployed in working *all for putting up the Woollen, Linen, Fustian, Cotton or Iron* *Manufactures, in this Kingdom, who shall Imbezel Frauds in or Purloin any Materials of Wooll, Hemp, Flax, Cotton or Iron, with which they shall be Intrusted, or working the shall Reel short or false Yarn, being convicted thereof Linen Manufactures.* by the Oath of One Witness, or Confession of the Party Accused, before a Justice of the Peace, shall forfeit double the Value of the Dammage, for the use of the Poor of the Parish.

Offenders neglecting or refusing to pay their Forfeitures the Justice may commit them to the House of Correction ; and in Case the said Offenders are not able to make Satisfaction, then to be publicly Whipt, and kept to hard Labour, not exceeding 14 Days.

Persons Buying or Receiving Wefts, Thrums, &c. being convicted thereof, shall suffer in like Manner as for Imbezelling or Purloining the said Materials.

All Payments hereafter to be made to Labourers and Workmen, for working in the foresaid Manufactures, shall be in Money, and not by Cloth, Victuals, &c. in lieu thereof.

All Wooll deliver'd out to be wrought shall be with Declaration of the true Weight thereof, on Penalty of double the Value of what shall be due to such Labourer or Worker for working the same : And if any Labourer, &c. be guilty of any such Fraud, he shall answer to the Owner double the Damgages sustained.

All Wages, Fraud, and Defaults of Labourer in any the foresaid Manufactures for Work done in the same, shall be determined by any Two Justices of the Peace
of

of the County, &c. who are to examine Witnesses on Oath concerning the same.

Persons aggrieved by the Judgment of the Justice may Appeal to the Justices at the Quarter-Sessions, who may examine Witnesses on Oath, and finally determine the said Appeal; and if Judgment be given against the Appellant the said Justice may Award Costs.

This Act to continue for Three Years, from June 14. 1703. and from thence to the end of the next Session of Parliament.

An Act for enlarging the Time for taking the Oath of Abjuration, &c.

Persons who ought to have taken and subscrib'd the Oath, contained in an Act made 13 W. (For the further Security of His Majesty's Person, and the Succession of the Crown in the Protestant Line, &c.) with the Alterations made thereto by another Act, made 1 Anne Reg. at the Places and Times in the first Recited Act Limited, shall before Aug. 1. 1703. take and subscribe the Oath so altered in such manner as by the said Acts are prescribed, shall be for such Omission Indemnified from all Penalties, Disabilities, &c. and actually restored to the same Condition, as if such Persons had taken the said Oath within the Times prescribed by the foremention'd Acts.

Provided, That no Person, who by reason of such Omission hath forfeited his Office, and to which any other Person hath been promoted, shall be restored to such Office, Benefice, Place or Employment.

Any Person who after March 1. 1702. shall endeavour to deprive or hinder any Person next in Succession to the Crown, (according to the Limitation in an Act, For declaring the Rights and Liberties of the Subjects, and settling the Succession of the Crown; and according to another Act, For the further Limitation of the Crown, &c.) from Succeeding to the Crown after the Queen's Death, &c. and shall attempt the same by any Overt Act, such Offence shall be deemed High-Treason, and being convicted thereof shall be adjudged Traitors, and suffer Death as in Cases of High Treason.

Persons bearing any Office, Military or Civil, or receiving any Pay, Salary, &c. by reason of any Patent from the Queen, &c. or having any Command or Place

of Trust under Her Majesty, &c. in the Realm of *Ireland*, and all Ecclesiastical Persons, and Master, Governour, or Fellow, of the University of *Dublin*, Persons teaching Pupils, Schoolmasters, Ushers, Preachers and Teachers in separate Congregations, Serjeants at Law, Councillors, Advocates, Attorneys, Solicitors, Proctors, &c. Practising as such, who shall Reside in *Dublin*, or within 30 Miles thereof, on the First Day of *Easter Term* 1703, shall appear before the end of the said Term, or in *Trinity Term* following, in the Court of Chancery, Queens-Bench, Common-Pleas or Exchequer, in that Kingdom, and take the foresaid Oath according to the Alteration, and subscribe the same, and all Proceedings to cease during that Time.

Persons not having taken the said Oaths may by *Aug. 1. 1703.* take and subscribe the same at the Quarter-Sessions of the County, &c. where they Reside on *May 20. 1703.*

Persons admitted into Offices, Civil or Military, or shall receive any Pay, &c. in *Ireland*, after the First Day of *Easter Term*, shall take the said Oath at the same Time when they take the Oaths and subscribe the Declaration, made by an Act of 3 *W & M.* For Abrogation of the Oath of Supremacy in *Ireland*, and Appointing other Oaths: And all Ecclesiastical Persons, Members of the Colledge of *Dublin*, and others, &c. who shall after the First Day of *Easter Term* be admitted to any Preferment, Benefice, Office, &c. or take upon them any Practice or Employments, as aforesaid, shall after such Admission take and subscribe the said Oath the next Term, or at the Quarter-Sessions, in that Kingdom.

Persons neglecting or refusing to take the Oath shall be liable to the Forfeitures and Disabilities expressed in the first mention'd Act.

Nothing in this Act shall extend to any Person who now is, or hereafter shall be, in *England*, and by Virtue hereof ought to take the said Oath, so that he take the same in *England*, nor to Persons Beyond-Sea, out of *England* or *Ireland*, or on Board the Fleet, if such Persons take the same, the next Term, or at the Quarter-Sessions after their Return into *Ireland*.

The Respective Courts aforesaid are required to Administer the said Oath, on the due Tender of any

Persons, the subscribing whereof to be kept in the same Manner as was directed by an Act made 25 Car. 2. for subscribing the Declaration.

Persons who by Neglect or Refusal shall forfeit any Office may be capable of a New Grant thereof, and hold the same again, on taking the Oath, so as such Office be granted to another.

From March 25. 1703. no Peer of the Realm of Ireland shall Vote or make his Proxy in the said House, or Sit there during any Debate. Nor shall any Person after the said March 25. be Elected a Member of the House of Commons in Ireland, or be capable to Vote or Sit in the House, after the Speaker is chosen, until such Peer or Member take the Oath, and subscribe the same, at the Time when they subscribe the Declaration mentioned in the Act for Abrogation of the Oath of Supremacy in Ireland, &c.

If any Peer of Ireland, or Member of the House of Commons there, shall presume to Vote or make his Proxy, and has not taken the Oath, such Peer and Member to be liable to the Forfeitures and Penalties in the first mention'd Act, &c.

This Act not to extend to the Office of any High-Constables, Petty-Constables, &c. or any like Inferior Civil Office in Ireland, or to Foresters, Park-keepers, Bayliffs, &c.

An Act
for pre-
venting
Frauds in
Her Maje-
sty's Du-
ties upon
Stamp'd
Vellum,
&c.

FROM March 25. 1703. if any Clerk, Officer, Attorney, Solicitor, &c. employ'd or intrusted to file any Action, Complaint, Bail, Appearance, &c. where any Duty shall be payable by Virtue of any Acts for laying Duties on Stamp'd Vellum, &c. or shall neglect to enter or file the same within Four Months after Receipt of any Money for such Entry, &c. or shall promise or neglect to enter or file any such Action, &c. or shall before the said March 25. transact, enter, &c. any further Proceeding subsequent to such Action, before the same shall be duly entred, &c. every Clerk, Officer, &c. so neglecting or offending, to forfeit 20 l. with Costs of Suit: And no such Entry to be of itself any concluding Evidence of the Time the same was made, &c. but in such Suit Proof to be made of the Time when the same was actually made, &c. Nothing in this Act shall compel any Clerk, &c. to enter or file any Appearance where Judgment is entred by Confession.

Any

Any Person after *March 25.* who shall Write or Engross, or cause either the Whole or any Part of a Writ, Mandate, Bond, &c. to be Written, for which any Duty is Payable, whereon any other Writ, &c. shall have been before Written, and Stamped according to the foresaid Acts, or shall fraudulently erase or scrape out the Name of any Person, or any Sum, Date, &c. Written in such Writ, &c. or cut, tear, or get off, any Stamp from any Piece of Vellum, Parchment, or Paper, with Intent to use the same for any other Writing, &c. for which any Duty shall be payable, shall Forfeit 20*l.* and Costs of Suit.

Any Person Convicted of any the before-mentioned Neglects or Offences shall likewise incur other Forfeitures, &c. as if convicted of Writing contrary to the said Acts the Entry of any Plant, Action, Writ, &c. on Vellum, Parchment or Paper, not legally Stampd, &c.

No Officer to be subject to the Penalties in this or the former Acts for Writing any the Matters aforesaid in any Book or Roll, without Stamps thereon being first shewn to and sign'd by the Commissioners, or by some Officer by them Authorized, &c. so as the Person keeping such Book or Roll doth permit the said Commissioners from Time to Time to view the same, and do likewise pay to the Receiver-General of the said Duties, when required, such Sums as ought to be paid, in respect of any Matter Written in such Book or Roll.

All Writings, &c. for which any Duties are payable, and which shall be written after *March 25. 1703.* to be so Writ as that some Part thereof may be upon or as near as may be to the said Stamps, &c. under Penalty of 10*l.*

One Moiety of all the Pecuniary Forfeitures, &c. herein-mentioned, shall be to the Queen, and the other Moiety with Costs to the Informer or Prosecutor.

From *March 1. 1702.* there shall be allowed to every Person, who shall at any one Time bring to be Stampd, or Buy of the Commissioners, Paper or Parchment, whereof the Duties to amount to 10*l.* or upwards, after the Rate of 6*l.* per Cent. per Ann. for Six Months, upon present Payment, at the Head Office in London or Westminster, and not otherwise.

The Comptroller and Accomptant-General of the Duties on Vellum, Parchment and Paper, shall Annually pass a General Account in the Exchequer of the gross
Pro-

Produce of the said Duties : And all the Moneys due to Her Majesty for Stamps, distinguishing those for which Ready Money is paid at the Head Office in *London* from those otherwise sold : And all Moneys arising by Penalties, &c. and which shall be paid by the Registers of the Two Universities, or others, for Entries made in Book, &c. and all Moneys arising for Vellum, Parchment, or Paper, deliver'd out for the Accommodation of the Queen's Subjects, &c. and all Moneys Secured by Bonds taken for the said Duties, &c. which ought to be charged in a General Account, &c. in which General Account shall be comprehended all Moneys duly paid by the Receiver-General within the Time of every such Account, and all Salaries, Incident Charges, Discount for Prompt Payments, and all Moneys actually paid for Vellum, &c. bought by the said Commissioners, so that the Quantities may appear, and all other Matters, which by the Course of the Exchequer ought to be Discharged, &c.

All the Debts and Arrears of the said Duties, which at the End of every Account ought to be charged on Receivers, or others, shall be set *Insuper* on the Persons chargeable therewith, unless the Treasury shall stay Process, for giving time to pay the same, and be discharged thereof in any subsequent Account, &c.

The Stocks of Vellum, Parchment or Paper, Stamp or Unstamp, which at the end of every such Account ought to remain in the Queen's Warehouse, &c. shall be set down at the foot of every such Account ; and the first of the said Annual Accounts shall be for the Year to End on *Aug. 1. 1703.* and deliver'd by the said Comptroller and Accomptant-General to the Auditors of the Imprest before *Dec. 25. 1703.* and every such Annual Account shall likewise terminate on *Aug. 1.* and delivered before *Dec. 25.* and finish'd before *May 1.* yearly, during the Continuance of the said Duties, on Forfeiture of Office and 100 *l.* one Moiety to the Queen, the other to the Prosecutor.

If any Comptroller and Accomptant-General shall wilfully Return any Receiver or other Person *Insuper*, for Moneys or Stamps duly answer'd or paid, whereby he shall sustain any Damage, such Comptroller and Accomptant to pay treble Damages to the Party grieved, and full Costs.

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